

STATE OF ILLINOIS

HENRY HORNER, Governor



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SIXTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

ILLINOIS TAX COMMISSION

ASSESSMENT YEAR 1934

3917

ILLINOIS DOCUMENTS

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SIXTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT
ILLINOIS TAX COMMISSION



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HENRY HORNER, Governor



SIXTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
ILLINOIS TAX COMMISSION
ASSESSMENT YEAR 1934

ILLINOIS TAX COMMISSION

Members at Time of Publishing this Report (October, 1937):

SIMEON E. LELAND, Chairman

CHARLES K. SCHWARTZ

C. W. TERRY



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LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

To His Excellency, Henry Horner, Governor of Illinois:

SIR: We are transmitting herewith the Sixteenth Annual Report of the Tax Commission in compliance with the laws of the State.

This report was completed many months ago but due to a shortage of funds for printing and the necessity for currently providing new forms, rules, manuals and other printed matters publication has been delayed. Although the statistical data cover the year 1934, the textual material is up-to-date and many of the charts are brought down to July 1, 1936. In rapid succession reports for 1935 and 1936 will appear. The delay in appearance of this report is a matter of regret but so few changes have been made in the property tax laws of the State, the administration of which is in the hands of the Commission, that no difficulties have been created by the belated appearance of the report. Its textual matter is as up-to-date as when it was written. The recommendations made have not, except in a few instances which are appropriately noted, been covered by legislation.

The report is divided into four parts, the first of which contains a discussion of the work of the Commission, a brief analysis of the operation of the tax laws administered by this body, and numerous recommendations for the improvement of the tax system of the State.

Particular attention is directed to Chapters VII and VIII. The former deals with the taxation of car lines which has been utterly inadequate under the antiquated laws of the State. The taxation of this property presents many peculiar problems and though the revenue to be realized from improvements in taxation methods may not be great, yet in the interest of equity and efficiency changes in the present system of taxing car lines seem to be desirable. In Chapter VIII the problems connected with the task of improving the system of local tax administration are presented. The complex structure of local government maintained in Illinois, with its overlapping units, its haphazard distribution of functions, and the inevitable lack of centralized responsibility and efficiency in the performance of fiscal tasks, makes the solution of this problem one of the major questions in the improvement of local government. The problem in many respects is similar to the problem of State fiscal centralization, discussed in the last annual report, but is also different in that any fundamental improvement requires major adjustment of the organization and relationship of the units of local government. While there may be some doubt if these improvements can now be made, there is no doubt that minor improvements can be made in the system of tax administration provided for local units in Illinois.

Part II of the report is devoted to the statistics customarily compiled showing the operation of the property tax laws under the jurisdiction of the commission. The statistics presented are for the assess-

ment year 1934, with comparative data for earlier years and other states.

Part III presents the full list of capital stock assessments made by the Commission for the assessment year 1935. Part IV comprises briefs of court decisions on Illinois tax matters during 1934 and 1935.

This report covers the activities of a tax commission the personnel of which differs somewhat from the present body. In the early months of 1934 Mr. Scott W. Lucas was chairman of this body, resigning in December, 1934, to become a member of the House of Representatives in the National Congress. He was succeeded as chairman by Mr. John C. Martin, former State Treasurer, who resigned from the Tax Commission in March, 1936, since which time Mr. Simeon E. Leland has been serving as acting chairman and chairman. On August 31, 1935, Mr. Barnet Hodes, a member of the Commission resigned to become Corporation Counsel of the City of Chicago. These vacancies were filled by the appointments of Messrs. Charles K. Schwartz, of Chicago, and C. W. Terry, of Edwardsville. The present Commission, however, assumes full responsibility for the recommendations, textual comments and statistics in this report.

In the preparation of this document the Commission wishes to acknowledge the courtesy and assistance rendered by numerous public officials in this and other states in supplying information or in answering queries of our staff, particularly in the assembling of the data on municipal financial administration and on car line taxation. Especial recognition should be given to I. M. Labovitz, P. E. Malone, and G. W. Mitchell of the Tax Commission staff for their tireless work in preparing this report.

The Commission would be derelict in its duty if it did not acknowledge the splendid cooperation which it has received from local officials in Illinois. They have displayed a sympathetic interest in our work, most of which is designed to be of especial benefit to them and to the local governments they represent. The supervisory work of the Commission has thus been made a truly cooperative endeavor. Finally, the scope of the work of this Commission and its accomplishments are due in large part to the whole-hearted interest of Governor Horner. He has been vitally interested in our efforts to improve the operation of the property tax and in our recommendations for the improvement of the tax system. His words of encouragement have been a stimulus to greater endeavors.

Respectfully submitted,

SIMEON E. LELAND, *Chairman*,
CHARLES K. SCHWARTZ,
C. W. TERRY.

STATE OF ILLINOIS

HENRY HORNER, Governor

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE

TAX COMMISSION

SIMEON E. LELAND, *Chairman*, Chicago

CHARLES K. SCHWARTZ, *Commissioner*,
Chicago

C. W. TERRY, *Commissioner*, Edwardsville

OFFICES

Centennial Building
Springfield

33 North LaSalle Street
Chicago

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PART I

CHAPTER I

THE ACTIVITIES OF THE TAX COMMISSION

In addition to recounting the accomplishments growing out of the day to day activities of the Tax Commission, a considerable portion of this *16th Annual Report* is devoted to the broader aspects of fiscal administration. Problems incident to broadening the tax base, providing for a more equitable distribution of the present burden, and eliminating wastes due to antiquated administrative practices are accorded special consideration. The timeliness of a thorough treatment of these topics is immediately recognized when consideration is given to growing pressure for expanded services of government. Groups interested in education are clamoring for additional grants from the State, claims of the aged to reasonable allowances are generally admitted, adequate provision must be made for the unemployed, all governments are demanding a larger share of state-collected taxes, and the institutional services of the State are in constant need of expansion.

More rather than less can therefore be expected of the State government of the future. This necessitates the development of an improved revenue system and a more highly coordinated administrative system than the State now employs. It is one of the major tasks of the Tax Commission to call attention to these developments and to suggest improvements in the revenue system of Illinois.

While serving as a fact-finding agency for the State, the Commission has not been unmindful of its obligation to local governments as well. If beneficial legislation affecting the 17,000 governments now operating in Illinois is to be enacted, it must be based on a knowledge of existing conditions. In recognition of this need the Commission has assembled information relative to tax rates, assessed valuations, tax extensions, indebtedness and overlapping governments.

A program designed to improve the administration of revenue both in the field of state and local government has been constantly pursued though the membership of the Commission has been subjected to several changes. In December, 1934, Mr. Scott W. Lucas, of Havana, the chairman of the Commission, resigned to take a seat in the National Congress, completing the term of the late Congressman Rainey. It was under the able leadership of Chairman Lucas that a large part of the staff of the present Commission was recruited and the work of this body organized. Mr. John C. Martin, of Salem, State Treasurer from 1932 to 1934, was appointed to succeed Mr. Lucas and served as chairman from January, 1934, until March, 1936, when he resigned. In August, Mr. Barnet Hodes resigned to accept

ORGANIZATION OF ILLINOIS TAX COMMISSION

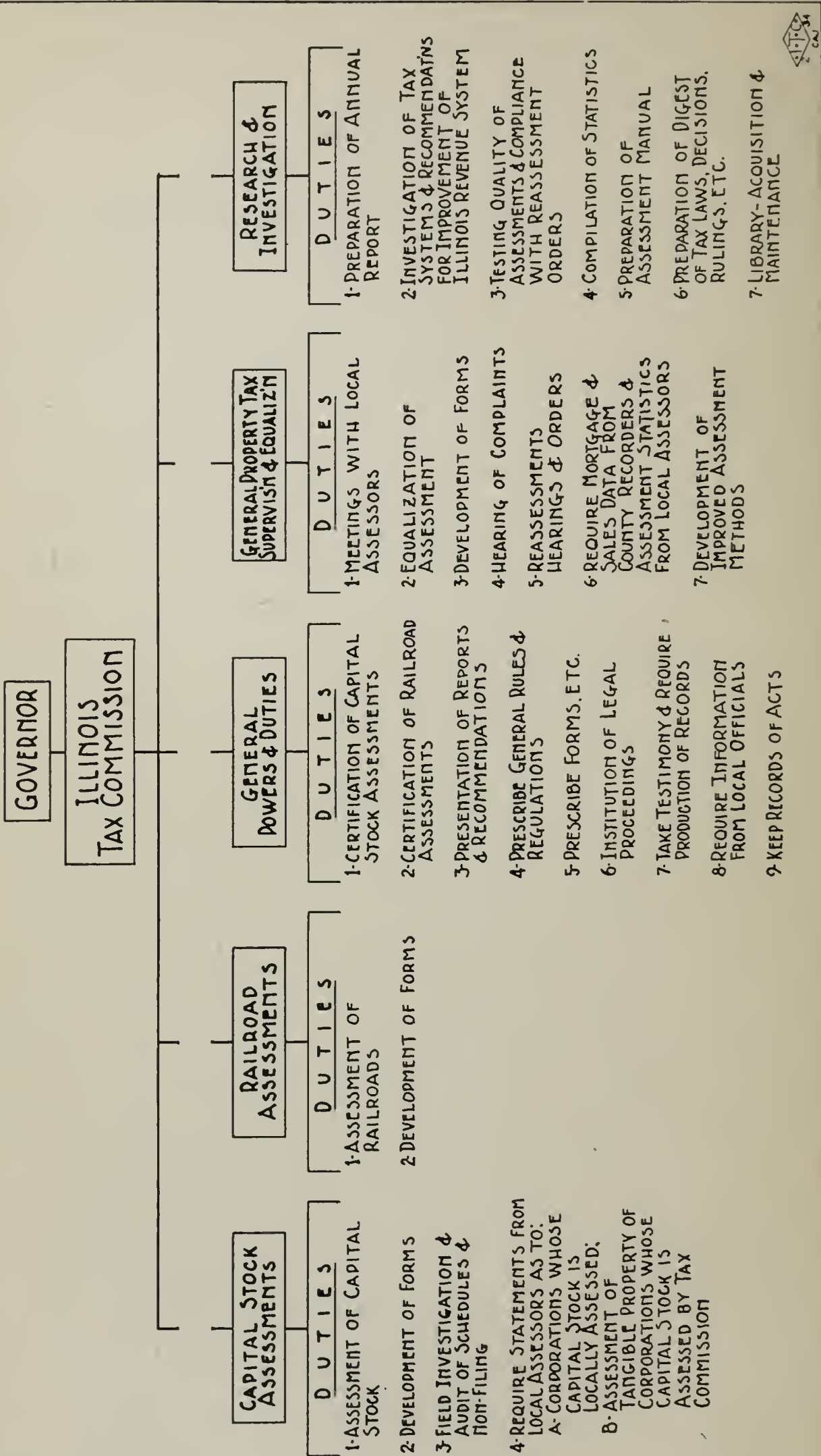


CHART I.

appointment as corporation counsel for the City of Chicago. He was succeeded in February, 1936, by Mr. C. K. Schwartz of Chicago. In the same month Mr. Simeon E. Leland was named acting chairman of the Commission and Mr. C. W. Terry, of Edwardsville was appointed to membership. Mr. Leland is the only commissioner who has served continuously since the beginning of the administration of Governor Horner. The activities of the Commission during Mr. Martin's term as chairman will be described in the *17th Annual Report* for the assessment year 1935.

The work of the Commission has been expedited because of the keen interest that Governor Horner has manifested in furthering sound revenue administration. In the first year of his term, reorganization and rehabilitation of the Tax Commission were effected. The membership of the Commission was reduced from five to three members, the duties were distributed among the members according to their respective aptitudes, and a competent office and field staff was immediately recruited. A detailed statement of the changes effected and the qualifications of the various staff members was set forth in the first pages of the *15th Annual Report*. The turnover during the year of 1934 was very slight and the organization and functions as stated for 1933 remained unchanged.¹

Property Tax Supervision

The supervisory powers vested in the Commission relative to property tax administration while very limited may well be ranked as responsibilities of the first order. In 1934 the tax rolls prepared for the 1,454 assessing districts of Illinois listed real and personal property to the extent of \$5,608,790,000.² The taxes extended against this base provided approximately 80 per cent of the revenue for all governments, State and local, in 1934. Although only \$20,561,000 was collected for State purposes in 1934 on levies of earlier years, it amounted to 15 per cent of State revenue receipts for that year. The Commission recognizes the importance of exercising all the powers granted to it to secure as equitable a distribution of this tax burden as possible. In order to improve assessments, in the year 1934, the Commission expanded the manual for assessors, called a statewide meeting with reviewing officials, held a two-day meeting at Springfield for other county taxing officials, met with the local assessors in district meetings, made such revisions in the forms as experience demonstrated was necessary, and sent its field staff into every county of the state to assist local officials.

Assessors' Manual—The Assessors' Manual as now revised is designed to serve as a complete handbook for assessors, boards of review and other officials engaged in tax administration. The duties of the various assessing officials are fully explained and a special effort is made to show the obligation of local officials to their constituency, to one another, and their relationship to the Tax Commission.

¹ The general scheme of organization of the Tax Commission and the scope of its ordinary duties are shown in Chart I.

² This includes assessments by the Tax Commission, excepting the Pullman Company assessment, which was certified late as omitted property.

All portions of the law relating to assessment and review have been assembled under suitable topical headings and interpreted in a non-technical manner. Special attention has been given to the assessment of real estate. The principles underlying a scientific assessment system are discussed at some length, although a more complete report on this subject is still contemplated. Definite suggestions are given relative to the preparation of land maps, showing the location of improvements, value of land, land use and exempt property. A sufficient number of building photographs are reproduced to show how improvements may be classified and subjected to uniform unit values within any one class. Sections are devoted to the problems incident to assessing personal property, banks, capital stock and insurance companies. The generous response accorded this publication is evidenced by the fact that it was necessary to secure authorization for a second printing in 1935.

Relations with local officials—The policy inaugurated by the Commission of holding meetings with local taxing officials doubtless stands out as one of its notable achievements. Shortly after the appointment of the present Commission the county treasurers met for a two-day session in Springfield. Later in the same month district meetings for assessors were held in Aurora, Peoria, Jacksonville, Benton and Urbana. The Commission was no less aggressive in developing contacts of this character in 1934. In June of this year the various reviewing officials and county judges met with the Tax Commission for the first time in its history.³ The conference was opened by Chairman Lucas with a discussion of the need for county and State cooperation to provide for a more equitable distribution of the tax burden. Commissioner Hodes urged local officials to take the lead in the movement toward modernization of government. Commissioner Leland cited figures showing the lack of uniformity in assessments existing in the various counties. It was pointed out that governments not only lose revenue because of undervaluation of certain properties, but a general attitude of disrespect may be expected from the public. The responsibility of reviewing officials for guaranteeing an equitable distribution of the tax burden was the key-note of the day's conference.

The practice of holding an annual conference for county tax officials established in 1933 was also continued in 1934. The session, extending over a period of two days, was held at the St. Nicholas Hotel in Springfield on March 15 and 16. The character of the meeting and the qualifications of the speakers may readily be discerned from an examination of the program scheduled for the two days.

PROGRAM

SECOND ANNUAL CONFERENCE WITH COUNTY TAX OFFICIALS

March 15, 1934

10:00 A. M.

1. Address of Welcome.....Governor Henry Horner
2. The Tax Commission and Its Program to Date—A Survey of Its Plans

³ This meeting was held at the St. Nicholas Hotel, Springfield, on June 29, 1934.

- and an Outline of Policies for the Ensuing Year.....
.....Commissioner Scott W. Lucas
3. A Legislative Program for Tax Commission and Assessors.....
.....Commissioner Barnet Hodes

2:00 P. M.

1. How We Improved Assessments.....Judge C. D. Rosa, Member
Wisconsin Tax Commission
2. Statistical Analysis of 1933 Assessment.....Mr. George W. Mitchell
3. How to Assess Capital Stock.....Mr. Clifford Halpin
4. Discussion led by Mr. L. L. Urch, County Treasurer, Kane County.

7:30 P. M.

Annual Dinner—St. Nicholas Hotel

Address—The Work of the Indiana Tax Commission

Honorable Philip Zoercher, Chairman,
Indiana State Board of Tax Commissioners

March 16, 1934

10:00 A. M.

1. Tax Laws and Tax FormsMr. J. W. Huston
2. Planning for the Next Quadrennial.....Commissioner S. E. Leland
3. Discussion led by Miss Retta K. Martin, County Treasurer, DuPage County

2:00 P. M.

1. What We Have Done in Cook County.....Mr. J. L. Jacobs,
County Assessor
2. My Experience With County Officials.....Mr. Rama Sweet
3. Meeting the Assessment Problems in Winnebago County.....
.....Mr. Albert Nelson, County Treasurer
4. Questions and AnswersMr. Ray D. Stout,
Mr. John Hackard and Mr. John W. Lowe
5. AdjournmentCommissioner Scott W. Lucas

District meetings for the benefit of local assessors were held at Decatur on April 20, Quincy on March 15, Galesburg on April 17, Marion on April 19, and LaSalle on April 16.

The effectiveness of a program of statewide and district meetings is dependent in the last analysis on an aggressive policy of follow-up work. This task has fallen largely on the limited field staff at the disposal of the Commission. These men are to be commended for the earnest effort they have put forth for the improvement of tax administration. During the assessment year 1934 the supervisors of assessment visited practically every county in the State. They were called upon to assist in assessing banks in more than one-half of the counties of the State, insurance companies in eighteen, corporations in six, utilities in nine, estates in three, and capital stock in more than one-third of the counties. In eleven counties the district supervisors devoted a portion of their time to assisting assessors directly with perplexing problems; in other instances they held group meetings with interested county officials and the township assessors.

Standardization and improvement of assessors' books—Under its general obligation to prescribe forms, schedules and records required in assessment work, the Commission in connection with a committee of county clerks worked out a new real estate assessment book. Prior to the initiation of this effort to secure uniformity, each county clerk had continued with books in such form as were be-

queathed to him by his predecessor. Some used books providing entries for four years, others used one-year books. In some instances the years were arranged vertically on the page, in others horizontally. The supervisor of property tax assessments estimated that prior to 1934 uniform methods of making original entries and entering necessary corrections ordered by the treasurer and board of review did not exist in 10 per cent of the counties. Failure to provide columns for revisions by the board of review made it necessary to delete the original entries and to enter the revised figures in the same line. A new form was drawn up which appeared to correct most of the more common shortcomings. Sample sheets of the proposed book were mailed to all county clerks in the State with requests for their opinions as to its practicability. Out of these suggestions the present book was evolved.

The new book is of the four-year type. However, by an ingenious use of a fly-leaf the advantages of a one-year book are retained, with the additional feature that names of owners and descriptions of property do not have to be copied each year. It is no longer necessary to erase any item in the book in order to enter revisions. Columns have been provided for entering of corrections both for the supervisor of assessments and the board of review. The favor with which the new book has been received is indicated by the fact that in the first year over 75 per cent of the counties ordered its adoption. The number of counties adopting the new book would doubtless have been larger had it not been for earlier commitments.

Hearings

In addition to assessing the operating property of railroads, the capital stock of certain domestic corporations, and supervising the work of assessing officials, the Commission is also authorized to review its own assessments and to pass on decisions of local boards of review relative to exemptions of property.

Railroad hearings—The volume of railroad hearings for 1934 was considerably smaller than for the preceding year. Requests for review of the tentative assessment were filed by 35 companies. In many instances these were formal objections entered as a protective measure in the event that the Commission granted a horizontal reduction. As a result of the hearings, adjustments were made in the tentative assessment of six roads. Most of the changes allowed were to correct errors in computation. The final assessment placed against the operating property of railroads for the year 1934 was \$473,777,995, a reduction of 3.71 per cent from 1933.

Capital stock hearings—The volume of hearings relative to capital stock assessments made by the Commission was approximately 35 per cent smaller in 1934 than in 1933.⁴ This decline may be attributable in part to a decrease in the aggregate and average amount of assessment,⁵ but it occurred in the face of an increase in the number of corporations assessed—a fact which suggests that the representatives of assessed corporations had become more familiar with the

⁴ The number of hearings granted in 1933 was 1,960; in 1934, 1,287.

⁵ Cf. *infra*, pp. 111, 112.

methods employed in computing the tax so that there were fewer protests based on misunderstandings. The review provided at and after hearings is an important step in the procedure of administration. Taxpayers who have filed incomplete or erroneous returns are asked to supply supplemental data or corrected schedules. Those unfamiliar with the tax and the methods of compilation employed are given an opportunity to secure general information about the concept of corporate excess and to inquire as to the formula used in computing the assessment. As the stock-bond and earnings methods are more generally understood, there is every reason to believe that requests for hearings in subsequent years will be still more limited.⁶

Hearings in re exemptions—Decisions as to whether property falls within the category exempted by law from taxation rest in the first instance with the local boards of review. If an exemption is allowed the decision is not final until approved by the Tax Commission. In those instances where the Commission agrees with the board of review that the property is exempt, it issues an order directing cancellation of the assessment. On the other hand, if the Commission holds the property taxable, the board has no power to cancel the assessment, but the property-owner asking exemption may raise this claim as a defense in the county court when sued for taxes or may apply to a court of equity for an injunction to prevent assessment of the property.

During the year 1934 six exemption cases were disposed of by the Commission. The Commission concurred with the local boards in three instances and overruled them in three.⁷

⁶ Cf. *infra*, p. 105.

⁷ **Exemptions Approved**—CITY OF AURORA—On September 8, 1934, the board of review of Kane County filed with the Commission a brief prepared by the City of Aurora requesting the exemption of certain properties owned by the corporation. The board of review acted favorably on the city's petition. The Commission reviewed the case and entered an order on May 15, 1935, confirming the action of the local board.

PINEL SANITARIUM, INC.—The board of appeals of Cook County after a public hearing on May 4, 1934, ruled that the property of the sanitarium was exempt for the year 1932 on the grounds that the property owned by it was devoted exclusively to charitable uses. This matter was certified to the Commission on May 31, 1934. After the complainants were heard the Commission on March 5, 1935, confirmed the findings of the local board.

Exemptions Denied—BENNET COLLEGE OF ECLECTIC MEDICINE—On June 16, 1934, the board of appeals of Cook County declared the property of Bennet College to be exempt from taxation for the year 1932 on the basis of immunities granted in the charter of 1869. This matter was certified to the Commission for review in August, 1934. The ruling of the board of appeals was set aside by an order of the Commission entered May 15, 1935. The Commission held that the college was now engaged in work not provided for in its object clause and that its property was therefore subject to taxation.

CHICAGO COLLEGE OF CHIROPODY AND PEDIC SURGERY—On August 28, 1934, the board of appeals of Cook County held that the property of the college was exempt for the year 1933 on the grounds that it was used for charitable purposes. The Commission reversed the findings of the local board on May 6, 1935.

MT. SINAI HOSPITAL—On June 14, 1934, the board of appeals of Cook County ruled that the property of Mt. Sinai Hospital was exempt for the year 1932 on the grounds that it was used for charitable purposes. The matter was filed with the Commission on August 24, 1934. The corporation was granted a hearing on December 13, 1934, and on May 15, 1935, the Commission rendered its decision that the property was subject to taxation since it was not used exclusively for religious purposes.

JACKSON PARK HOSPITAL—The board of appeals of Cook County after a hearing on June 16, 1934, ruled that the property owned by the hospital was taxable for the year 1932. The complainant asked for a review by the Commission. The Commission confirmed the action of the board of appeals on May 15, 1935.

Research and Investigation

The Tax Commission has recognized the need for gathering data in Illinois relative to land transfers, boundaries of taxing districts, aggregate valuations by townships, and tax extensions. Information of this character has been assembled by members of the field staff when their time was not occupied by more pressing duties. In spite of the limited amount of time available for work of this character and the enormity of the task, notable accomplishments have been realized.

A special effort has been made to acquire a representative sample of urban and rural sales of real estate in as many counties as possible. In preparation for a quadrennial year it is especially important to provide assessing officials with objective criteria for evaluating the work of previous years and for the establishment of standards for the new assessment. Furthermore, any attempt at equalization by a county board of review must be based on factual data of this character. Without it the best intentioned plans for a more equitable spreading of the tax burden may go awry. During 1934 urban sales were compiled in 73 counties of the State and rural sales in 77. In all a total of 2,160 bona fide sales were reported.

The need for maps indicating the boundaries of the various taxing districts is evident in every phase of property tax administration. It is difficult to conceive of a single research project in the field of local government where some question does not arise as to aggregate tax rates, overlapping tax districts, or the location of special-purpose taxing districts. In spreading the annual tax levies the county clerk is constantly confronted with the problem of determining the location of various properties relative to the several taxing jurisdictions in which the parcels may fall. Regardless of the evident indispensibility of equipment of this character, prior to 1934 scarcely a county in the State possessed up-to-date maps of the taxing districts. In most instances those in use are badly out of date and in a sad state of repair. Some counties have no maps at all—not even antique ones. The Tax Commission has set about to provide a map for every county showing the boundaries of the various school districts, high school districts, municipal corporations, townships, park districts, mosquito abatement districts, and such other *ad hoc* agencies as may have been created. Maps of this character have been completed for 12 counties and the information necessary for 36 other counties has been assembled. An idea of the general appearance of these maps may be gathered from the reproduction shown in Chart II. The originals are drawn on a scale of one mile to the inch—a size sufficiently large to make the map extremely practicable for most tax administrators.

Prior to the work of the present Tax Commission, no governmental agency ever attempted the task of assembling the tax rates extended for the cities, villages, counties, townships, and school districts throughout the State. The assembling of information of this character is simpler than for some other types of local fiscal data, since each year the county clerk in each county prepares a printed

list setting forth the names of the various taxing districts and their respective tax rates. During 1933 and 1934 the field representatives of the Tax Commission gathered this information as it appeared and for earlier years beginning with 1930. As a result of the effort, the Commission for the first time has a complete history of the rates cov-

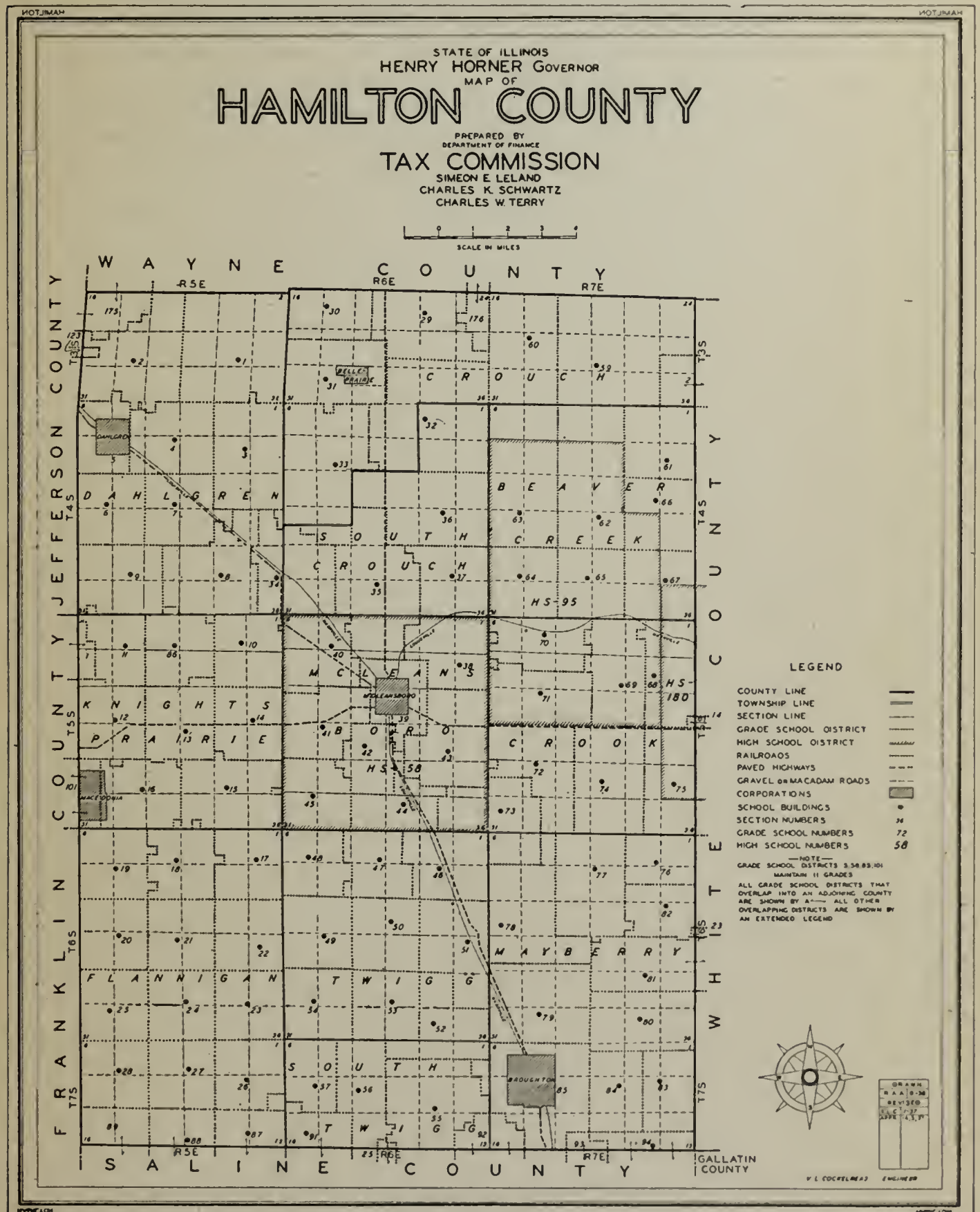


CHART II.

ering a period of five years for every taxing jurisdiction in the State of Illinois. Material of this character is basic for approaching a number of tax problems. The rates, after correction for variations due to differing assessment ratios, may be used in determining the weight of the tax burden existing in various sections of the State.

Aggregate tax burdens in urban sections may be compared with rural areas, counties under the commission form of government may be compared with those employing the township form, the range of rates for educational purposes may be analyzed for sectional variations, and other relationships may be studied.

During the last few years the problem of tax delinquency has reached alarming proportions. For example, in Cook County 17.47 per cent of the taxes extended for 1929 and 24.38 per cent of 1930 tax extensions remained uncollected in September, 1935. Williamson County in 1923 extended only \$30,000 as forfeitures; eight years later extensions of this character amounted to \$2,617,000. Forfeitures in Franklin County were three times as great in 1930 as they were in 1927. Not only have situations as described in these counties led to embarrassing financial conditions, but a general contempt has been engendered for local officials and the system of law enforcement. The aggregate of delinquent general taxes and special assessments against individual properties in many instances exceeds present market values. Clearly these conditions demand legislative action. A proper basis for such legislation requires the accumulation of first-hand information as to the exact character of the delinquency situation. To meet this situation the Commission has been gathering such material as would be helpful in analyzing the Illinois problem. The delinquent tax lists for 1933 have been assembled for 45 counties and for all but two counties for 1934. An adequate analysis of tax delinquency also calls for information relative to assessed values. Material of this character is being assembled by the Commission. Lists showing the name of the owner, description of the property, and its assessed value, have been gathered for 76 counties. Tax extensions have been compiled for one or more years in 64 counties.

In the gathering and analysis of information relative to receipts and expenditures of local governments, tax extensions, delinquency, and records of property transfers the Commission has been hampered by limited staff facilities. An opportunity to overcome the shortage of clerical help was presented, however, when the Works Progress Administration program of the Federal Government was broadened to include projects designed for the benefit of local government. Soon after the announcement of this policy the Tax Commission applied and obtained approval for a clerical and professional project to include: (1) the assembling of land transfer data; (2) the analysis of revenues and expenditures of local governments; (3) the compilation of indebtedness of local governments from 1926 to 1935; (4) a study of tax delinquency; (5) the preparation of maps showing the boundaries of all taxing districts; and (6) a historical compilation of assessments and tax extensions for each township in the State. Material of this character will be especially valuable to the Commission in its work of supervising, equalizing and improving assessments, and of formulating recommendations to the governor and general assembly relative to policies and procedures affecting financial operations of State and local governments. Data of this character are further desirable for determining the advisability of transferring functions between different levels of government; for reorganization

of operating units of government; for development of state-administered locally-shared revenues and grants-in-aid; for considering limitations on tax rates and borrowing power; and the formulation of systems of uniform governmental accounting. The land transfer data, for example, will yield real estate assessment ratios essential for the equalization of real estate assessments and development of scientific assessment procedures and will be useful for historical and comparative studies of real tax burdens on lands, the reactions of a given tax policy upon land utilization, and related problems.

The Commission has exerted every effort to provide a convenient method for recording the mass of data to be assembled in connection with these projects. The system of cards adopted not only provides a convenient method of recording data from original books of entry, but at the same time the cards may be punched and readily sorted into such classes as may be desired. A facsimile of the form for recording property transfer data is reproduced in Chart III, with the face of the card filled in. After the information provided on the face and reverse side has been supplied by the investigator, the card is then ready for punching in the manner indicated on the facsimile and for sorting by the statistical department. If, for example, it were desired to separate all urban residential sales, this could be done by inserting a hand needle in the hole opposite the notation "urban residential" (upper right-hand side of card). All cards with this hole cut out would fall from the pack. In a similar manner the sales data might be sorted for other classifications—for example, by types of property, consideration, assessment ratio, or size of parcel. Similar card records have been developed for other types of data to be gathered in the course of the W. P. A. project.

It is on the basis of the needs revealed in these preliminary investigations that the Commission intends to shape its future program. With data at hand relative to boundaries of taxing districts; mean, high and low tax rates; current assessment ratios; amount of funded and floating debt, volume of special assessments; extent and character of tax delinquency; and the amount and purposes of expenditures made by the various types of local governments, the Commission will be in a position to develop a legislative and administrative program designed to fit the immediate needs of the State. The investigators charged with the responsibility of gathering the data enumerated above have witnessed at every turn evidences of the archaic practices permeating the whole structure of local government.

The uneconomical aspects are not confined to any one type, of unit or particular function, but persist in municipalities as well as townships, in the administration of school affairs as well as in the construction of highways, in the assessment of property as well as the collection of taxes. The existence of some 15,000 local governments each clothed with power to levy taxes and incur debt makes imperative a practicable answer as to the problem of overlapping governments. Not only do governments overlap as to structure but in the performance of functions as well. Nine types of governments provide for protection to persons and property; six build streets and roads; five provide some sort of educational facilities; nine care for the pub-

PROPERTY TRANSFER RECORD CARD
USED IN COMPILING
DATA RELATIVE TO ASSESSMENT RATIOS

45022

2 JAN FEB MAR APR MAY JUN JUL AUG SEP OCT NOV DEC 32 33 34 35 36 37 N S 7 4 2 1 7 4 2 1

MONTH YEAR COUNTY

ILLINOIS STATE TAX COMMISSION

DATE OF TRANSFER 3/15/38 COUNTY Coles

VOLUME I PAGE 25 CITY OR TWP Charleston

VALUE OF PROPERTY AS EVIDENCED BY

DEED STAMPS MORTGAGE TAXES INDICATED VALUE

5000 500 4500 250 5000

ASSESSED VALUE

YEAR LAND IMPROVEMENTS TOTAL

1935 1500 1000 2500

DESCRIPTION Lot I Block I Walden Addition

GRANTOR John Jones ADDRESS Elgin, Illinois

GRANTEE Samuel Smith ADDRESS Charleston, Illinois

CONSIDERATION \$5,000 ASSESSMENT RATIO 50

FIRST PLACE SECOND PLACE DECIMAL UNITS TENS HUNDREDS

1 2 4 7 1 2 4 7 A B C 1 2 4 7 1 2 4 7 1 2 4 7

URBAN ☒

URBAN RESIDENTIAL ☒

URBAN COMMERCIAL ☐

URBAN INDUSTRIAL ☐

URBAN VACANT LOT ☐

OTHER ☐

RURAL ☐

RURAL AGRICULTURAL ☐

RURAL TIMBER ☐

RURAL MINING ☐

RURAL ORCHARDS ☐

OTHER ☐

IMPROVED ☒

UNIMPROVED ☐

VERIFICATION

WAS THE PROPERTY VIEWED?

WAS GRANTOR, GRANTEE, OR AGENT OF EITHER INTERVIEWED? SUMMARIZE TESTIMONY OF EACH AS TO CONSIDERATION

WAS EXPERT OPINION AS TO VALUE SECURED? BY WHOM?

QUALIFICATIONS

COMPILED BY CHECKED BY

CHART III.

lic health; four aid in welfare activities; six participate in economic development; and seven make provision for recreational facilities. The administrative organization is as outmoded as the multiplicity of governments and the overlapping of functions. Illinois is one of five states in forty-eight which actively employs the township as a unit of government. It is one of eight states which still clings to a county government officers with an administrative board ranging from four to fifty members. No other state in the union has as many school districts in the aggregate as Illinois. Approximately one-half of the states have adopted a unit of no less size than the county for the administration of rural roads. Three states have made the financing of all roads a function of the central government. Seven states control in varying degrees the work of the township. Fourteen states aid townships in highway construction and maintenance. In none of these classifications, broad as they are, does Illinois appear. The administration of the public revenues is not free from the types of diseconomies prevalent in the educational system and in the organization charged with the responsibility for building and maintaining town roads. Assessed values are almost universally established by rule of thumb methods, reviewing is of necessity a perfunctory process, equalization based on objective criteria is virtually unknown, and collectors in many instances exert less pressure to secure tax revenues than some solicitors for voluntary contributions. At the present time no agency, public or private, can give a definitive answer as to the disposition of public funds. Many illegal levies are made, providing a basis for extended litigation and substantial paring of the original extensions. Indebtedness, consisting of both long and short term maturities, is often incurred without regard for due proportion between fixed and current obligations, terms of the loan, or stage of the business cycle. To problems of this character the Commission proposes to direct attention in subsequent reports.

CHAPTER II

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE TAX COMMISSION FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE REVENUE SYSTEM

In pursuance of its duty to formulate and recommend legislation for improvement of the Illinois taxing system, the Tax Commission has embodied in this and in its preceding report a number of specific recommendations. They are based on experiences growing out of assessing railroad property and the capital stock of certain domestic corporations, of supervising and directing the assessing activities of local officials, and of general tax research. Many of the proposals are similar to conclusions formulated by other students of the Illinois tax system.

Some of these recommendations are discussed in detail in other chapters of this report or in the *15th Annual Report* of the Tax Commission. The points are stated briefly in this chapter, with page references to more detailed discussions in this or the preceding report. (Page references are to this report unless otherwise stated.) This system of presenting the recommendations will enable legislators and others to have before them in concise form an outline of matters which need consideration and the steps proposed to achieve the ends desired. Those readers who are interested in the reasons for particular recommendations will find greater detail at the pages indicated.

Proposal for a New Business Tax

As a result of a study of business taxation in other states and experience in administration of the Illinois capital stock tax, the Tax Commission recommends that Illinois adopt as modern a system of business taxation as can be devised within the restrictions of the present revenue article of the constitution.

There is no single phase of tax administration more sorely in need of overhauling than the capital stock tax. Its purpose is generally misunderstood, it is incapable of economical administration under existing laws, it discriminates in favor of foreign corporations, it induces competition for local under-assessment of tangibles and the selection of low-rate areas for the principal place of business, and it distributes taxable values without regard to the places where they originate. For these reasons, the Tax Commission is compelled to the conclusion that nothing short of a comprehensive remodeling of the system of business taxation will answer the present needs of the State. The scope of revision permissible under the present constitution is limited. Nevertheless, there are possibilities for distinct im-

provement in the field of business taxation. The program here proposed by the Tax Commission embodies the most desirable elements found in business taxes in other leading industrial states, modified to comply with Illinois constitutional restrictions. (Chapter VI, especially pp. 136-147.)

The Tax Commission proposes that Illinois adopt a comprehensive business tax in two laws, one applying to incorporated enterprises and the other to unincorporated businesses. It is recommended that where a business operates under a corporate charter it pay a yearly tax of (a) not less than \$25, or (b) not less than the amount of local property taxes upon its corporate excess assessment, or (c) not less than $\frac{1}{5}$ of 1 per cent upon the Illinois portion of its issued capital, or (d) not less than $\frac{1}{10}$ of 1 per cent of the Illinois portion of its gross income, or (e) not less than 3 per cent of the Illinois portion of its net income. Nearly all the data that would be needed for computing the tax liability upon each of these various bases, excepting the actual amount of tax to be paid on the corporate excess assessment, are now required by the Tax Commission for purposes of the corporate excess assessment upon corporations now assessable by it. Returns would have to be amplified somewhat, but the burden of reporting would be lighter for the taxpayer than under existing laws.

In the case of unincorporated business enterprise, there should be adopted, in addition to present property taxes, a yearly tax of (a) not less than \$12 for each business enterprise, or (b) not less than $\frac{1}{20}$ of 1 per cent of the Illinois portion of gross income, or (c) not less than $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of the Illinois portion of the net income. This new impost would not involve any substantial addition to the taxes of unincorporated business, but it would tend toward greater equity in the taxation of business generally, incorporated or unincorporated. Introduction of such a tax would end the present favoritism to unincorporated business, just as bringing foreign corporations under the capital stock and other Illinois business taxes would tend to correct the present discrimination against domestic corporations.

Assessment Organization and Procedure

Procedure in Determining Exemptions

Sections 35 and 35e of the Revenue Act of 1898 provide for carrying exemption cases directly to the Illinois Supreme Court upon application by the Tax Commission. In view of the decision in *North Chicago Hebrew Congregation v. Board of Appeals*, 358 Ill. 549 (1934) holding these provisions void as imposing administrative duties upon the Supreme Court and as providing for direct appeal from the findings of a non-judicial body, these sections should be revised. The amendments should provide that an order of the Tax Commission shall be final when it approves an order by a board of review granting a claim for exemption, and that an order by the Tax Commission disapproving an order of a board of review granting exemption shall be final unless an appeal is taken to the circuit court or the denial of exemption is contested in proceedings for collection

of the taxes. Some provision for direct appeal from the Tax Commission to the Supreme Court might be retained to cover cases which the court considers to be of such public interest that it will exercise its original jurisdiction or to involve a threat of infringement of private rights which can be adjudicated in no other way (p. 77).

Estimated Assessments

The Illinois Supreme Court has held that under the present law a personal property assessment made in a "lump sum" without classifying the property as itemized on the Tax Commission return is void even though the taxpayer refuses to file a return or files a return without classification.¹ This makes it almost impossible for an assessor to make a legal assessment if a taxpayer fails to file a proper return, for he must discover not only the total amount of the taxpayer's property, but also its classification. Such a situation, of course, encourages refusal to file returns. The legislature has the power to relieve the assessors and enable them to assess recalcitrant taxpayers by providing expressly that where a return is not filed it shall not be necessary for the assessor to classify taxpayer's property in making his assessment. Unless this is done a wide avenue of evasion is left open.

Dates for Performing Certain Acts

Repeated amendments of the revenue statutes have resulted in a number of minor inconsistencies in the dates for performing various acts. For example, railroad companies are required to submit their returns of class C and D property to the county clerks on or before June 1; county clerks are required to submit copies of these returns to the local assessor before the assessors' books are to be returned to the supervisor of assessments; and the local assessors' books are required to be returned to the supervisors on or before June 1. Obviously, this law cannot be complied with. In practice the dates have either been ignored or the schedules have been transmitted to the supervisors of assessments or the board of review instead of to the local assessors. This and other inconsistencies in the dates provided by law should be remedied in order that procedure may be uniform throughout the State.

Assessment Date

The Tax Commission repeats its recommendation that the assessment date be shifted from April 1 to January 1. Several advantages inhere in this change. It would automatically allow the assessors more time for completing their work. Furthermore, the fact that most businesses keep their accounts on a calendar year basis would permit the use for tax purposes of data covering the usual accounting period and should result in economies both for the taxpayer and the State. The practice in other states is tending rapidly to the use of January 1 as the assessment date or beginning of the assessment period.

¹ *People v. Pullman Car & Mfg. Co.*, 355 Ill. 438 (1934).

Local Assessors and Their Supervision

The Tax Commission recommends that plans be considered to diminish the number of assessors in the State and in so doing to continue in office those who have shown special qualifications for their work. Still more important is the provision of adequate appropriations to support a competent supervisory organization working directly with local officials under the constant direction of the Tax Commission. Such a supervisory organization has been maintained by this Commission, but its services to local officials are limited by lack of funds. (*15th Report*, pp. 308-334.)

Further suggestions relating to assessment organization and procedure in the larger cities of the State are set forth below under the heading, "Municipal Financial Administration".²

Assessors' Compensation

The compensable assessment period in townships paying assessors on a per diem basis is now limited to the two months falling between April 1 and June 1. The period allowed for making the assessments should be lengthened and made to vary in accordance with the requirements imposed by the work to be done. An extension of time is especially important in a quadrennial year. Moreover, the sections dealing with compensation of assessors should be amended to eliminate inconsistencies and afford more adequate remuneration. (*15th Report*, pp. 32-33.)

General Reductions by Boards of Review

Section 35, Paragraph 5 of the Revenue Act of 1898 now gives the board of review power to make general reductions in the assessment of all or any class of property. The board may also increase the entire assessment or any part thereof. Provision is made for notice to the board of assessors, assessor or supervisor of assessments in case of a decrease, or to 50 property owners affected in case of an increase. "Blanket" changes in assessment are often made without regard to their effect upon the taxing bodies dependent thereon; nevertheless, the decision of the board of review is final. Some consideration should perhaps be given to the advisability of allowing an appeal in such cases to the Tax Commission. The right of appeal should be limited to the assessor or supervisor of assessments, and the properly constituted authorities of taxing districts affected, in case of reductions in assessment. In case of increases, the right of appeal might be allowed upon the petition of one hundred property owners affected.

Term and Compensation of Reviewing Officials

The lack of knowledge of the law so commonly evident in the activities of boards of review is in no small part a result of the rapid turnover of personnel. It is recommended that the terms be increased to six years and staggered in a way to give continuity to the policies and practices of the board.

² See pp. 191-226.

Section 34 of the Revenue Act of 1898 provides that no per diem compensation shall be allowed members of the board of review after the statutory adjournment date.³ It often happens that it is impossible for the board of review to finish by this date due to a great number of complaints, or tardiness of assessors in turning over their books. The county board should be given power, in its discretion, to extend the per diem payment of members of the board of review where necessary.

Assessment of Particular Types of Property

Legal Definition of Real and Personal Property

It is recommended that the legislature define certain border line items of property as realty or personalty in order to avoid confusion which frequently arises and which causes needless controversy between assessors and property owners. It is suggested that there be written into the Illinois revenue law an omnibus clause giving general definitions of real and personal property in some such terms as the following:

“Real estate”, “real property”, “land”, “tract”, “lot”, shall include not only the land itself, whether laid out in town or city lots, or otherwise, with all mines, quarries, or other things contained therein, but also all buildings, structures and improvements, and other permanent improvements, of whatsoever kind, thereon, and all rights and privileges belonging or in anywise pertaining thereto, except where the same may be otherwise denominated by this Act.⁴

“Personal property” shall include all species of property not an integral part of any property heretofore defined as real estate, unless otherwise denominated by this Act. In all questions arising under this Act as to the proper definition of any property as real or personal, the determination of the assessor shall be binding unless the owner or person liable for the taxes thereon shall apply to the Tax Commission for final determination.

In addition the status of the following items of property should be expressly defined by law:

- (a) All buildings, structures and other improvements, on leased land, should be declared to be real estate. When sold for taxes a description of the land giving the quarter section, section, township and range, together with the metes and bounds of the ground occupied by such building and the name of the owner of the building, should be sufficient description. Land used as a right of way by telephone, telegraph, pipe line, electric light and power, and other public utility companies should be assessed as real estate, but the description thereof for taxation should be as now is prescribed for railroad right of way; that is, “a strip of land, together with all the buildings thereon, commencing at a point where such right of way crosses the boundary line in entering the county, city, town or village (naming the same) and extending to the point where such right of way crosses the boundary line leaving such county, city, town or village (naming the same) or to the point of termination in the same containing _____ acres more or less.”

³ See below, Chart XII, for the date in each county.

⁴ This clause only slightly alters the present clause defining real estate. Cf. *Tax Laws*, 1934, p. 266.

- (b) Poles, machinery, conduits, wires and all other equipment (except buildings) of public utilities should be assessed as personal property.
- (c) All machinery, whether permanently attached to real estate or not, should be assessed as personal property.
- (d) All store, bank, theatre, office, factory and other fixtures and equipment not an integral part of the building should be assessed as personal property.
- (e) Signs and billboards, electric or otherwise should be assessed as personal property.
- (f) Pipes or mains for oil, gas, water steam or other purposes should be assessed as personal property.⁵
- (g) Gas pumps, tanks and all other filling station equipment should be assessed as personal property.
- (h) Street railway tracks should be assessed as personal property.⁶
- (i) Nursery stock in the hands of nurserymen should be assessed as personal property, but timber, fruit, and ornamental trees and bushes and plants not held for sale should be assessed as a part of the land.⁷

Places for Listing Personal Property

The places where personal property shall be listed and taxed are set forth in sections 7 to 17, inclusive, of the Revenue Act of 1872. These sections are vague and contradictory in many respects, and they do not provide adequate rules for some types of property which have grown up since the law was enacted. The provisions should be clarified. Tangible personal property should be listed where it is used or habitually located. Intangible personal property should be listed at the domicile of the owner unless it has acquired business situs at some other place. A separate return should be filed for property at each location at which it is subject to assessment.

Listing of Net Credits

The provisions in secs. 27, 28, and 29 of the Revenue Act of 1872 relating to the deduction of debts from credits are vague and confusing. It appears that almost any kind of debt can be deducted, but the term "credits" is defined narrowly and does not include bonds, stocks, and money loaned. It is recommended that the definition of credits be broadened or that of deductible debts be narrowed, so that the debts and credits involved are of the same order. Only those debts should be deducted which were incurred in acquiring the credits in question.

Listing Stock of Building and Loan Companies

Sections 29a, 29b, 29c, and 29d of the Revenue Act of 1872 provide for the assessment of stock in building and loan associations. Such stock is made taxable where the owner resides, and the assessed value is determined by deducting from each share the proportionate

⁵ Gas mains are defined as personal property in the present law. *Ibid.*, p. 65.

⁶ This is the present rule. *Ibid.*, p. 65.

⁷ This is practically the present rule. *Ibid.*, pp. 64, 277.

value of real estate owned by the association. The Supreme Court has held that personal property of building and loan associations cannot be directly assessed under this law but can be reached only through the shares. This has resulted in the effectual exemption of all personal property of such associations, since the assessors have no practical way of reaching the owners of the shares. Shares of building and loan associations are no different from shares in State and national banks and should be subject to the same rules of assessment. The legislature should provide for a listing of such shares by the association where it is located, in the same manner as bank shares. In any case, the very least that should be done is to provide for the assessment of the personal property of such associations in the same manner as other personal property is assessed.

Express and Car-Line Companies

Under present provisions of Illinois statutes, passenger and freight car-line and express companies are virtually exempt from taxation upon their rolling stock, excepting insofar as a few domestic corporations have the value of part of their tangible property reflected in the assesment of their capital stock. The only remedy for non-assessment of such property lies in enactment of a statute conferring the power and duty of assessment on a central assessing authority. The advantages of State assessment of railroad rolling stock have been accepted since 1872 as commonplace; the same advantages would accompany State assessment of car-line rolling stock. Provision could be made for apportioning rolling stock valuations among the local taxing districts in proportion to car-mileage, railroad track mileage, the number of cars habitually present in the taxing district, or on some other basis; but any such allocation is necessarily arbitrary in large part. It would be more equitable and much less costly to tax such property at a statewide average rate and to turn the proceeds directly into the State treasury. This average rate would be determined by dividing the total current tax levied for all units of government by the aggregate equalized assessed valuation throughout the State. (This *Report*, pp. 148-190.)

The intangible operating property of car-line and express companies can be reached by amendment of the capital stock tax so that it will apply to foreign as well as to domestic corporations.

Insurance Companies

Foreign fire, marine, and inland navigation insurance companies are now required to return a statement of their net receipts to the local assessors to be entered on the personal property roll and taxed at the rate prevailing for other real and personal property. The scope of this tax on net receipts has been narrowed by a series of court decisions. Moreover, the law is ineffectively administered in many jurisdictions, with the result that these companies are treated differently in different parts of the State. This provision for taxing net receipts is unique in the Illinois property tax laws. It is based upon the assumption that foreign companies seldom invest their assets in

Illinois and that domestic companies usually do so. Even if this assumption had a sound basis in fact, it could not fairly be limited to a particular class of foreign companies which write fire, marine, and inland navigation insurance. For these reasons it is recommended that the property tax on net receipts be repealed and that these companies be taxed under the general property tax merely upon their real estate and tangible property within Illinois and any intangible property which may have a business situs within the State. (This *Report*, pp. 72-3.)

Section 13 of the Revenue Act of 1872 provides a special rule for assessment of the taxable property of domestic life insurance companies and fraternal beneficiary insurance companies. No definite rule is provided for foreign insurance companies or for domestic fire, casualty, accident and other domestic non-life companies, although there are good reasons for distinguishing between life and non-life companies in the assessment of taxable property.⁸ Some specific rules should be provided covering all types of companies. Moreover, the assessment of intangible property of all insurance companies, domestic and foreign, should be made by the Tax Commission.

Capital Stock

Whether or not the improved business tax recommended above⁹ is adopted, certain changes are desirable in the administration and character of the capital stock tax. It is recommended that:

(1) All corporations be made subject to assessment by the Tax Commission.

(2) The capital stock tax be extended to include foreign corporations.

(3) Provision be made for distributing corporate excess assessments among the various taxing districts where corporate values originate.

(4) Changes be made in general property tax collection laws to provide that taxes upon the capital stock or other intangible personal property of corporations be extended and collected separately from taxes on other property of the same taxpayers.

The reasons for these recommendations are set forth in some length in Chapter VI (especially pp. 136-147).

Central assessment of all corporations would eliminate much uncertainty and controversy over the question whether particular corporations are subject to assessment by the Tax Commission or by local assessors. It would eliminate much costly cross-checking between the Tax Commission and local assessors and would prevent many companies from escaping assessment by both agencies. Extension of the tax to foreign corporations would end present discrimina-

⁸ In the case of life insurance companies the net policy reserves reflect the current claims of policyholders and are legally taxable to the policyholders. Therefore, it may be considered defensible to eliminate a corresponding portion of the assets of the life insurance companies from taxation on the ground that these assets will be reported in the personal property returns of policyholders in this or other states. In the case of other types of insurance, with rare exceptions, there are few liabilities which represent current claims of policyholders. This distinction may justify the provision of sec. 13 which specifies in effect that only the capital stock and surplus of a domestic life insurance company shall be considered as the starting point for its capital stock assessment.

⁹ See p. 14.

tion against domestic companies. Distribution of capital stock assessments among taxing districts where the values originate would eliminate competition between assessors in the undervaluation of corporation real estate and tangibles. Separate extension and collection of the capital stock tax would make it possible to supervise its administration more adequately and will be necessary if payments upon corporate excess are to be credited against a more comprehensive business tax. (This *Report*, pp. 139-147.)

Collection of Property Taxes

Under present laws, the supervisory power of the Tax Commission over local taxing machinery extends only to the assessment of property. It does not affect the levy, extension, or collection of taxes. Much litigation over levies, extensions, and rates could be eliminated and the collection of property taxes materially improved if the supervisory powers of the Tax Commission were extended over these fields.

Supervision over Levies and Rates

A large volume of tax litigation in Illinois has arisen from defects in the form of local levies or from levies in excess of authorized rates. This litigation has the particularly inequitable result of yielding tax reductions in many cases to these taxpayers who are well enough informed and have enough at stake to contest the taxes. Other taxpayers who make voluntary payments are unable to obtain refunds when rates or levies are later declared void by court decision. There have been various proposals for judicial review of rates and levies before extension. The Tax Commission believes that much of the necessity for such review could be eliminated if a law were enacted directing some State agency, such as the Tax Commission, to prescribe forms and regulations for tax levies and methods of extending taxes, requiring local governments to make reports of levies and rates to this agency, and authorizing it to render assistance in all tax matters. Under such a system, most of the controversy over levies and rates would be obviated by prevention of the procedural mistakes that now occur. For those cases where controversy or doubt persisted, there could be prescribed a statutory procedure for filing protests with the State supervisory agency, which should act as a quasi-judicial body in deciding the administrative and legal problems involved. Provision should be made for appeal from this administrative tribunal to the circuit court, the judicial review to be conducted upon the record made before the State administrative agency supplemented by such relevant fiscal data and technical analysis as the court might request. (This *Report*, pp. 52-3.)

Procedures and practice in both administrative and judicial review of rates and levies must be simple and expeditious. Moreover, it is imperative that provision for such review be accompanied by administrative arrangements, as suggested above, for systematizing levies and extensions. Otherwise any attempt to provide review before extension will prove either too perfunctory and haphazard to protect the taxpayer or too cumbersome and time-consuming to be of service to the levying governments.

Supervision over Collections

The Tax Commission receives numerous inquiries from county collectors regarding procedures to be followed in the collection of general property taxes. These inquiries are usually not merely requests for legal advice of the sort that could be obtained from the State's Attorneys or the Attorney General. They are usually questions of an administrative nature. The Tax Commission is not by law authorized or empowered to deal directly with matters of tax collection, excepting insofar as its research activities necessarily take it into that field. Its supervisory powers are limited to assessments. These inquiries from collectors reveal the vital need of assigning to the Commission authority to advise collectors and to supervise their work.

Moreover, as long as the Tax Commission exercises certain powers of original assessment, it should have some means of seeing that its assessments are placed properly upon the tax books and of assisting in the collection of the taxes.

Method of Extending Taxes

Since 1929 Cook County has differed from other counties in the method of extending taxes. In Cook County total taxes for all purposes against any parcel of property are extended in one sum. In Downstate counties taxes are extended separately for each taxing unit. This system imposes upon Downstate counties a large amount of needless effort and expense. The statutes should be amended to authorize in other counties the same procedure that is used in Cook County.

Abolition of Township Collectors

Under existing law nine counties are entitled to elect township collectors. The added expense growing out of this office is so patently unjustifiable that some of the nine counties have chosen to let the county officer handle the work entirely. The office of township collector constitutes a needless duplication of the facilities provided by the county collector. The Tax Commission recommends the abolition of all township collectors. (*15th Report*, pp. 327-328.)

The latest amendment of the statutory provisions relating to township collectors makes the dual system even more wasteful than before. It authorizes the township collectors to retain the tax books until September 1, instead of July 1,¹⁰ thereby delaying further the settlements by these collectors and the work of the county collector.

Collection Organization in Cities

Suggestions relating to collection organization and procedure in the larger cities of the State are set forth below under the heading, "Municipal Financial Administration."¹¹

¹⁰ *Laws 1935-36, 4th Spec. Sess.*, H. B. 13 (approved July 2, 1936).

¹¹ See pp. 191-211.

Technical Simplification of Property Tax Laws

Many of the difficulties and wasteful practices encountered in Illinois property tax administration result from inconsistencies and misleading obsolete provisions in the revenue acts. These could be eliminated by codification of the revenue laws so that the provisions would be set forth in a simple manner, logical order, and without internal contradiction. Proposed revenue codes have failed of enactment in recent sessions of the general assembly because of fears expressed by certain attorneys that litigation might be encouraged by any change in the statutes. The Tax Commission believes these fears are unfounded if the bill is properly drawn and if it is confined to the single purpose of codifying the statutes, without including or attempting any substantive changes.

If a revision of the revenue acts as a whole is not forthcoming, there should at least be no objection to the simple elimination of obsolete words and sections, leaving the remainder of the law as it is now. A number of obsolete or misleading provisions which ought to be eliminated are set forth in the *15th Annual Report*, at pp. 39-40.

Administration of State Revenues

The Tax Commission renews its recommendation for a reorganization of the revenue administering machinery of the State government. In the light of results achieved in states with systems of centralized revenue administration, the Tax Commission suggests that there be created a new code agency—a department of revenue, standing in the same relationship to the governor on matters of State revenue as the department of finance stands on matters of State expenditures. This department should assume the administration of all State taxes with the exception of the motor vehicle license tax and the corporation organization fee, which should remain with the Secretary of State. It should administer any new taxes which may be adopted. It should supervise and direct administration of the property tax throughout the State. (*15th Report*, Chap. IX.)

The State department of revenue should include a State board of tax appeals, patterned in general after the Federal board and the Massachusetts state board. A quasi-judicial administrative body of this character would offer a promising solution to the problem of equitable review of assessments made by local authorities (p. 203).

Municipal Financial Administration

The Tax Commission recommends that consideration be given to steps for improvement of revenue administration in cities. Plans for such improvement might be worked out along various lines. In Chapter VIII of this report the Commission presents a survey of the organization of revenue administration in 305 cities of the United States and Canada. As a result of this survey the Commission presents the following tentative suggestions for consideration as elements of a program of improvement in municipal fiscal administration:

1. That every city possessing a sufficient volume of revenue work to employ economically a full complement of trained personnel be made a unit for assessment, review and collection of property taxes.

2. That within each city meeting the above requirements there be set up an integrated department of revenue.

3. That the chief administrative officer of the city name the head of the finance department who in turn shall select the divisional officers charged with assessment, extension, billing, and collection of taxes.

4. That the municipal department of finance handle not only property tax matters, but be charged with collecting all revenue due the city, preparing budget estimates, compiling statistical reports, disbursing all funds, and purchasing supplies and equipment.

5. That a board of review be provided within each large municipality, to be named by the council and/or the mayor, and organized separately from the assessment agency. Appeals from this agency should be made to a State board of tax appeals.

6. That in order to obviate the barriers to effective fiscal centralization which arise out of the existence of overlapping governments, steps be taken to permit only one local government in a given area.

7. That as long as overlapping governments persist no piece of property be assessed by one assessor for city purposes and by another assessor for county purposes.

8. That when two assessment jurisdictions are subjected to a common rate the power to make necessary equalization should rest in the county agency, operating under rather strict central control.

Other steps for improvement of municipal financial administration might be proposed. The Tax Commission hopes to make further studies in this field. In the present stage of its studies, the Commission believes that the foregoing propositions outline a practicable method of achieving material improvement in the larger cities of the State.

Collection of Information

In order that up-to-date and comprehensive information relating to the operation of the property tax in all its phases shall be available, it should be mandatory for local officials to report to the Tax Commission for compilation and publication the essential facts relating not only to assessment of taxes, but also to their extension, collection, delinquency, and the like. (*15th Report*, pp. 151-154.)

CHAPTER III

OPERATION OF THE PROPERTY TAX IN ILLINOIS, 1934

The most recent compilation made by the Bureau of the Census covering the revenue receipts of all state and local governments in the United States places the yearly total near nine billion dollars.¹ Of this amount four and one-half billions² or 52.9 per cent were derived from levies against property. In Illinois, the fourth ranking State from the standpoint of fiscal importance,³ the distribution of the tax burden between owners of property and other classes of taxpayers is not materially different from that for the country as a whole. In 1932 the total revenue receipts for all Illinois governments amounted to \$558,900,000.⁴ Levies made against property accounted for \$332,913,000 or 59.6 per cent of this total.

For any one type of government in Illinois dependence on receipts from property taxes may be greater or less than the statewide average. For example, since the adoption of the retailers' occupational tax in 1933 the State government has been entirely independent of this source. The other extreme may be found in the townships, where 98 per cent of all revenue receipts are derived from property levies. Table 1 indicates that next to the township in point of dependence on general property taxes come the school districts, followed in order by other types of functionally specialized districts (taken as a group), incorporated places, and the counties.

TABLE 1
REVENUE RECEIPTS OF VARIOUS TYPES OF ILLINOIS
GOVERNMENTS AND THE PROPORTION DERIVED
FROM PROPERTY TAXES, 1932
(Amounts in thousands of dollars)

Governmental unit	Total revenue receipts	Levies against general property	Percentage of revenue derived from property
State ¹	\$136,502	\$20,561	15.1%
Counties.....	46,330	18,745	40.5
Cities, villages, towns.....	174,150	73,877	42.4
School districts.....	186,671	166,308	89.1
Townships.....	13,588	13,293	97.8
Other civil divisions.....	49,163	42,536	86.5

Source: Units other than the State from U. S. Bureau of the Census, *Financial Statistics of State and Local Governments, 1932*, Illinois Table I, p. 417.

From this survey it is immediately obvious that every citizen is directly concerned with changes which may have occurred during the assessment year 1934 in the base providing such an important revenue source. What happened to the total assessed value of all classes of

¹ Revenue receipts for fiscal year 1934 (cf. Tax Commission, *15th Annual Report*, p. 44).
² More exactly, \$8,851,917,000 (*Financial Statistics of State and Local Governments, 1932*, Table 1, p. 7).
³ More precisely, \$4,684,784,000 (*ibid.*, Table 1, p. 7).
⁴ Illinois is surpassed by New York, California, and Pennsylvania.
⁵ Bureau of the Census, *op. cit.*, Table 1, p. 11.

property? Did personalty, lands, lots, railroads, and capital stock each represent the same portion of the 1934 tax base as in 1933? Were increases and decreases in the tax base peculiar to any particular geographical region? To what extent did the assessors place property on the tax rolls at full value? In the absence of a State rate, is inter-county equalization still desirable? Did the total taxes extended against property increase, remain constant, or decrease? Was the extent of delinquency as pronounced in 1934 as in the years immediately preceding?

Changes in the Tax Base

The total value for all classes of property assessed by local officials and the Tax Commission amounted to \$5,612,000,000 for the year 1934. While this figure is slightly lower than the \$5,800,000,000 established for 1933, values so precipitously reduced during the quadrennial of 1931 and the subsequent year of 1932 were again approaching stability. Estimates available for the next year indicate that the percentage decline in the aggregate assessment of 1935 from that of 1934 will be smaller.

Table 2, setting forth the changes in 1934 assessed values for Cook County, Downstate, and the State as a whole, indicates that such reductions as occurred during 1934 were more pronounced in Cook County than in other portions of the State. Values in Cook County were 4.5 per cent smaller than for the preceding year, whereas for Downstate the decline was only 2.1 per cent.¹ The section of Table 3 dealing with the total of all classes of property shows that the average decrease of 2 per cent outside Cook County was not common to all sections of the State. While the level was lowered generally, some counties actually increased their tax base. Four counties fall within a group that raised their valuations in amounts ranging from 2.5 to 7.5 per cent. The modal group of 81 contains twenty counties experiencing slight increases; that is, amounts ranging from a fraction up to 2.5 per cent. In two counties there was no change. There were a total of 75 counties with decreases. Fifty-nine of these reported decreases ranging from zero to 2.5; nine exclusive of Cook from 2.5 to 7.5; three from 7.5 to 12.5; three from 12.5 to 17.5; and one from 17.5 to 22.5 per cent.

Regional factors apparently had little influence on the policy of increasing or decreasing the tax base. From Chart VI it may be seen that the counties experiencing the greatest cuts were widely scattered—two were in the northwestern portion of the State, one was in the west central section, and two in the south. Counties having decreases ranging from 1.1 to 10 per cent were spread more or less generally over the State. Those counties having changes so slight as to be virtually negligible were concentrated in the west central portion of the State. Increases were common only to those counties lying along or near the eastern border and to Ogle, Lee, and DeKalb in the north.

¹ For a graphical description of these changes covering the period 1927 to 1934 see Chart IV. The trends of assessed valuations, tax extensions and net State revenues are compared in Chart V.

TABLE 2
ASSESSSED VALUES BY CLASSES OF PROPERTY FOR 1934 COMPARED WITH 1933
FOR ENTIRE STATE, COOK COUNTY, AND DOWNSTATE

Class of property	Entire state			Cook County			Downstate		
	1933	1934	Percentage change 1934/1933	1933 ¹	1934	Percentage change 1934/1933	1933	1934	Percentage change 1934/1933
Local assessments-----									
Lands-----	\$1,307,966,004	\$1,283,952,615	- 1.84%	\$ 74,024,026	\$ 74,024,026	0.00%	\$1,233,941,978	\$1,209,928,589	- 1.95%
Lots-----	2,696,013,171	2,667,871,615	- 1.04	1,765,044,778	1,753,899,932	- 0.63	930,968,393	913,971,683	- 1.83
Personalty-----	1,195,632,600	1,082,147,695	- 9.49	784,342,329	670,228,825	-14.55	411,290,271	411,918,870	- 0.15
Railroads-----	16,322,102	16,106,869	- 1.32	10,672,935	10,818,934	+ 1.37	5,649,167	5,287,935	- 6.39
Total local-----	\$5,215,933,877	\$5,050,078,794	- 3.18	\$2,634,084,068	\$2,508,971,717	- 4.75	\$2,581,849,809	\$2,541,107,077	- 1.58
State assessments-----									
Railroads-----	\$492,033,338	\$473,777,995	- 3.71	\$146,757,340	\$145,823,666	- 0.64	\$345,275,998	\$327,954,329	- 5.02
Capital stock ² -----	94,935,761	88,408,226	- 6.88	65,716,551	62,564,206	- 4.80	29,219,210	25,844,020	-11.55
Total state-assessed-----	586,979,099	562,186,221	- 4.22	212,473,891	208,387,872	- 1.92	374,495,208	353,798,349	- 5.53
Grand total-----	\$5,802,902,976	\$5,612,265,015	- 3.29	\$2,846,557,959	\$2,717,359,589	- 4.54	\$2,956,345,017	\$2,894,905,426	- 2.08

¹ Figures in this column do not correspond with those shown in Table XXI, p. 596, of the 15th Annual Report (1933) because final data for Cook County were not then available.
² The figures for the entire State and for Cook County include assessments of the Pullman Company, which were certified late as omitted property (1933, \$2,330,000; 1934, \$3,474,000).

TABLE 3

FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF COUNTIES ACCORDING TO PERCENTAGE CHANGES IN ASSESSMENT OF PROPERTY, BY CLASSES OF PROPERTY¹

ASSESSMENT YEARS 1927-1934

Class of property and interval of change	Number of counties with specified percentage change between the years						
	1928 and 1927	1929 and 1928	1930 and 1929	1931 and 1930	1932 and 1931	1933 and 1932	1934 and 1933
Lands							
Increase of 17.5%—Increase of 12.5%—	1	1		1			
Increase of 12.5%—Increase of 7.5%—	2		2	1		2	2
Increase of 7.5%—Increase of 2.5%—	85	93	82	5	44	71	89
Increase of 2.5%—Decrease of 2.5%—	2	3	1	7	4	3	3
Decrease of 2.5%—Decrease of 7.5%—	4	1	3	16	25	13	3
Decrease of 7.5%—Decrease of 12.5%—	3		4	30	9	4	2
Decrease of 12.5%—Decrease of 17.5%—	3	1	8	23	14	8	2
Decrease of 17.5%—Decrease of 22.5%—	1		1	12	4	1	1
Decrease of 22.5%—Decrease of 27.5%—	1		1	6			
Decrease of 27.5%—Decrease of 32.5%—				1			
Decrease of 32.5% or more—							
Lots							
Increase of 22.5%—Increase of 17.5%—	1						
Increase of 17.5%—Increase of 12.5%—							
Increase of 12.5%—Increase of 7.5%—							
Increase of 7.5%—Increase of 2.5%—	5	10	3		1	1	1
Increase of 2.5%—Decrease of 2.5%—	88	91	88	20	45	72	90
Decrease of 2.5%—Decrease of 7.5%—	5		2	22	9	4	1
Decrease of 7.5%—Decrease of 12.5%—	1	2	2	26	22	14	5
Decrease of 12.5%—Decrease of 17.5%—	1		1	14	9	3	2
Decrease of 17.5%—Decrease of 22.5%—	1		4	16	12	6	2
Decrease of 22.5%—Decrease of 27.5%—			1	2	3	2	1
Decrease of 27.5%—Decrease of 32.5%—			1	1			
Decrease of 32.5% or more—				1			
All real estate							
Increase of 12.5%—Increase of 7.5%—	1	1					
Increase of 7.5%—Increase of 2.5%—	84	93	81	8	45	74	90
Increase of 2.5%—Decrease of 2.5%—	10	2	3	11	6	3	3
Decrease of 2.5%—Decrease of 7.5%—	2	1	5	19	22	12	2
Decrease of 7.5%—Decrease of 12.5%—	2		5	33	12	4	2
Decrease of 12.5%—Decrease of 17.5%—	2		4	18	11	8	2
Decrease of 17.5%—Decrease of 22.5%—	1		1	11	4	1	1
Decrease of 22.5%—Decrease of 27.5%—			1	1			
Decrease of 27.5%—Decrease of 32.5%—				1			
Decrease of 32.5% or more—							

Footnote on p. 30.

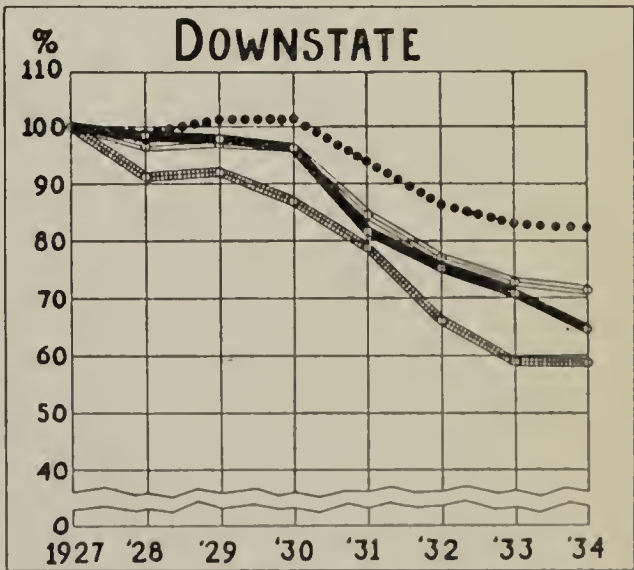
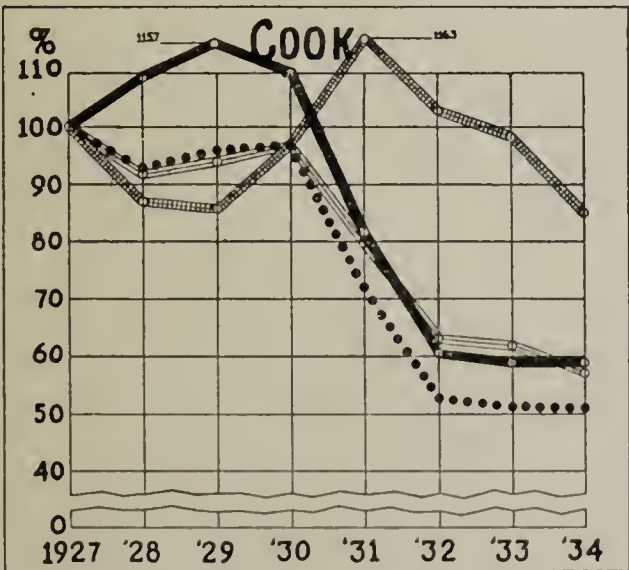
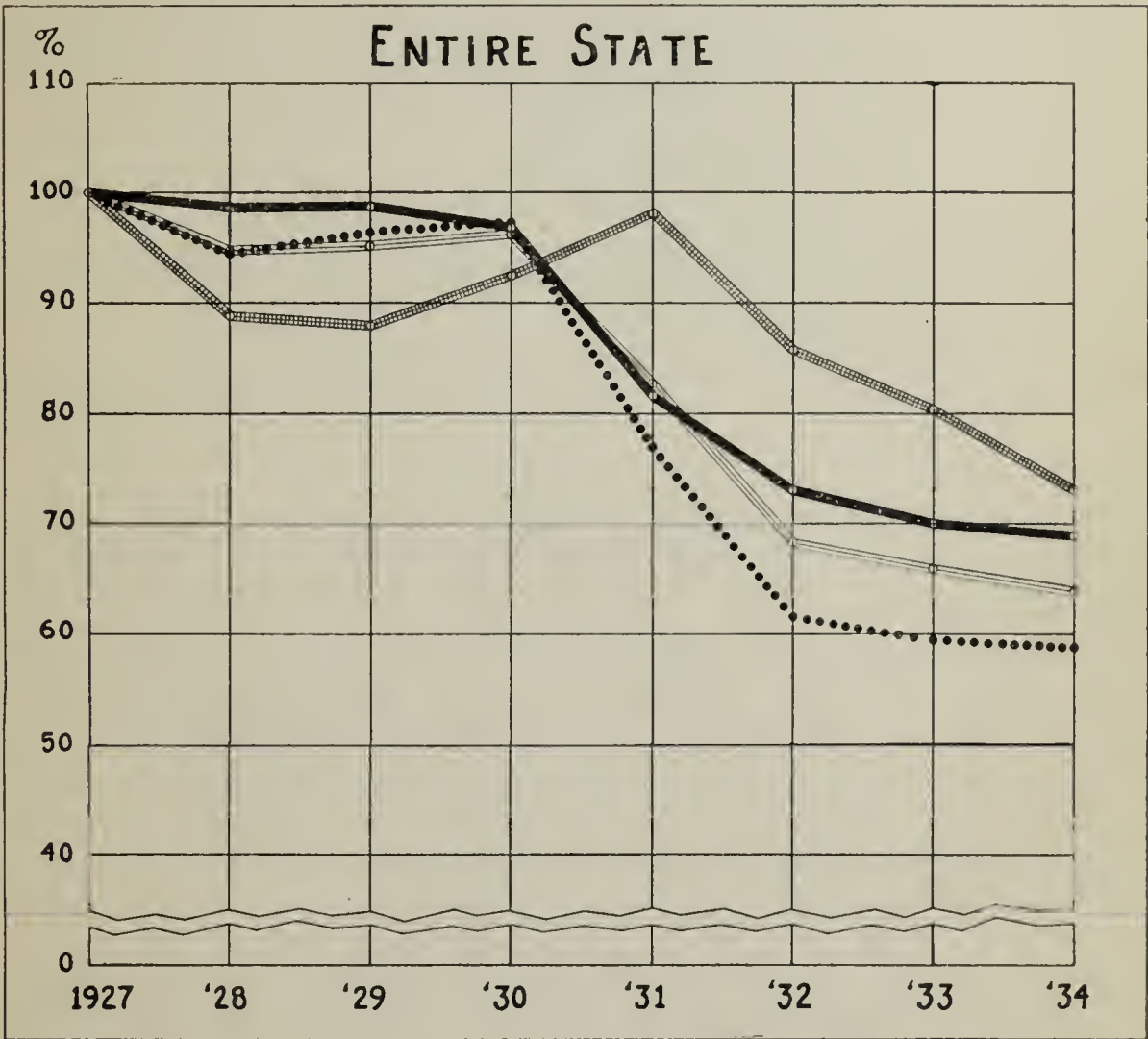
TABLE 3—Continued

Class of property and interval of change	Number of counties with specified percentage change between the years						
	1928 and 1927	1929 and 1928	1930 and 1929	1931 and 1930	1932 and 1931	1933 and 1932	1934 and 1933
Personalty							
Increase of 22.5% or more-----	-----	1	-----	1	-----	-----	2
Increase of 22.5%—Increase of 17.5%-----	-----	1	-----	1	-----	-----	1
Increase of 17.5%—Increase of 12.5%-----	1	1	-----	1	-----	-----	4
Increase of 12.5%—Increase of 7.5%-----	-----	6	2	-----	1	4	3
Increase of 7.5%—Increase of 2.5%-----	-----	24	6	1	-----	3	20
Increase of 2.5%—Decrease of 2.5%-----	10	42	17	-----	2	8	32
Decrease of 2.5%—Decrease of 7.5%-----	30	20	43	16	4	26	26
Decrease of 7.5%—Decrease of 12.5%-----	31	5	23	40	14	40	9
Decrease of 12.5%—Decrease of 17.5%-----	17	-----	5	18	31	14	4
Decrease of 17.5%—Decrease of 22.5%-----	8	1	5	10	30	5	1
Decrease of 22.5%—Decrease of 27.5%-----	4	1	-----	5	15	2	-----
Decrease of 27.5%—Decrease of 32.5%-----	1	-----	-----	-----	2	-----	-----
Decrease of 32.5% or more-----	-----	-----	-----	2	3	-----	-----
Railroads							
Increase of 22.5% or more-----	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Increase of 22.5%—Increase of 17.5%-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1
Increase of 17.5%—Increase of 12.5%-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Increase of 12.5%—Increase of 7.5%-----	1	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	2
Increase of 7.5%—Increase of 2.5%-----	6	7	1	-----	-----	-----	8
Increase of 2.5%—Decrease of 2.5%-----	66	85	80	10	-----	2	26
Decrease of 2.5%—Decrease of 7.5%-----	19	8	13	47	-----	15	40
Decrease of 7.5%—Decrease of 12.5%-----	8	-----	6	27	46	36	14
Decrease of 12.5%—Decrease of 17.5%-----	-----	-----	1	12	39	34	6
Decrease of 17.5%—Decrease of 22.5%-----	-----	-----	-----	4	10	13	-----
Decrease of 22.5%—Decrease of 27.5%-----	-----	-----	-----	1	4	1	3
Decrease of 27.5%—Decrease of 32.5%-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	2	-----	-----
Decrease of 32.5% or more-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1
Grand total—all assessments							
Increase of 7.5%—Increase of 2.5%-----	-----	3	-----	-----	-----	-----	4
Increase of 2.5%—Decrease of 2.5%-----	66	95	75	2	2	25	81
Decrease of 2.5%—Decrease of 7.5%-----	28	3	12	18	41	50	10
Decrease of 7.5%—Decrease of 12.5%-----	4	1	8	32	27	14	3
Decrease of 12.5%—Decrease of 17.5%-----	2	-----	6	31	16	8	3
Decrease of 17.5%—Decrease of 22.5%-----	2	-----	1	14	13	5	1
Decrease of 22.5%—Decrease of 27.5%-----	-----	-----	-----	4	3	-----	-----
Decrease of 27.5%—Decrease of 32.5%-----	1	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	-----

¹ This table is based on the data in Appendix Table IV in Part II. Percentage changes shown in this table do not in all cases correspond with those which may be derived from the *15th Annual Report, 1933*, Table 14, p. 140, because the data there were compiled from County Clerks' abstracts. The compilation for 1934 is based on data taken from the collectors' books.

RELATIVE CHANGES IN THE ASSESSMENT OF LANDS,
LOTS, PERSONALTY IN COOK COUNTY,
DOWNSTATE AND STATE OF ILLINOIS

ASSESSMENT YEARS 1927-1934 1927=100%

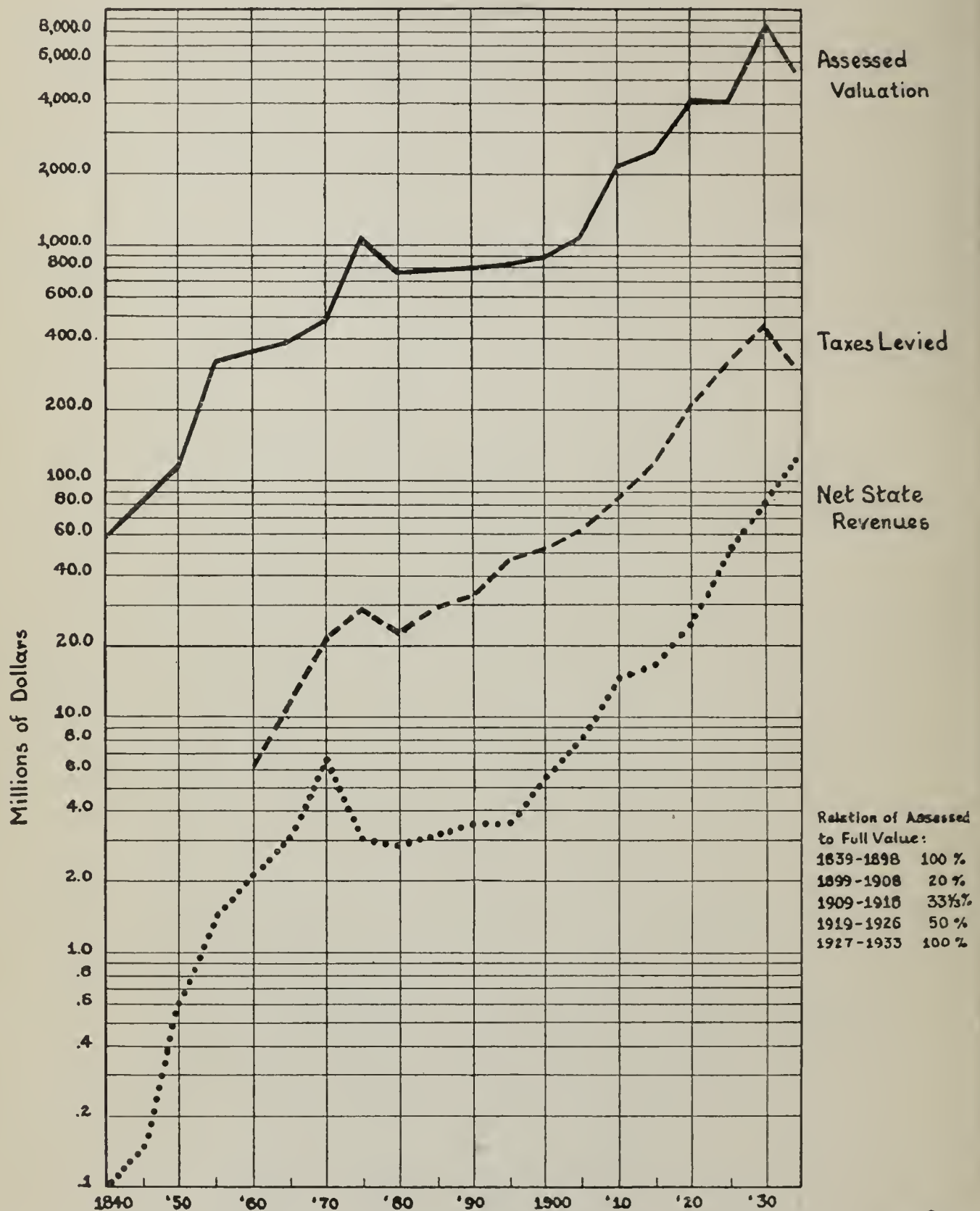


KEY
LANDS ——— LOTS PERSONALTY ——— TOTAL ———



CHART IV

TOTAL ASSESSED VALUATION, PROPERTY TAXES EXTENDED FOR STATE AND LOCAL PURPOSES, AND NET STATE REVENUES 1840 - 1934







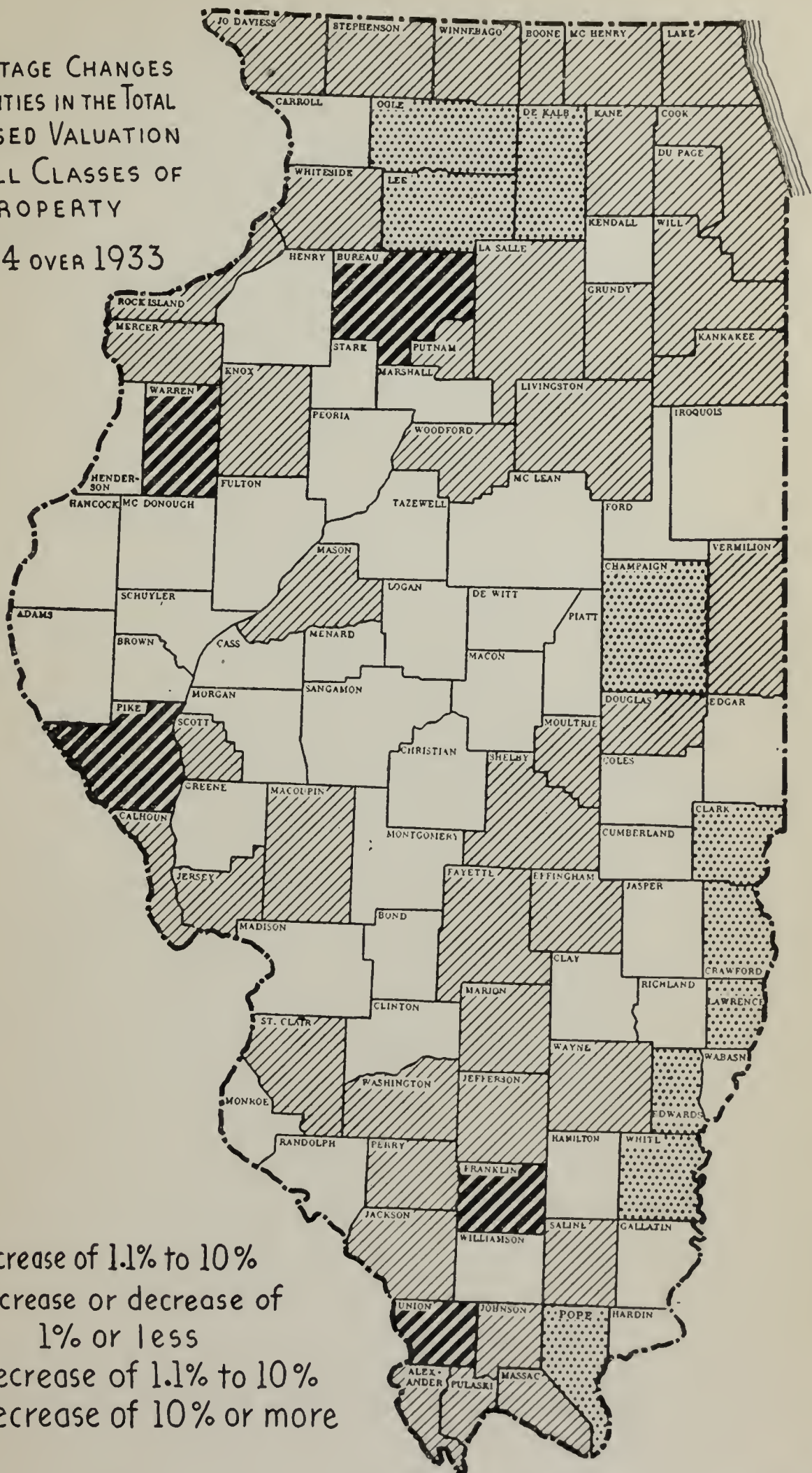
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CHART V

PERCENTAGE CHANGES
BY COUNTIES IN THE TOTAL
ASSESSED VALUATION
OF ALL CLASSES OF
PROPERTY

1934 OVER 1933

-  Increase of 1.1% to 10%
-  Increase or decrease of 1% or less
-  Decrease of 1.1% to 10%
-  Decrease of 10% or more



The increases and decreases in 1934 valuations did not apply uniformly to all classes of property. The increase experienced by any one county may have come about as a result of a more rigorous assessment of personalty. A decrease on the other hand may have been due to a blanket cut in real estate or even in farm lands alone. Before proceeding with a discussion of changes affecting these various classes of property, it may be advisable to indicate the relative importance of each class in the aggregate tax base. Table 4 shows this distribution for the entire State, Cook County and Downstate. Real estate, with an aggregate assessed value of \$3,951,000,000, represented 70.4 per cent of the 1934 total; personal property, assessed at \$1,170,556,000, equaled 20.9 per cent; and railroad valuations amounting to \$489,885,000 accounted for the remaining 8.7 per cent. The portion of the tax base classed as "real estate" may be subdivided into "lots", "lands", and "mineral rights". Lands platted for urban uses represented \$2,667,872,000, or 67.5 per cent of all real estate. The portion classed as "lands",—that is, all unplatted properties,—accounted for \$1,274,832,000 or 32.3 per cent. An insignificant portion of the tax base was made up of mineral rights assessed for 1934 at \$9,121,000, approximately 0.2 of 1 per cent of the grand total for real estate. Chart VII sets forth in a comprehensive manner the distribution of the total assessments among the various classes of property as reported for Cook County and Downstate. Real estate in both classifications is the most important item. While not indicated on the chart, lands in Cook County made up only 4 per cent of all real estate values, while lots accounted for 96 per cent. A rather different situation prevailed Downstate, where lands constituted 57.0 per cent of all real estate and lots 43.0 per cent. The same chart indicates that since 1932 personalty has been relatively more important in the tax base in Cook County than Downstate. This situation still prevailed in 1934, although the percentages of 29.4 for 1932 and 29.9 for 1933 have dropped to 27.0 for 1934. Downstate, 15 per cent of all property was classed as personalty for the assessment year 1934, a percentage very much the same as in preceding years. Railroad property constituted between 5 and 6 per cent of the Cook County tax base for 1934. This is essentially the same proportion reported since 1920. This type of property is more important Downstate, accounting for more than 10 per cent of the total valuation.

Examination of the distribution of the total assessment according to the several classes of properties on a county basis reveals the widely different character of the property tax base in varying sections of the State. These conditions are presented summarily in Table 5. Consider first the extreme differences in the extent to which certain counties rely on "lands". At one end of the array is Cook County where this class of property constituted less than 5 per cent of the tax base; Calhoun at the other extreme falls in a group where lands accounted for 75-80 per cent of all valuations. In the other 100 counties lands made up from 15 to 75 per cent of all assessed valuations, with counties where this type of property represented 45-50 per cent forming the modal group. There were no counties where lots comprised less than 5 per cent of the tax base, nine fell within the

TABLE 4
DISTRIBUTION OF 1934 ASSESSMENT BETWEEN THE VARIOUS CLASSES OF PROPERTY FOR THE
ENTIRE STATE, COOK COUNTY, AND DOWNSTATE

Class of property	Entire state		Cook County		Downstate	
	Amount	Percentage of total	Amount	Percentage of total	Amount	Percentage of total
Lands-----	\$1,274,831,826	22.7%	\$ 74,024,026	2.7%	\$1,200,807,800	41.5%
Lots-----	2,667,871,615	47.5	1,753,899,932	64.5	913,971,683	31.6
Mineral rights-----	9,120,789	0.2	-----	-----	9,120,789	0.3
Total real estate-----	3,951,824,230	70.4	1,827,923,958	67.2	2,123,900,272	73.4
Personalty-----	1,170,555,921	20.9	732,793,031 ¹	27.0	437,762,890	15.1
Railroads-----	489,884,864	8.7	156,642,600	5.8	333,242,264	11.5
Total-----	\$5,612,265,015	100.0	\$2,717,359,589	100.0	\$2,894,905,426	100.0

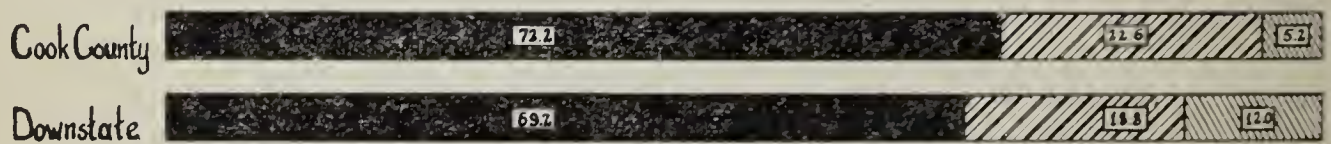
¹ The figure here reported includes the Pullman capital stock assessment of \$3,474,000 which was certified as omitted property.

Distribution of Total Assessment to Real Estate, Personal Property, and Railroad Property Cook County and Downstate

1920



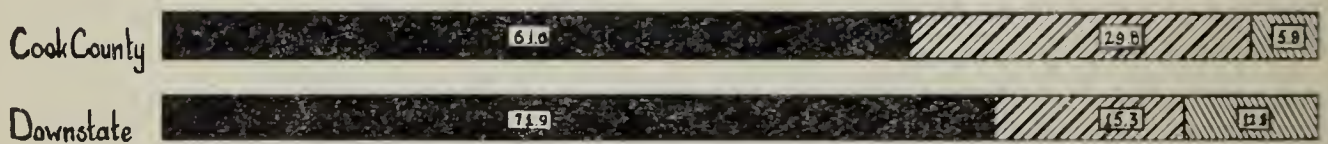
1924



1928



1932



1933



1934



Real Estate ■ Personal Property ▨ Railroad Property ▩

TABLE 5

DISTRIBUTION OF ILLINOIS COUNTIES ACCORDING TO PERCENTAGE
OF THE TOTAL TAX BASE COMPOSED OF LANDS, LOTS,
PERSONALTY, AND RAILROADS

ASSESSMENT YEAR 1934

Percentage of total tax base	Number of counties			
	Lands	Lots	Personalty	Railroads
0%— 5%	1	—	—	3 ¹
5 — 10	—	9	7	32
10 — 15	—	31	53	39
15 — 20	4	13	32	17
20 — 25	3	13	7	8
25 — 30	4	13	3	2
30 — 35	4	6	—	—
35 — 40	8	4	—	1
40 — 45	7	3	—	—
45 — 50	18	2	—	—
50 — 55	17	2	—	—
55 — 60	10	4	—	—
60 — 65	10	2	—	—
65 — 70	14	—	—	—
70 — 75	1	—	—	—
75 — 80	1	—	—	—
80 — 100	—	—	—	—

¹ Includes Calhoun County, where there was no railroad property whatever.

group where lots constituted between 5 and 10 per cent of the total, and 31 fell within the interval of 10 to 15 per cent, the modal class. The remaining 62 counties were scattered among the higher percentage groups. Real estate classed as "lots" was most important in Cook and DuPage Counties, comprising between 60 and 65 per cent of the total base in each of these counties.

Personal property was not a particularly important element of value in any county. In seven counties it accounted for between 5 and 10 per cent of the total tax base; at the other extreme, three counties extended 25-30 per cent of their taxes against property of this class. In 85 of the 102 counties, between 10 and 20 per cent of the tax roll consisted of personal property. Railroad property like personalty does not comprise a very large portion of the tax base. There is less variation between counties in the importance of railroad property as a constituent of the tax base than there is in the case of lands or lots, but there is somewhat more variation than in the case of personalty. In one county, Calhoun, there are no railroads; in two other counties railroad property accounted for less than 5 per cent of their aggregate assessments. In 71 counties railroad values represented from 5 to 15 per cent of the total, and in 27 counties from 15 to 30 per cent. Johnson County was an exception to the average, with railroad assessments amounting to 37 per cent of the county total.

Since 1934 was not a quadrennial year, it is reasonable to expect that only minor changes should appear in the assessed value of real estate. Boards of review, however, have authority in interquadrennial years to make increases or decreases within limits designated by

law.⁵ Exercise of this power, plus such changes as the assessors are authorized to make,⁶ resulted in a reduction in land assessments from \$1,308,000,000 for 1933 to \$1,284,000,000 for 1934, a net decrease of about 1.9 per cent. Urban real property was decreased somewhat less. This class of property was valued at \$2,696,000,000 in 1933 and at \$2,668,000,000 in 1934—a decrease of roughly 1 per cent.⁷

The reductions taking place in that portion of real estate classed as “lands” occurred exclusively in Downstate counties. Of the total reduction amounting to \$24,000,000, 86.7 per cent was attributable to the seven darkly shaded counties shown in Chart VIII. The reductions made in these counties came about from a variety of causes. For example, in Franklin County some 500 taxpayers petitioned the board of review for a 25 per cent cut in the value of all real estate. The board of review in Lake County after investigating assessed values generally, concluded that they were disproportionately high compared with actual market values. LaSalle County allowed a reduction in response to pressure from the Taxpayers’ Association. The depressed conditions prevailing in Pike County and the belief that a cut would encourage the current settlement of taxes led the board to grant a 20 per cent reduction in both lands and lots. In Union County the reduction of 20 per cent was principally a compromise measure. The voters agreed in 1933 to carry a referendum permitting a county levy in excess of 25 cents, provided that a 20 per cent reduction would be granted in real estate valuations.

Urban valuations were cut slightly more than 1 per cent in 1934. Cook County reduced real estate classed as “lots” from \$1,765,000,000 to \$1,754,000,000—a change of 0.6 per cent. For the remainder of the State the revisions downward amounted to \$17,000,000 or a change of 1.8 per cent from 1933. Of this decrease, 84 per cent occurred in 12 counties⁸ granting blanket reductions. From Chart IX it may be observed that, with the exception of Lawrence, the counties granting reductions of 10 per cent or more upon lots were identical with those granting reductions of 10 per cent or more on lands.

Personal property comprising approximately one-fifth of the tax base was reduced almost 10 per cent in 1934 compared with the preceding year. Practically the whole of this loss is a result of the readjustments made in Cook County. Table 2 shows that here personalty was reduced by more than \$100,000,000.⁹ The net change in

⁵ Boards of review, in the exercise of their power to equalize assessments, may increase or reduce the entire assessment of real estate, or of personal property, or of both, or of any class of either. This power may be exercised with respect to property in any township, or part of a township, or in any portion of the county. (In Cook County equivalent power lies with the assessor.) In addition to equalizing, boards of review may hear complaints and revise individual assessments in any year.

⁶ Assessors are authorized to make the following changes in real estate assessments in interquadrennial years:

- (a) Addition of property not previously assessable.
- (b) Addition of new improvements; deduction of improvements destroyed.
- (c) Addition of acreage property divided into lots since preceding assessment.

⁷ Chart VI shows relative changes since 1927, by major classes of property, for the State, Cook County, and downstate as a whole.

⁸ Counties granting blanket reductions upon lots were Bureau, DuPage, Franklin, Lake, Lawrence, LaSalle, Pike, Pulaski, Union, Wabash, White, and Whiteside. Excepting Pulaski, Wabash, and White, all these counties granted blanket reductions upon lands also.

⁹ The reductions in Cook County were largely a result of new schedules of depreciations and classification of property introduced by Assessor John S. Clark beginning with the assessment year 1934.

PERCENTAGE CHANGES
BY COUNTIES IN THE
ASSESSED VALUATION
OF LANDS

1934 OVER 1933

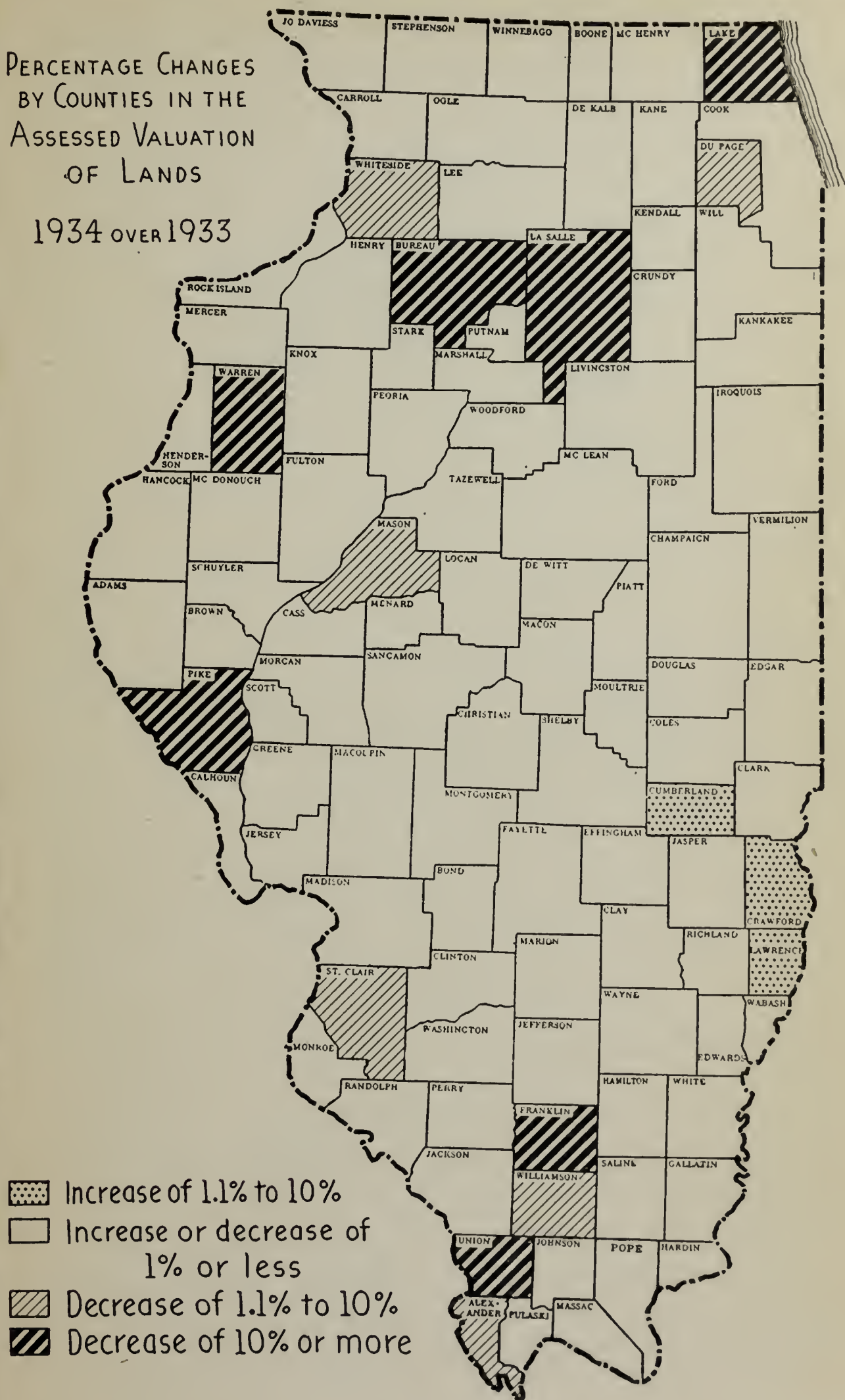


CHART VIII

PERCENTAGE CHANGES BY COUNTIES IN THE ASSESSED VALUATION OF LOTS

1934 OVER 1933

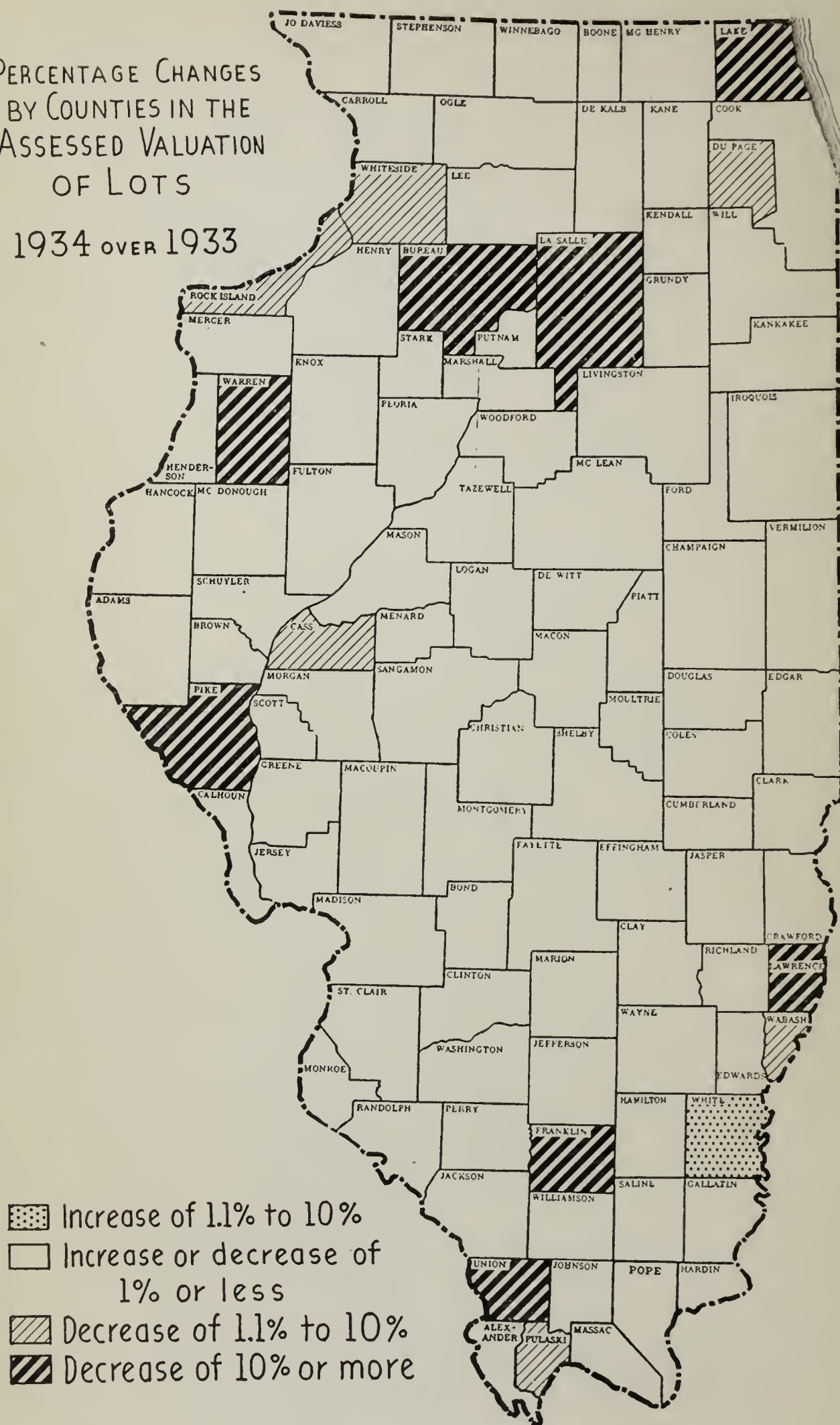


CHART IX

this class of property for Downstate was virtually nil. Reductions ranging from 2.5 to 7.5 per cent made by 26 counties were offset by 20 counties with similar percentage increases. The percentage changes are mapped in Chart X.

Increases or decreases in personalty assessments appear to have been no more influenced by regional peculiarities than were changes for other classes of property. Cuts were made alike in metropolitan counties, mining communities, and strictly agricultural areas. Increases were common to counties similarly situated in so far as economic characteristics are concerned. The 12 counties placing an assessed valuation against personalty in 1934 approximately the same as prevailed in 1933 are located principally in the central portion of the State.

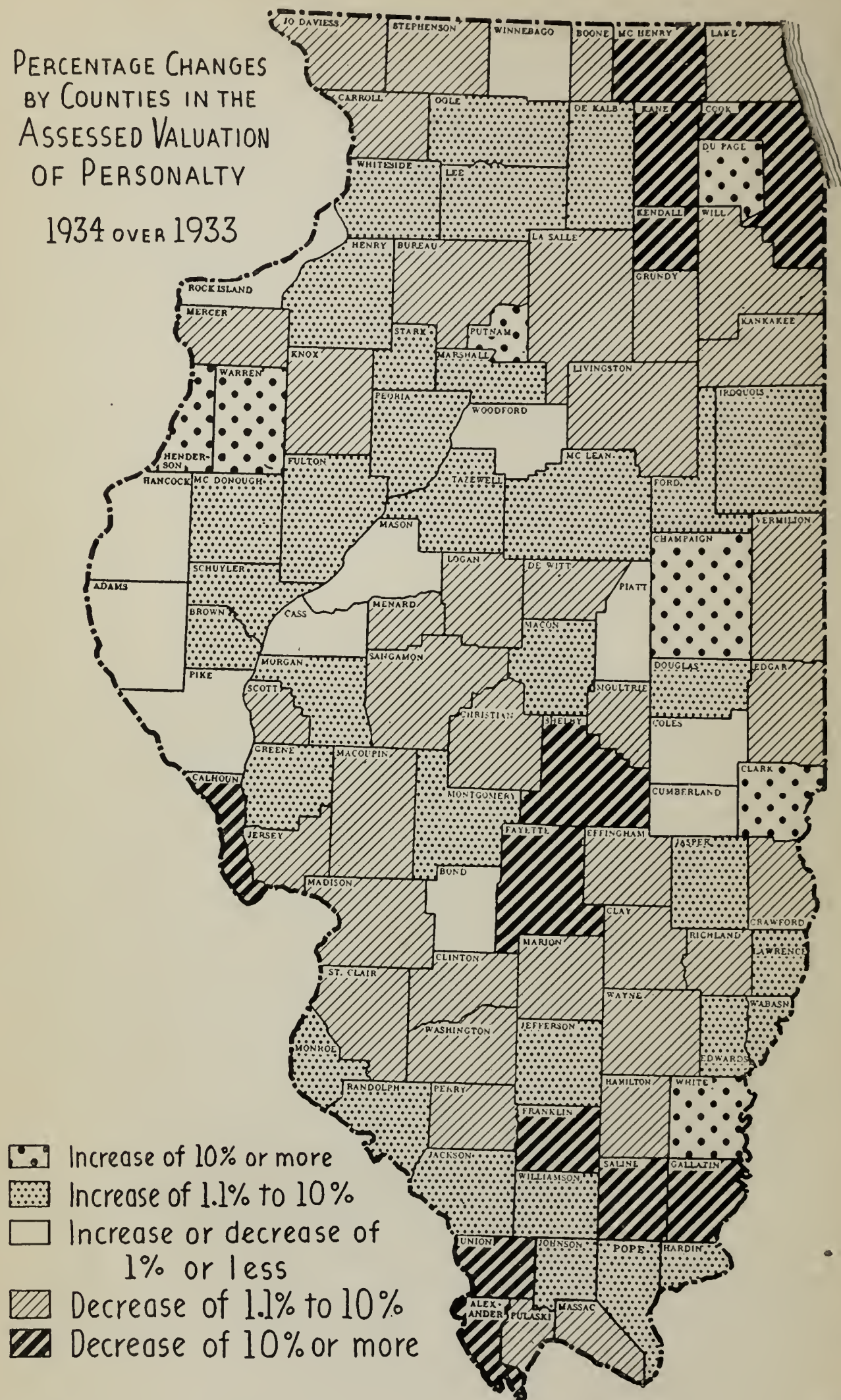
Railroad valuations continued to show a decrease for the year 1934. Property locally assessed declined from \$16,322,000 in 1933 to \$16,107,000 in 1934. Railroad "right of way" and "rolling stock" was assessed by the Tax Commission for the year 1934 at \$473,778,000. This figure is less than that certified by the preceding year by 3.8 per cent. The larger portion of this reduction occurred in Downstate counties. In those counties, assessed values of \$345,281,000 for 1933 were reduced to \$327,954,000 for 1934—a net change of 5.3 per cent.

Actions taken relative to increasing or decreasing various classes of property are set forth by counties for the years 1928 to 1934 in Table 3. By following the modal intervals through the various years a clear picture may be had of the cutting of assessments prevalent in 1930, 1931, and 1932. Inspection of that part of the table dealing with the grand total indicates that in 1928 there were 66 counties experiencing practically no change in their assessment totals. In the following two years assessments were even more stable, 95 counties reporting no substantial changes in their aggregate assessments in 1929 compared with 1928 and 75 reporting negligible changes in 1929 compared with 1930. In 1931, however, this stability disappeared. Only two counties reported negligible changes—both decreases. All other counties had decreases exceeding 2.5 per cent of their 1930 assessments. In 63 counties the change in total assessed valuation ranged from 7.5 to 17.5 per cent; in 19 counties it exceeded 17.5 per cent. An approach to stability at this lower level is evident in the figures of 1932, 1933, and 1934. In 1932 the modal class moved up one interval so that 43 counties had decreases of less than 7.5 per cent. In 1933 the concentration in the modal group was more pronounced with 75 counties reporting changes under 7.5 per cent. In 1934 approximately 81 counties again were in the "no change" category and 4 counties had appreciable increases.

Assessment Ratios

Regardless of the fact that the statutes provide for assessment of property at full value the figures actually entered in the assessors' books and discussed in preceding pages represent only fractional

PERCENTAGE CHANGES
BY COUNTIES IN THE
ASSESSED VALUATION
OF PERSONALTY
1934 OVER 1933



assessments. No legal device has as yet been perfected which is capable of overcoming the propensity of taxing officials to whittle away the tax base. Taxpayers clamoring for lightened burdens can almost certainly be placated by a promise of reduced valuations. Recognizing that with a given budgetary need the rate is a function of assessed values, officials grant these requests unstintingly. As a result, assessments are only a fraction of the true value of property and rates appear to be much higher than they really are.

The overlapping of governments is also partly responsible for fractional assessments. So long as several assessing jurisdictions are subjected to a common tax rate competitive undervaluation is almost certain to result. Assessors reduce valuations in an attempt to shift a portion of the county burden to other communities. In the absence of effective equalization such efforts are momentarily successful; in any case, even when equalization is imposed there is a tendency to reduce assessments rather than to revise upward. If one township has a disproportionately low ratio of assessed to full values, the remainder of the county will likely be correspondingly reduced, rather than the one township raised. Or if farm lands are assessed at a higher ratio than city lots, the former will be reduced rather than the latter increased.

The urge for tax reductions, competitive undervaluation, and the propensity to equalize downward rather than up have all contributed to make the average ratio in Illinois considerably less than 50 per cent of fair cash value. Representative sales or appraisal data for judging the ratios of assessed to full value in 1934 are not available. Table 6 exhibits the distribution of the counties according to assessment ratios reported by supervisors of assessments. These ratios may or may not be accurate statements of prevailing practice; there is some reason to suspect that the actual assessment ratio is overstated for most counties. The table shows that officials in some Illinois

TABLE 6
ASSESSMENT RATIOS PREVAILING IN ILLINOIS COUNTIES AS
REPORTED BY SUPERVISORS OF ASSESSMENTS

ASSESSMENT YEAR 1934

Assessment ratio	Number of counties
25%—29%	10
30 —34	4
35 —39	2
40 —44	13
45 —49	1
50 —54	51
55 —59	1
60 —64	17
65 —69	3
70 —74	1
75 —79	3
80 —84	0
85 —89	0
90 —94	1
95 —99	0
100% and over	5

counties professed to assess in accordance with the statutory requirement of 100 per cent. In other counties the best judgment of administrators is that assessments in 1934 were below one-third of full value. Four distinct groups of counties may be observed. One-half of the counties of the State lie in the interval embracing counties which reported ratios ranging from 50 to 54 per cent. The next most important group is that containing ratios ranging from 60 to 64 per cent; this group includes 17 counties. In 13 counties the prevailing ratios were reported at 40 to 44 per cent. Five counties claimed assessments were made at full value. Only 16 counties were outside these four groups. Ninety-six counties reported assessment ratios under 80 per cent of full value, and 71 counties reported ratios under 55 per cent. Whatever degree of overstatement some of these percentages may contain, they present in composite clear evidence that the full-value provisions of the statutes are generally violated and ignored.





Chart XI shows the geographic location of counties falling within the various ratio intervals. All the counties reporting very high assessment ratios are located in the southern section of the State where fiscal ability is lowest. The lowest assessment ratios were in the Chicago metropolitan region.

The debasement of property does not constitute the only violation of legal provisions relating to the assessment of property. Within recent years tax administrators in various parts of the State have openly approved of the classification of personal property for taxation purposes—a procedure strictly contrary to the uniformity clause of the constitution. Differential treatment is secured through debasing various classes of personalty at rates determined upon by administrators and interested groups of property owners. Thus, the supervisor of assessments sometimes introduces classification by instructing assessors to list cash at an amount representing, say, 10 per cent of its full value; stocks and bonds, at 20; automobiles, at 25; and merchandise at $33\frac{1}{3}$. One county makes the yield of an intangible the basis for the ad valorem tax. That is a \$100 bond yielding $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent is assessed in this county at \$4.50. One county exempts cash entirely if the individual reporting has less than \$1,000. Amounts in excess of \$1,000 are scheduled at 10 per cent of the actual holdings.

The Tax Commission does not hesitate to concede that all classes of property cannot be subjected satisfactorily and equitably to uniform treatment for purposes of taxation. Undoubtedly the constitutional requirement of uniform treatment of all classes of property should be modified to accord with changed conceptions of what constitutes a fair distribution of the cost of government. Condoning the indiscriminate sort of classification that has developed frequently results in a sort of privilege available to informed taxpayers and denied to the unwary.¹⁰ Such practices are serious in their impact upon the structure of government, the distribution of taxes among property owners, the credit of local governments, and other fiscal affairs. Viewed in their broader aspects, they appear as a weapon in the dangerous game of economic rivalry by which some areas seek

¹⁰ Cf. *Assessors' Manual*, 1935, pp. 102-3.

ASSESSMENT RATIO AS
REPORTED BY LOCAL
OFFICIALS IN THE VARIOUS
COUNTIES OF ILLINOIS
1934

-  75% and over
 60% to 74%
 45% to 59%
 44% and less

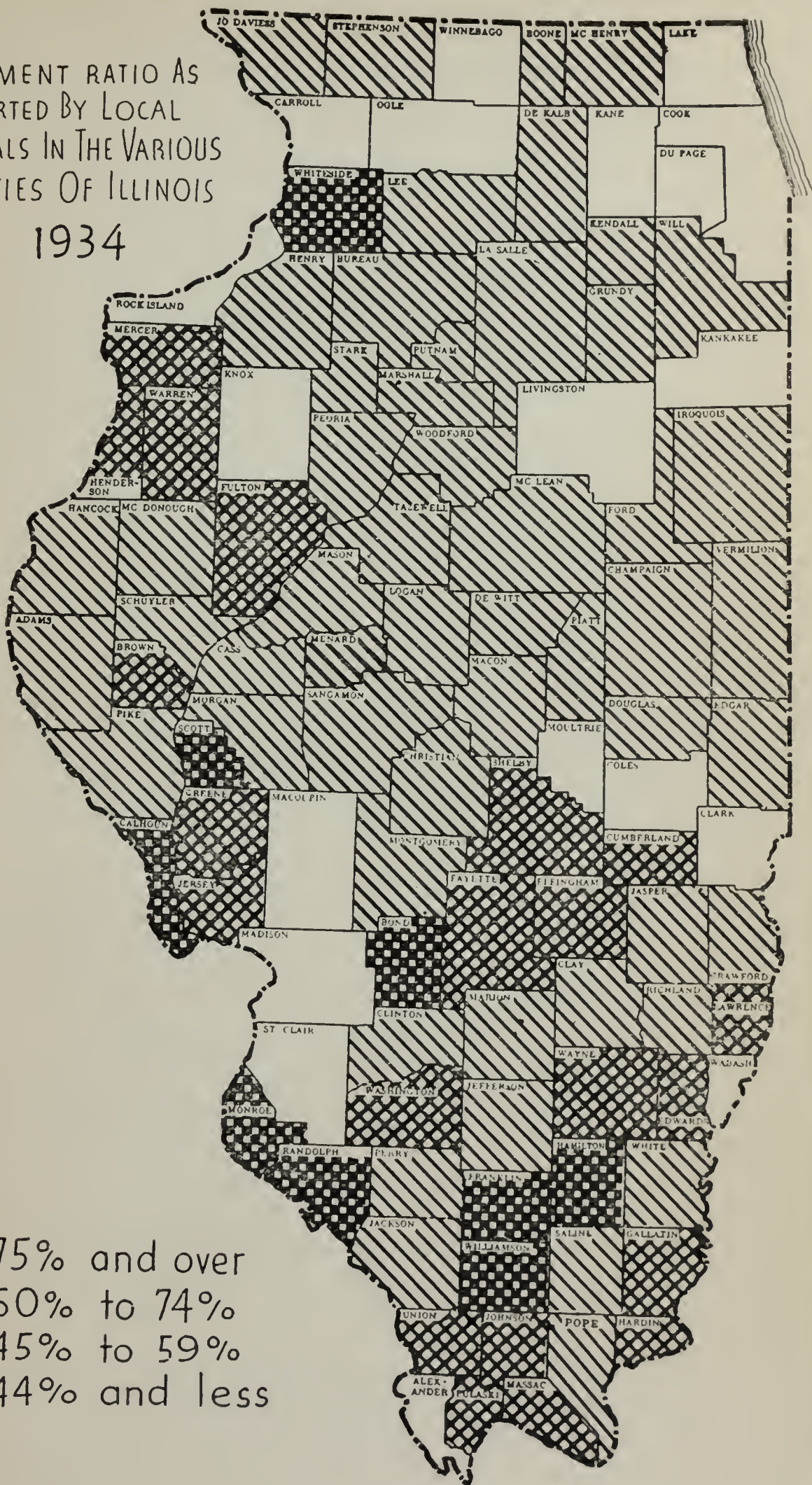


CHART XI

to lure business and industry away from other areas by giving short-lived artificial advantages. The dislocations which arise from such competition are serious enough when states offer havens to fluid capital by writing preferential tax treatment into their laws; when neighboring counties and even townships adopt such tactics by granting immunities from legal obligations, only chaos can result.

Equalization

The abandonment of a State property tax levy in 1933 reduced materially the cogency of arguments advanced for the equalization of county valuations. On first blush it would appear that the interests of the central government in matters of equalization are virtually nil when all State revenues are derived wholly from sources other than the general property tax. An equitable spreading of such State property tax levies as might be imposed does not, however, constitute the whole of the case for equalization. Consider in the first instance the matter of apportioning that part of the State school fund distributed on an equalization basis. Districts levying the maximum rate for educational purposes are entitled to such additional funds as may be necessary to provide \$30 per pupil or \$850 per teacher unit.¹¹ It can be seen immediately that the assessment ratio employed is an important factor determining whether a district will be entitled to a share of this fund. For example, a district with a valuation of \$50,000 based on 50 per cent of full value would be entitled to share in the equalization fund provided \$500 was levied for educational purposes. Another district having an equivalent full value and using a ratio of 100 per cent would not be eligible to share, though it levied the same amount.

Tax rate limitations expressed in terms of unequalized assessed valuations result in situations as incongruous as those discussed in connection with the school equalization fund. The law, while drawn so as to apply uniformly to all taxing districts of a given type, may be entirely nullified by changing the level of assessments. Under a given system of tax limits a district assessing at 50 per cent of full value may increase its taxing power one-half by stepping the assessment ratio up to 75 per cent. In both the apportioning of the State school fund and limiting of taxes, the case for equalization rests on more than grounds of equity and expediency—it is a statutory obligation. The revenue law states, “That in determining the amount of the maximum tax authorized to be levied by any statute of this State the assessed valuation of the current year of the property in each taxing district, as equalized by the State Tax Commission, shall be used.”¹²

In the absence of a State rate the most urgent need for equalization doubtless arises in connection with spreading the values of centrally assessed properties. Valuations placed against railroads and the capital stock of certain domestic corporations are certified to the respective political subdivisions not at full value but one debased

¹¹ Smith-Hurd, *Annotated Statutes*, c. 122, sec. 234.

¹² Smith-Hurd, *Annotated Statutes*, c. 120, sec. 329.

to conform to a state average.¹³ Under this procedure the principle of uniformity so unmistakably enunciated in the constitution is definitely violated. The operating property of railroads is placed on the roll at 37 per cent of full value, though other property in the district subject to general taxes may be listed at 25, 50 or even 100 per cent of full value.

The Commission is fully cognizant of the inequities resulting from failure to equalize the tax rolls prepared by various assessment districts, but the problem has not been directly attacked for various reasons. In the first place, a correctional factor determined in any manner other than from an adequate sample of bona fide sales may aggravate inequities rather than correct them. The depressed condition of real estate throughout the assessment years of 1933 and 1934 so restricted the number of transfers as virtually to preclude the gathering of adequate sales data. Such data were practically non-existent. It has appeared inexpedient to attempt equalization in the second place, because such adjustments as might be made are limited to county assessment totals. Equalization of county averages would make for a somewhat more equitable distribution of State school funds among the counties and would increase the effectiveness of tax-rate limits, but grave disparities would persist within the counties. Complete readjustment of assessment ratios is dependent upon effective exercise by county boards of review of their power to revise township and district totals and individual assessments. As was pointed out in the 1928 report of the Commission and reiterated in 1933, the correction of inequalities between individuals is more important than the correction of inequalities between counties.¹⁴ Recognizing this fact, the Commission has sought to improve the quality of assessments through assisting boards of review in their work. Only when this has been adequately achieved will there be a solid basis for statewide equalization.

Extensions and Delinquency

Accompanying the reduction of assessed values during the past five years has been an even more marked curtailment in levies extended by taxing bodies. Assessed valuations totaling \$8,444,000,000 in 1930 declined to only \$5,612,000,000 in 1934. In the course of the same period taxes extended for current purposes decreased from approximately \$420,000,000 to \$222,000,000.¹⁵ Expressing these data in term of 1930, valuations in 1934 were 66 per cent of what they were five years earlier, and extensions, 53 per cent. As a result of tax extensions declining at a rate exceeding that of valuations, the statewide average tax rate declined from .0497 to .0396 in 1934. Approximately one-half of this decline was due to the abandonment of the State rate.

¹³ In May, 1935, the attorney-general advised the Commission that a state rather than a county average should be employed in determining all values certified to local taxing jurisdictions. Cf. Attorney-General, *Opinions*, 1935, pp. 121-26.

¹⁴ Cf. Tax Commission, *15th Annual Report*, 1933, pp. 323-24.

¹⁵ Estimated.

The fact that tax extensions have been declining has not prevented the accumulation of a burdensome load of tax delinquency. Information available for 56 counties indicates that the delinquency situation was materially worse in 1934 than in 1932. From Table 7 it may be observed that in 1932, 26 of the 56 counties, or 46 per cent, fell within a group where forfeitures were less than 5 per cent of the total extensions.¹⁶ In 1933 only 13 counties were in this category and in 1934, 10 counties. Equally significant observations may be made by examining the other extreme of the distribution. In 1932 only two counties had forfeitures amounting to more than 40 per cent of their total extensions; by 1933 there were seven in this group; and by 1934 there were eight.

The collapse of real estate values and the curtailment of income incident to depression years is of course the major factor responsible for aggravating tax delinquency. This explanation, however, is not in itself adequate. Some counties have come through the recent years of stress with a good fiscal record. Others have accumulated delinquency amounting to more than two and one-half times the amount extended for current purposes. In those instances where delinquency is marked special circumstances occur. In DuPage County where accumulated delinquency amounted to 97 per cent of the 1934 current tax extensions, subdivision projects are largely responsible for the situation. This county, ranking 86th in area, stands 12th among the 102 counties of the State measured in terms of population. Within the past decade the population has more than doubled, a factor largely responsible for the existence of 124 separate governmental units in the county. In addition to these regular governments a multitude of special assessment districts were organized to finance the laying of sidewalks, water mains and sewers. In periods of unbounding optimism burdens in the form of taxes and special assess-

TABLE 7
FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF THE PERCENTAGE OF FORFEITURES EXTENDED TO CURRENT TAXES EXTENDED IN 1932, 1933, AND 1934 IN 56 COUNTIES

Percentage of forfeiture to current tax extensions	Total			Counties showing total of tax only			Counties showing totals of tax, cost and penalty		
	1932	1933	1934	1932	1933	1934	1932	1933	1934
0%— 1%	5	2	3	3	1	2	2	1	1
1 — 5	21	11	7	10	7	4	11	4	3
5 —10	10	13	13	3	4	3	7	9	10
10 —15	6	9	8	1	4	2	5	5	6
15 —20	2	2	4	1	--	1	1	2	3
20 —30	7	9	7	4	4	2	3	5	5
30 —40	3	3	6	2	1	2	1	2	4
40 —50	--	2	3	--	2	2	--	--	1
50 —60	--	2	--	--	2	--	--	--	--
Over 60%	2	3	5	2	2	4	--	1	1
Total	56	56	56	26	27	22	30	29	34

¹⁶ All property not sold for taxes is forfeited to the State. When the levy of any one year is made against a piece of property the amount extended includes all unpaid taxes of prior years as well as the current levy.

ments are assumed which become unbearable under adverse economic conditions. An investigation of tax delinquency in school district 143 of Bremen township, Cook County, a suburban community similar to many areas in DuPage County, indicated that in the newly created "city lots" lies the crux of the delinquency problem. Of 12,503 parcels in district 143, 10,775 were unimproved. These unimproved parcels represented 92 per cent of the total number of all delinquencies and 57 per cent of the value of all properties in arrears on general taxes.¹⁷ An intensive investigation was made in sidewalk district No. 6 in this area to determine whether special assessments were in part responsible for delinquency in general taxes. It was found that in most cases where special assessments were in arrears general taxes were also delinquent. On the other hand, improved properties free of special assessment charges were almost universally current in general tax payments.¹⁸

The delinquency situation in Franklin, Jackson and Williamson counties is due to an entirely different situation. Here are communities in fiscal chaos chiefly as a result of migration of the coal mining industry. In the nation-wide competition for markets, mines of the "new" industrial South were displacing the Illinois coal fields. These readjustments which would have caused discomfort even in normal times became catastrophic under generally depressed conditions.

The experience of Williamson County may be taken as more or less typical of the delinquency situation in these counties. In 1920 forfeitures extended were approximately \$3,500; 1925, \$150,000; 1930, \$1,907,000; and in 1932, \$3,096,000. Adjoining Williamson is Franklin County, strikingly similar in economic characteristics and equally burdened with non-collectible taxes. In 1932 the forfeitures extended in this county were about one and one-third greater than the current tax extensions—in 1934 they were more than two and one-half times the amount of the levy for current purposes.

The foregoing figures for Williamson and Franklin Counties represent forfeitures—taxes for which there were no tax buyers to make funds available to the levying governments. From the point of view of the taxpayers individually and the long-range prosperity and welfare of the local community, any kind of tax delinquency is significant whether it deprive the governments of funds or not, for persistent tax delinquency is a symptom either of lax administration or of underlying maladjustment. In either case it may be a signal of impending fiscal crisis. But from the immediate, short-range standpoint of insuring continued operation of local governments, the important kind of delinquency is not that which consists in mere late payment of taxes by property-owners—that is, payment with interest after the due date but before the tax sale. The important kind from this short-range point of view is the sort that goes to tax sale. The volume of effective delinquency of this kind is dependent in a large measure upon the availability of the buyers. The purchasing of tax certificates is a highly specialized profession, requiring a large meas-

¹⁷ P. E. Malone and E. L. Maynard, *Fiscal Problems of Suburban Schools* (unpublished manuscript for the Tax Commission), March 8, 1935.

¹⁸ *Ibid.*

ure of detailed legal knowledge. If a county is not fortunate enough to have an institution or individual interested in investments of this character, a period of depression is almost certain to precipitate a condition of fiscal embarrassment. Even in Cook County, an area representing values approximately equal to the remainder of the State, 80 per cent of tax certificates purchased in the years preceding 1935 were acquired by one firm. In White County, which has had a professional buyer, there were 316, 225 and 191 tax sales during 1931, 1932, and 1933, respectively. Forfeitures in 1933 amounted to only \$1,759. The loss of a regular market for tax certificates is reflected in the trend of fiscal affairs in Williamson County. Prior to 1931 practically all certificates were purchased by one buyer. As a result of his withdrawal the number of certificates issued dropped from 436 in 1930 to 21 in 1931.

The quality of governmental services rendered, integrity of public officials, and the attitude of the courts, are all important factors bearing on the regularity of tax payments. If it is generally known that all taxable property has not been assessed, if the rolls are permeated with regressivity, or if the revenues collected are dissipated through careless spending, then taxpayers' strikes may be reasonably expected to ensue. If property is known to be equitably and comprehensively assessed, if collection laws are enforced fairly and vigorously, if revenues are carefully used to provide a high order of governmental services, citizens will pay their taxes willingly and promptly, unless broader influences—such as general economic depression—supervene.

Conclusion

From the foregoing review of assessments, extensions, and delinquencies in 1934 it is evident that there were no especially significant developments during this year in the administration of the general property tax. The aggregate amount of assessments, though lower than in the preceding year, was approaching a stable level. The aggregate amount of local government levies declined further from 1933, with the result that tax rates also were approaching a relatively stable level. From 1930 to 1934 there was a decline of more than 20 per cent in the statewide average property tax rate despite the reduced valuations of property. More than half of this decline was accounted for by the abandonment of the levy for State purposes. There were no marked changes in the relative importance of different types of property in the assessment roll. The sharpest percentage decline was in the aggregate assessment of personal property, but this was owing to a substantial decrease in the aggregate valuation of this type of property in Cook County. In Downstate counties as a group there was, in fact, a small increase in the assessment of personal property, in contrast with the aggregate for each other class of property.

Reports on forfeitures in 56 counties indicate that the situation with respect to tax delinquency became somewhat more aggravated in 1934 than in preceding years. This reflected the continued seriousness of economic depression and the disappearance of the market for tax sales.

This chapter has given little attention to the details of assessment and collection procedure chiefly because the methods in force in earlier years were continued in 1934 with little change. The deficiencies of the existing system of administration which have been noted in other reports, including the *15th Annual Report* of this Commission, reappeared in 1934 with their usual consequences. Assessed valuations were at a level far below the full value required by statute. The uniformity provision of the constitution was flouted by arbitrary and haphazard local classification of various types of tangible and intangible personal property.

As the Tax Commission has previously pointed out, the feasibility of improvement in property tax administration is seriously limited by the present revenue article of the Constitution. The uniformity provision nullifies itself by preventing the legislature from inaugurating on a statewide, publicly acknowledged, and carefully considered basis, a system of classified assessments that could be equitably and fairly administered. Likewise, the revenue article prevents the legislature from developing and diversifying the fiscal system, with the consequence that the cost of education, of local roads and streets, of protection to persons and property, and of the many other functions performed by the local government has had to be borne principally out of levies against real and personal property under rules and procedures formulated nearly a hundred years ago and scarcely modified during the last sixty years. The following paragraphs are quoted from the *15th Annual Report* of this Commission:

“The constraints that the Illinois Constitution places upon the development of the fiscal system are primarily directed against the amendment of the property tax. Thus the Constitution prevents the differential treatment of certain classes of property, prohibits the exemption of other classes and precludes the utilization of many devices calculated not only to improve the revenue yield, but also to make the administration more effective and equitable. The greatest difficulty has always accompanied an attempt to enforce a personal property tax which makes no provision for exempting a minimum possession of such items of personalty as household goods, clothing, personal effects, and the like. Illinois at the present time experiences this difficulty and has had to cope with it by either avowed or implicit disregard of the statutes and Constitution. Failure to assess and collect taxes against personal property in strict accordance with the statutes has lead to a great deal of non-uniformity in practice inasmuch as the usages prevailing in one section of the State are seldom similar to those prevailing in another; e. g., it is customary in all of the counties to exclude from the tax rolls all assessments of a certain amount and less; in some counties this minimum runs as high as \$100 and in others as low as \$5. The Constitution forbids any exemption of this character.

“Another aspect of property tax administration which is incapable of solution without a more liberal interpretation of the uniformity provision of the Constitution is the treatment of intangible property. The taxation of this class of property has been a political

football for many decades. It is commonly asserted by those not responsible for or connected with the operation of the assessment machinery that such property should be assessed and taxed as real estate, and that it can be so taxed provided 'proper' administration is secured. There may be some truth in the assertion, but there can be no doubt in view of the experience in Illinois and other States that 'proper' administration has been and always will be lacking. The only certain methods yet devised for reaching this class of property have been the so-called low-rate intangible taxes and income taxes. Either of these methods works enough better than the present system in Illinois to warrant its adoption. No administration has been devised that will successfully secure the reporting of intangible property for taxation at the same rate as real and other personal property. The pretense of being able to do this merely serves as a camouflage for effecting in actual practice a complete omission of such property. Although rigorous administration, severe penalties for failure to report ownership of intangibles and the employment of tax ferrets have been tried in many States and in Illinois in early years the results have been poor. The ease with which this property can be concealed and with which its situs can be transferred to another jurisdiction makes the payment of taxes on intangibles largely a matter of willingness on the part of the taxpayer.'¹⁹

There are, however, some improvements in the Illinois tax system which can be made without awaiting constitutional amendment. Undoubtedly the most important change of this sort is the establishment of centralized administration for State and local revenue. Responsibility should be vested in one central body for the development of techniques for making property assessments and for seeing that its rules and regulations are carried out uniformly and equitably throughout the State. The same body should be required to assess particularly those classes of property which may be said to spread over the entire State and which have no definite local situs. The taxes upon such property should be collected by the State rather than through the local units, and a simple system of apportioning the revenues substituted for the present costly arrangement of piecemeal local assessment, extension, and collection—an arrangement that entails tremendous costs upon both the governing bodies and the property owners. Of particular importance among such types of non-localized property are railroads, other forms of public utilities, and some other large business units.

During the years of depression, probably the most crucial difficulties which have appeared in Illinois property tax administration have been connected with the processes of levy, extension, and collection. In these fields, there is no State supervision comparable with even the limited supervision which the Tax Commission is authorized to supply in the field of property assessments. The extension and collection of taxes is not a matter to be taken for granted. Failure to make correct levies and to extend taxes properly has resulted in

¹⁹ Tax Commission, *15th Annual Report*, pp. 337-38.

court attacks upon many levies and tax bills throughout the State. This has aggravated already serious deficiencies of collections, it has led to court decisions declaring many levies illegal, and has fostered tax strikes, particularly since existing laws give the benefits of such court decisions only to those property owners who were parties to litigation or who withheld their payments. Various proposals have been made for remedying this situation by providing court review of levies in advance of the extension of taxes. A solution of this sort is much to be desired, but it will inevitably fall short of the objective unless it is preceded or accompanied by provision for administrative supervision over the processes of levy, extension, and collection. Avoidance of illegal levies, erroneous extension of taxes, and vigorous enforcement of collection laws are not appropriate subjects for litigation excepting upon specific points in individual cases.²⁰

The first step in eliminating illegal levies must be a clarification and codification of those provisions of law which grant authority to local governing bodies to make levies. The next step must be the provision of means whereby local governing agencies can be clearly and authoritatively advised and instructed as to their powers and obligations to make levies and to file with the property authorities copies of their levy ordinances or resolutions. Such instruction and advice can best be supplied by a centralized tax administering agency.

In the case of tax extensions, the first step toward improvement must likewise come from a clarification and codification of the statutory provisions governing this procedure. The second step must be the provision of means whereby the county clerks may be advised and instructed in uniform methods of computing rates and making extensions. The form of tax rate sheets used in the various counties should be generally revised so as to indicate the aggregate tax rate applying to property in each separate tax rate district of the county.²¹ This in itself requires, of course, accurate delimitation of the tax-rate districts, so that property which is legally subject to one tax rate will not in practice be charged with another tax rate. Complete and up-to-date tax maps are necessary for this purpose. Provision of such maps, as well as instruction and supervision of county clerks in the making of extensions, should be a function of a central agency.

In the field of collections, finally, the first step also must be a clarification and codification of the statutes governing procedure. These are in an especially confused condition. Revision of the laws should be accompanied by assigning to a State agency the responsibility and authority for advising and supervising local officials in their collection activities. Expenditures to insure equitable and scientific assessment, proper levies, and accurate extension of taxes will be of little avail as long as collections are not systematically and vigorously administered. This kind of administration cannot be had in the absence of experienced and authoritative statewide leadership.

These reforms in the administration of the property tax would make its application more uniform and equitable and would make

²⁰ House Bill 734 enacted as these pages are going to press provides that the county courts of the State shall have jurisdiction over the confirmation of annual tax levies.

²¹ Cf. Tax Commission, *15th Annual Report*, pp. 150-152.

revenues from it more regular and certain. The property tax has been a part of the fiscal system for so long that its importance and enforcement have been pretty much taken for granted. Special investigations over a long period of years have called attention again and again to glaring deficiencies in the laws and their application,²² and the experience of the last several years has emphasized and increased the need of making such changes as those outlined above. The property tax will almost certainly continue for many years to be a major source of revenue for local governments in Illinois. It is therefore imperative that its administration be made as equitable and uniform as possible.

²² Cf. I. M. Labovitz, *The Illinois Revenue System, 1818-1936*. (Special Report No. 4 of the Tax Commission), for a review of these investigations.

CHAPTER IV

TAX LEGISLATION OF THE REGULAR SESSION, 1935

During the regular session of the Fifty-ninth General Assembly, which convened January 9, 1935 and adjourned *sine die* June 29, 1935, bills were introduced on almost every phase of State and local taxation. Most notable changes finally enacted include the waiving of penalties on delinquent taxes in return for prompt payment, the "pegging" of important levies of the City of Chicago and other Cook County taxing districts, the imposition of a gross receipts tax on public utilities, and increase of the retailers' occupation tax from 2 to 3 per cent, until January 1, 1937. The legislature also revised the system of taxing trucks and busses and reduced the license fees upon passenger vehicles.

These changes and others will be summarized in this chapter. This summary is not intended to give in complete detail every law enacted, but rather to show the place of each law in the general system. Changes resulting from revenue legislation at the regular session of 1935 and at special sessions to July 1, 1936 are embodied in Tables 8 and 9, which present detailed outlines of the Illinois revenue system.¹ Table 8 covers legal provisions relating to assessment, levy, and collection of various elements of the general property tax. Table 9 presents similar information for other taxes, licenses, and fees imposed by the State. The tables do not cover provisions of local ordinances imposing local taxes, licenses, or fees.

General Property Tax—Collection

The tax collection measures enacted in the regular session were designed more generally to encourage than to coerce payment of delinquent taxes. Three bills purporting to cancel back penalties were passed by almost unanimous votes. Two of these bills apply to Cook County² and the other³ applies to the rest of the State.

The Cook County bills provide two different methods of reaching the same result, i. e., the reduction or the cancellation of tax penalties. H. B. 209 allows the county court of Cook County to waive 50 per cent of all accrued interest on taxes for any year prior to 1933, if it is satisfied that the delinquency has been due to adverse economic conditions and not wilful. If the property is a home occupied by the

¹ The acts of special sessions are not reported in the text of this chapter. The tables show the system as of July 1, 1936, but they are equally applicable as of July 1, 1935, excepting for minor changes in insurance taxes and an exemption provision for fraternal benefit societies, effective July 1, 1936.

² *Laws, 1935*, pp. 1168, 1190 (H. B. 783 and 209).

³ *Laws, 1935*, p. 1170 (H. B. 568).

owner, the court may waive all penalties for any year prior to 1933, upon a promise that the taxes will be paid in full within a period fixed by the court. This privilege of complete cancellation of penalties is extended only until February 1, 1936.

The other bill, which was declared unconstitutional by the State Supreme Court in April, 1936,⁴ attempted to grant a complete waiver of penalties for any type of real estate, provided the owner agrees to pay the principal of his delinquency for years prior to 1933 in seven annual installments, beginning August 1, 1935. Such agreement must be approved by the county court and the taxpayer must show that his default was occasioned by circumstances beyond his control. Interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum from July 10, 1935 is added to the delinquent principal until paid. Default in the payment of any installment or in the payment of current taxes will result in cancellation of the benefits of the Act.

The bill benefiting Downstate delinquents (H. B. 568) differs in detail from both Cook County enactments. It provides no installment privilege, nor must the cancellation agreement be approved by a court. It requires that all taxes for the year 1928 must be paid in full, and it permits the waiving of penalties on taxes up to and including the year 1933. Beginning August 1, 1935, 5 per cent per annum is charged on the principal of the delinquent taxes.

Another measure aimed to relieve property owners was H. B. 60,⁵ which generalized a reduction of 15 per cent in the assessment of homes in Cook County. This reduction, as originally made by the board of appeals, was upheld by the county court early in 1934. The court order affected taxes for the year 1931 only, and its benefits were restricted to taxpayers who had entered objections. H. B. 60 seeks to extend reduction to all property of the class affected, and to apply it to the remaining years of the 1931-34 quadrennium. The new act provides that if the taxes are already paid on the unadjusted assessment, credit shall be given for succeeding years until the proper allowance is made.

The delinquent date of real and personal property taxes in counties other than Cook was deferred one month by S. B. 118.⁶ Formerly, the first installment of real estate taxes was due May 1st, and the second installment August 1st. Under the new law these installments are due June 1 and September 1. Personal property is delinquent June 1 instead of May 1.

Partial payment of either real estate or personal property taxes is permitted by H. B. 211,⁷ which provides that the taxpayer may specify in writing how the payment shall be applied. The same bill amended an act of 1933⁸ requiring payment of at least 75 per cent of any real estate taxes before objections could be filed, so that the 75 per cent payment is no longer required where the owner objects to the tax on the ground that the property is not taxable.

⁴ *People ex rel. Clarke v. Jarecki*, 363 Ill. 180. (Opinion filed April 17, 1936.)

⁵ *Laws, 1935*, p. 1157.

⁶ *Laws, 1935*, p. 1208.

⁷ *Laws, 1935*, p. 1193.

⁸ *Laws, 1933*, p. 913.

REPORT

ON THE PROGRESS OF THE

Year	Month	Day	Hour	Minute	Second	Time
1880	Jan	1	1	1	1	1
1880	Jan	2	1	1	1	1
1880	Jan	3	1	1	1	1
1880	Jan	4	1	1	1	1
1880	Jan	5	1	1	1	1
1880	Jan	6	1	1	1	1
1880	Jan	7	1	1	1	1
1880	Jan	8	1	1	1	1
1880	Jan	9	1	1	1	1
1880	Jan	10	1	1	1	1
1880	Jan	11	1	1	1	1
1880	Jan	12	1	1	1	1
1880	Jan	13	1	1	1	1
1880	Jan	14	1	1	1	1
1880	Jan	15	1	1	1	1
1880	Jan	16	1	1	1	1
1880	Jan	17	1	1	1	1
1880	Jan	18	1	1	1	1
1880	Jan	19	1	1	1	1
1880	Jan	20	1	1	1	1
1880	Jan	21	1	1	1	1
1880	Jan	22	1	1	1	1
1880	Jan	23	1	1	1	1
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1880	Jan	26	1	1	1	1
1880	Jan	27	1	1	1	1
1880	Jan	28	1	1	1	1
1880	Jan	29	1	1	1	1
1880	Jan	30	1	1	1	1
1880	Jan	31	1	1	1	1
1880	Feb	1	1	1	1	1
1880	Feb	2	1	1	1	1
1880	Feb	3	1	1	1	1
1880	Feb	4	1	1	1	1
1880	Feb	5	1	1	1	1
1880	Feb	6	1	1	1	1
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1880	Feb	8	1	1	1	1
1880	Feb	9	1	1	1	1
1880	Feb	10	1	1	1	1
1880	Feb	11	1	1	1	1
1880	Feb	12	1	1	1	1
1880	Feb	13	1	1	1	1
1880	Feb	14	1	1	1	1
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1880	Feb	17	1	1	1	1
1880	Feb	18	1	1	1	1
1880	Feb	19	1	1	1	1
1880	Feb	20	1	1	1	1
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1880	Feb	28	1	1	1	1
1880	Feb	29	1	1	1	1
1880	Feb	30	1	1	1	1
1880	Feb	31	1	1	1	1
1880	Mar	1	1	1	1	1
1880	Mar	2	1	1	1	1
1880	Mar	3	1	1	1	1
1880	Mar	4	1	1	1	1
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1880	Mar	13	1	1	1	1
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1880	Mar	18	1	1	1	1
1880	Mar	19	1	1	1	1
1880	Mar	20	1	1	1	1
1880	Mar	21	1	1	1	1
1880	Mar	22	1	1	1	1
1880	Mar	23	1	1	1	1
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1880	Mar	29	1	1	1	1
1880	Mar	30	1	1	1	1
1880	Mar	31	1	1	1	1
1880	Apr	1	1	1	1	1
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1880	Apr	3	1	1	1	1
1880	Apr	4	1	1	1	1
1880	Apr	5	1	1	1	1
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1880	May	7	1	1	1	1
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1880	Jun	25	1	1	1	1
1880	Jun	26	1	1	1	1
1880	Jun	27	1	1	1	1
1880	Jun	28	1	1	1	1
1880	Jun	29	1	1	1	1
1880	Jun	30	1	1	1	1
1880	Jun	31	1	1	1	1
1880	Jul	1	1	1	1	1
1880	Jul	2	1	1	1	1
1880	Jul	3	1	1	1	1
1880	Jul	4	1	1	1	1
1880	Jul	5	1	1	1	1
1880	Jul	6	1	1	1	1
1880	Jul	7	1	1	1	1
1880	Jul	8	1	1	1	1
1880	Jul	9	1	1	1	1
1880	Jul	10	1	1	1	1
1880	Jul	11	1	1	1	1
1880	Jul	12	1	1	1	1
1880	Jul	13	1	1	1	1
1880	Jul	14	1	1	1	1
1880	Jul	15	1	1	1	1
1880	Jul	16	1	1	1	1
1880	Jul	17	1	1	1	1
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1880	Jul	19	1	1	1	1
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1880	Jul	22	1	1	1	1
1880	Jul	23	1	1	1	1
1880	Jul	24	1	1	1	1
1880	Jul	25	1	1	1	1
1880	Jul	26	1	1	1	1
1880	Jul	27	1	1	1	1
1880	Jul	28	1	1	1	1
1880	Jul	29	1	1	1	1
1880	Jul	30	1	1	1	1
1880	Jul	31	1	1	1	1
1880	Aug	1	1	1	1	1
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1880	Aug	11	1	1	1	1
1880	Aug	12	1	1	1	1
1880	Aug	13	1	1	1	1
1880	Aug	14	1	1	1	1
1880	Aug	15	1	1	1	1
1880	Aug	16	1	1	1	1
1880	Aug	17	1	1	1	1
1880	Aug	18	1	1	1	1
1880	Aug	19	1	1	1	1
1880	Aug					

TABLE 8
ILLINOIS PROPERTY TAX, AS OF JULY 1, 1936.

Subject matter	Basis of tax	Measure of tax	Legal assessment ratio	Assessment day	Date return due	With whom listed	Listed by	Where listed and taxed	Penalty for non-listing	Assessment by	Administrative review of assessment by	Extent of administrative review	Equalization		Levy	Rate	Collection by	Payment	Delinquent date	Penalty after delinquent date	Enforcement of payment	Distribution		Legal citation (Smith-Hurd, Annotated Statutes)
													Local	State								State	Local	
Real estate	All real property in State with certain exemptions. ¹	Fair cash value of taxable real property, equalized (i.e., adjusted to a more or less uniform percentage of full value). No deduction for indebtedness.	100% (actual ratio is much less)	April 1	April 1 ²	Local assessor ³	County clerk	Location of property.	Board of review may list omitted property.	Local assessors ³	Board of review in Cook County, board of appeals.	Board of review may raise or lower entire assessment or any part thereof. May not correct individual assessments on complaint. Board of appeals (Cook County) may consider individual complaints only.	Board of review (except in Cook) may equalize between townships or parts of county. No restriction.	Tax Commission may lower or raise assessment of all property in any county not to exceed 10% of total assessment of State. May not reduce aggregate State assessment; and may not increase it more than necessary to a just equalization.	By legislative authority of various governments.	Fired according to budget needs of State and local governments.	County collectors through town and deputy collectors. ⁴	Annual, payable in two installments at option of taxpayer.	First installment June 1, 2nd installment Sept. 1, excepting in Cook County. ⁴	1% per month	Collector may seize and sell personal property of real estate owner. ⁴ Other procedures: Application ⁷ by county collector to county court for judgment and order for sale; if property is sold at tax sale, owner may redeem within 1 year; property not sold is forfeited to State, subject to redemption or to sale followed by redemption, and subject to right of county board or municipal corporations to institute actions of debt. Income-producing property may be put under receivership of county collector. Lien for taxes may be foreclosed whenever taxes for 2 or more years on same description of property have been forfeited to State.	Part, according to State levy if any. (No State levy in 1933, 1934 and 1935.)	Part according to each local government.	C. 120, secs. 1, 2, 4, 50, 62-75, 80, 81, 89-94, 95, 99-120, 123, 124, 126, 127, 142, 143, 149-157, 159, 160, 162-165, 168-228c, 240, 241, 249-253b, 256, 260-263, 264, 268, 280-293, 300-306, 306-323, 325-356, 358-370, 372.
Personal property	All tangible personal property in Illinois not otherwise exempt, ⁵ all intangible property which is not exempt ⁶ and which (a) has business situs in Illinois or (b) belongs to a resident and does not have business situs elsewhere.	Fair cash value of tangible personal property, equalized (i.e., adjusted to a more or less uniform percentage of full value). Deduction of bona fide current debts from current credits.	100% (actual ratio is much less)	April 1	June 1 ²	Local assessor ³	Owner or agent	At residence of owner with certain exceptions. ¹⁰	50% increase in assessment. ¹¹	Local assessors ³	Board of review except in Cook; board of appeals in Cook.	Same as real estate.	Same as real estate.	Same as real estate. Enumerated property considered by classes.	Same as real estate.	Same as real estate.	Same as real estate. ⁴	Annual, in one payment.	June 1, excepting in Cook County, where date is same as for first installment of real estate taxes. ¹	1% per month	Collector may seize and sell goods and chattels; may apply for judgment against real estate of person owing personal property tax if the tax cannot be made out of person. Or county board may institute an action of debt. Clerk to add uncollected tax to personal property tax of any later year.	Same as real estate.	Same as real estate.	C. 120, secs. 1-3, 5-29, 34, 35, 38, 67-61, 63, 82-96, 101-120, 123-127, 142-149, 152-159, 161-165, 169, 171, 216, 218-226, 228-237, 239-241, 252, 261, 266, 280-286, 293-305, 372.
Railroad track and rolling stock.	Track and rolling stock of steam and electric railroads except street railways.	Fair cash value of right of way and structures thereon and rolling stock, equalized (i.e., adjusted to a more or less uniform percentage of full value).	100% (actual ratio is much less)	April 1	June 1 ²	Tax Commission; also county clerk.	Officers of railroad	Counties where track is located. Assessment apportioned on mileage basis.	50% increase in assessment. ¹¹ Also \$1,000 to \$10,000 fine.	Tax Commission.	Tax Commission.	Tax Commission may correct individual assessments.	None.	By Tax Commission. Must be considered separately.	Same as real estate.	Same as real estate.	Same as real estate. ⁴	Annual; railroad track payable in two installments; rolling stock in one payment.	Rolling stock and first installment on railroad track, June 1; second installment on railroad track, Sept. 1. ¹²	1% per month	Railroad track same as real estate; rolling stock same as personal property.	Same as real estate.	Same as real estate.	C. 120, secs. 44-56, 347.
Capital stock of domestic corporations.	Intangibles of domestic corporations.	Aggregate value of the corporation as a going concern, equalized (i.e., adjusted to a more or less uniform percentage of full value), and assessed value of tangible property deducted. If company operates outside Illinois, going value is allocated.	100% (actual ratio is much less)	April 1	June 1 ²	Tax Commission for corporations assessed by it; local assessor ³ for others. ¹⁴	Officers of corporation.	At place of principal business. ¹⁵	50% increase in assessment. ¹¹	Tax Commission, except certain corporations which are assigned to local assessors. ¹⁴	Tax Commission for corporations assessed by it; board of review (in Cook County, board of appeals) for corporations assessed by local assessors.	Tax Commission may correct individual assessments made by it; board of review (in Cook County, board of appeals) for corporations assessed by local assessors.	None, of corporations assessed by Tax Commission; other corporations same as real estate.	By Tax Commission. Must consider capital stock as separate class.	Same as real estate.	Same as real estate.	Same as real estate. ⁴	Annual, in one payment.	Same as personal property.	1% per month	Same as personal property.	Same as real estate.	Same as real estate.	C. 120, secs. 3, 36, 37, 58, 339, 340, 347.
Banks	Shares of stock of State and National banks.	Equalized value of shares with deduction of assessed value of real estate owned in county.	100% (actual ratio is much less)	April 1	June 1 ²	Local assessor ³	Officers of bank.	Location of bank.	50% increase in assessment. ¹¹	Local assessors ³	Board of review (in Cook County, board of appeals).	Same as real estate.	Same as real estate.	Same as real estate.	Same as real estate.	Same as real estate.	Same as real estate. ⁴	Annual, in one payment.	Same as personal property.	1% per month	Same as personal property.	Same as real estate.	Same as real estate.	C. 120, secs. 30-43.
Domestic life insurance companies.	Gross assets of domestic life companies.	Equalized value of gross assets, deducting real estate, tangible personal property, net value of outstanding policy contracts and all other liabilities.	100% (actual ratio is much less)	April 1	June 1 ²	Tax Commission	Officers of company.	Principal office.	50% increase in assessment. ¹¹	Tax Commission	Tax Commission	Same as real estate.	Same as real estate.	Same as real estate.	Same as real estate.	Same as real estate.	Same as real estate. ⁴	Annual, in one payment.	Same as personal property.	1% per month	Same as personal property.	Same as real estate.	Same as real estate.	C. 120, secs. 13, 30, 347.
Foreign fire and marine insurance companies.	Net receipts	Gross premiums, deducting returned premiums and operating expenses.	100% (actual ratio is much less)	April 1	June 1 ²	Local assessor ³	Agent	At agency of company.	50% increase in assessment. ¹¹	Local assessors ³	Board of review (in Cook County, board of appeals).	Same as real estate.	Same as real estate.	Same as real estate.	Same as real estate.	Same as real estate.	Same as real estate. ⁴	Annual, in one payment.	Same as personal property.	1% per month	Same as personal property.	Same as real estate.	Same as real estate.	C. 73, sec. 46.
Building and loan associations	Shares of stock of building and loan associations.	Equalized value of shares of stock with deduction of assessed value of real estate owned.	100% (actual ratio is much less)	April 1	June 1 ²	Local assessor ³	Stockholders. ¹⁶	Where stockholder resides. ¹⁷	50% increase in assessment. ¹¹	Local assessors ³	Board of review (in Cook County, board of appeals).	Same as real estate.	Same as real estate.	Same as real estate.	Same as real estate.	Same as real estate.	Same as real estate. ⁴	Annual, in one payment.	Same as personal property.	1% per month	Same as personal property.	Same as real estate.	Same as real estate.	C. 120, secs. 30-33.

¹ Exemptions—Property owned by the United States; State of Illinois; property devoted to public use owned by counties, townships, cities, villages, towns, drainage districts, and other municipal corporations; property of free public libraries; property owned and used exclusively for religious purposes; property owned and used exclusively for charitable purposes; property owned and used exclusively for educational purposes; graveyards; free interstate bridges; property used exclusively for agricultural, horticultural, mechanical or philosophical purposes; property of military schools and academies, not exceeding 10 acres, if used exclusively for school purposes and if certain conditions relative to military instruction are fulfilled.

² An Act of April 2, 1926, effective July 1 (*Lower 1935-36, 1st spec. sess.*, p. 93, sec. 22), declares that fraternal benefit societies operating under the act are charitable and benevolent institutions and shall be exempt from all and every State, county, district, municipal and school tax, other than taxes on real estate and other equipment.

³ This is the date at which the county clerk is required to complete his work of preparing lists in counties other than Cook. In Cook County for 10 years following completion of the general reassessment of 1928 (i. e., until 1940) the lists are to be prepared within 20 days after delivery of lists for the preceding

year by the board of appeals. (Smith-Hurd, c. 120, sec. 289).

⁴ Cook County has an elective county assessor; St. Clair County has an elective board of assessors of five members; in the remaining 83 township counties there is an elected assessor for each township and the county treasurer is ex officio county supervisor of assessors; and in the 17 commission counties the county treasurer is ex officio county assessor. In Sangamon County the county clerk is ex officio township assessor of Capital Township (Springfield), and there is no elective assessor in that township.

⁵ In all township counties, including Cook, the county treasurer is ex officio county collector; in the 17 commission counties the sheriff is ex officio county collector. Township collectors may be elected in townships in counties of more than 100,000 population, but only outside cities of more than 50,000 population.

⁶ In Cook County the delinquency dates are: 1928—July 10, 1930: 1929—May 15, 1931; 1930—June 1, 1932; 1931—1st installment, April 8, 1933, 2nd, May 15, 1933; 1932—1st, March 1, 1934, 2nd, July 1, 1934; 1933—1st, January 1, 1935, 2nd, May 1, 1935; 1934—1st, November 1, 1935, 2nd, March 1, 1936; 1935—1st, September 1, 1936, 2nd, February 1, 1937; 1936—1st, August 1, 1937, 2nd, December 1, 1937; 1937—1st, June 1, 1938, 2nd, October 1, 1938; 1938—1st, April 1, 1939, 2nd, September 1, 1939; 1939—1st, March 1, 1940,

2nd, September 1, 1940. In counties other than Cook, first installment of 1933 taxes, delinquent June 1, 1934; second installment, August 1, 1934.

⁷ This procedure is almost never used, but cf. *Durham v. People*, 67 Ill. 414 (1873), and *Vocht v. Reed*, 70 Ill. 491 (1873).

⁸ Application is made in September and is preceded by a notice advertised in August, excepting that in Cook County until 1940 the date of application for judgment is to be designated by the collector in his advertisement and this advertisement is to be published not sooner than 10 nor more than 50 days after the date when all unpaid real estate taxes become delinquent.

⁹ Exemptions same as in footnote 1 above.

¹⁰ Intangible property which is exempt in the hands of owners: State and national bank shares (when tax paid by bank); stock of Illinois corporations (except building and loan corporations); Federal bonds and notes.

¹¹ Tangible personal property is listed and taxed where it is located if connected with a farm, a business, or in the custody of another party. Intangible property if owned by a resident is always listed and taxed at the owner's residence, unless in the control of another party. Intangible property belonging to non-residents or foreign corporations is listed and taxed at the place where such property is used in business in Illinois.

¹² The penalty for refusal to swear to a return is likewise a 50% increase in the assessment. Swearing falsely is classified as perjury and punishable as such (S.-H., c. 120, secs. 61, 298). In addition the revenue act provides that the maker of a false or fraudulent return shall be subject to a fine up to \$5,000 or imprisonment up to one year or both (*ibid.*, secs. 60, 324).

¹³ There is no provision expressly fixing for returns of personal property to the local assessor in Cook County a different date from that applying to other counties, but since 1928 the date has been different in actual practice. The deadline is announced by the Cook County assessor when he distributes blank schedules.

¹⁴ Excepting that in Cook County the dates for railroad track are as given in Note 5, and for rolling stock, the same as first installment of real estate.

¹⁵ Banks, building and loan associations, corporations organized for purely manufacturing and mercantile purposes or for either of these purposes, and corporations for coal mining, printing, newspaper publishing, or stock breeding are assessable not by the Tax Commission, but by the local assessors.

¹⁶ Excepting that in the case of railroad and telegraph companies the assessment is allocated to the counties according to a mileage basis.

¹⁷ Listed by secretary of association if stockholder is a non-resident.

¹⁸ Excepting that shares of a non-resident stockholders are listed and assessed at the place where the association does business.

Authority to grant tax refunds in certain circumstances is transferred from the county board to the county court, and the refund privilege is extended to personal property taxes by H. B. 215,⁹ amending sec. 268 of the Revenue Act of 1872. Before 1935 only real estate taxes could be refunded. The conditions for refunds are unchanged; they are authorized only if the property was assessed twice and payment was made on both assessments or if two persons paid the same tax.

The tax receivership law of 1933, generally known as the "Skarda Act",¹⁰ was revised in 1935 by S. B. 141.¹¹ The law now includes the county court among courts having jurisdiction to appoint receivers; ¹² provides that application for receivership may be made by the county board or corporate authorities of any taxing district, instead of by the county collector as formerly; and requires not less than three days written notice to the owners in any application for receivership. The county collector remains as *ex officio* receiver.

S. B. 626,¹³ adding new sections to the Drainage Act of 1879, provides that a drainage commissioner may be appointed receiver of income producing property to collect delinquent assessments for drainage and levee districts.

S. B. 499¹⁴ extended the time within which tax certificates must be registered.

General Property Tax—Assessments

Little change was made in the fundamental provisions relating to assessments.

The provisions empowering the board of review to assess property omitted for previous years were amended so that property may be "back taxed" only where actual bona fide title was held by the present owner during the omitted years.¹⁵ This amendment was designed to protect persons who held mortgages or other liens against the property when assessments were omitted.

Until 1935 the statutory adjournment date for boards of review was September 7; beyond this date no compensation was allowed members of the board even though it was often necessary to continue for a longer period. By an act of 1935 the final date was changed to October 7 in counties having over 50,000 and less than 75,000 inhabitants; November 7 in counties having between 75,000 and 100,000 population; and December 7 in counties with over 100,000 population. Counties of less than 50,000 are not affected and neither is Cook County with its board of appeals.¹⁶ The adjournment dates are mapped in Chart XII.

⁹ *Laws, 1935*, p. 1174.

¹⁰ *Laws, 1933*, p. 873.

¹¹ *Laws, 1935*, p. 1167. This bill repealed the 1933 Act and substituted an amendment to sec. 253 of the Revenue Act of 1872.

¹² The supreme court held in 1934 that the original law did not vest this power in the county court. (*McDonough v. Gage*, 357 Ill. 466.)

¹³ *Laws, 1935*, p. 759.

¹⁴ *Laws, 1935*, p. 567.

¹⁵ *Laws, 1935*, pp. 1163 and 1218 (H. B. 214 and 213.)

¹⁶ *Laws, 1935*, p. 1160 (H. B. 637).

STATUTORY
ADJOURNMENT DATES
FOR COUNTY BOARDS
OF REVIEW
1935

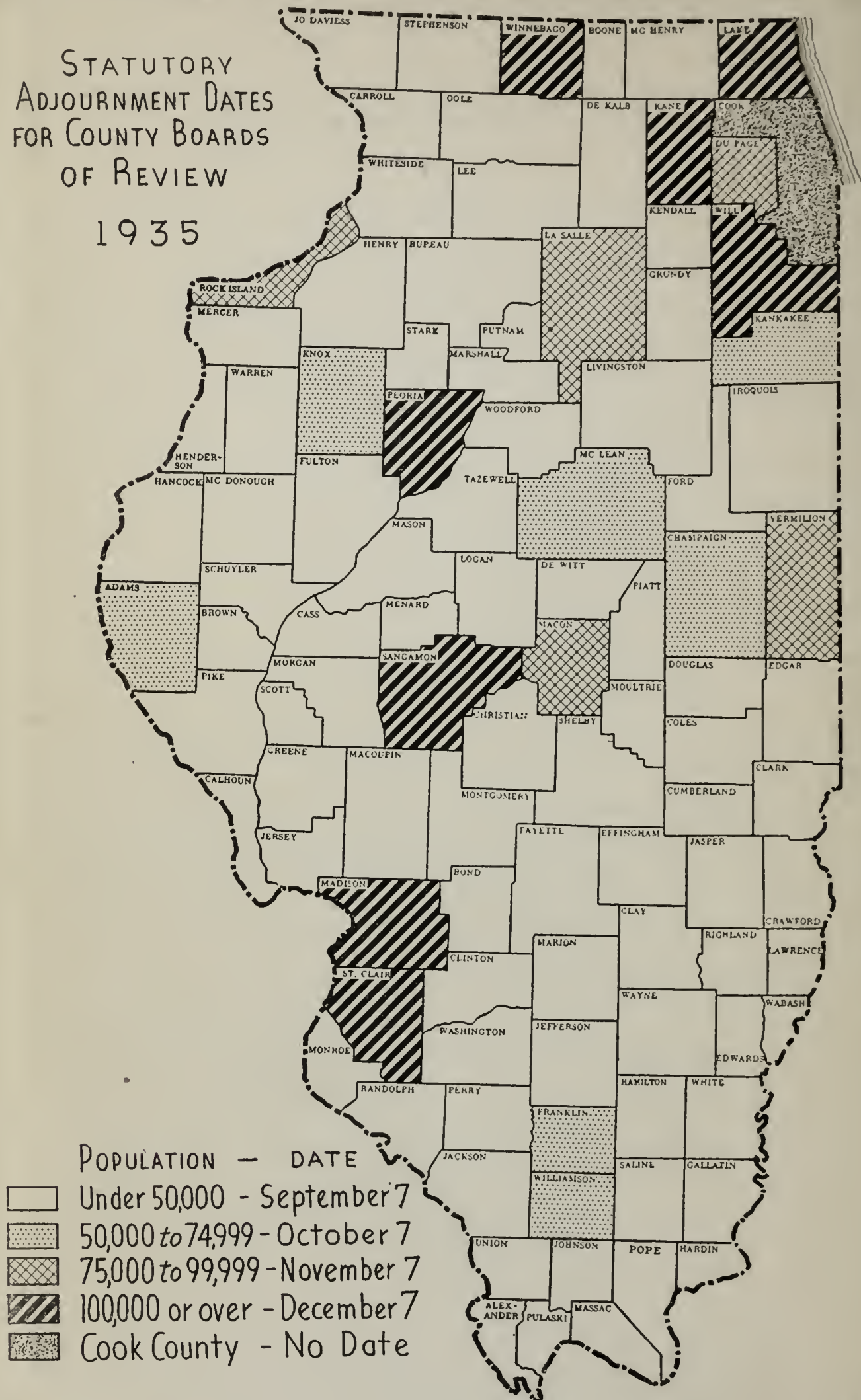


CHART XII

Estimated Number of Persons in the United States, 1900-1910

Year	White	Colored	Foreign-born	Total
1900	76,000,000	9,000,000	10,000,000	95,000,000
1905	80,000,000	9,500,000	10,500,000	100,000,000
1910	84,000,000	10,000,000	11,000,000	105,000,000
1915	88,000,000	10,500,000	11,500,000	110,000,000
1920	92,000,000	11,000,000	12,000,000	115,000,000
1925	96,000,000	11,500,000	12,500,000	120,000,000
1930	100,000,000	12,000,000	13,000,000	125,000,000
1935	104,000,000	12,500,000	13,500,000	130,000,000
1940	108,000,000	13,000,000	14,000,000	135,000,000
1945	112,000,000	13,500,000	14,500,000	140,000,000
1950	116,000,000	14,000,000	15,000,000	145,000,000
1955	120,000,000	14,500,000	15,500,000	150,000,000
1960	124,000,000	15,000,000	16,000,000	155,000,000
1965	128,000,000	15,500,000	16,500,000	160,000,000
1970	132,000,000	16,000,000	17,000,000	165,000,000
1975	136,000,000	16,500,000	17,500,000	170,000,000
1980	140,000,000	17,000,000	18,000,000	175,000,000
1985	144,000,000	17,500,000	18,500,000	180,000,000
1990	148,000,000	18,000,000	19,000,000	185,000,000
1995	152,000,000	18,500,000	19,500,000	190,000,000
2000	156,000,000	19,000,000	20,000,000	195,000,000
2005	160,000,000	19,500,000	20,500,000	200,000,000
2010	164,000,000	20,000,000	21,000,000	205,000,000
2015	168,000,000	20,500,000	21,500,000	210,000,000
2020	172,000,000	21,000,000	22,000,000	215,000,000
2025	176,000,000	21,500,000	22,500,000	220,000,000
2030	180,000,000	22,000,000	23,000,000	225,000,000
2035	184,000,000	22,500,000	23,500,000	230,000,000
2040	188,000,000	23,000,000	24,000,000	235,000,000
2045	192,000,000	23,500,000	24,500,000	240,000,000
2050	196,000,000	24,000,000	25,000,000	245,000,000
2055	200,000,000	24,500,000	25,500,000	250,000,000
2060	204,000,000	25,000,000	26,000,000	255,000,000
2065	208,000,000	25,500,000	26,500,000	260,000,000
2070	212,000,000	26,000,000	27,000,000	265,000,000
2075	216,000,000	26,500,000	27,500,000	270,000,000
2080	220,000,000	27,000,000	28,000,000	275,000,000
2085	224,000,000	27,500,000	28,500,000	280,000,000
2090	228,000,000	28,000,000	29,000,000	285,000,000
2095	232,000,000	28,500,000	29,500,000	290,000,000
2100	236,000,000	29,000,000	30,000,000	295,000,000

A measure revising the act relating to agricultural statistics provides that assessors may be required to gather, at the time of making assessments, certain agricultural statistics for the State Department of Agriculture. For such services the assessors are allowed additional compensation, to be paid by the county.¹⁷

A paragraph added to the exemption section of the Revenue Act of 1872 grants property tax exemption to all military schools fulfilling certain conditions. This relieves from taxes military schools organized for profit.¹⁸

General Property Tax--Procedural Changes

Of considerable interest to all local officials handling public funds is H. B. 1132, which requires them to pay over monthly to the treasurers of their respective governments any receipts in excess of amounts constitutionally required to be retained for their salaries. Certain reports are required, forms are prescribed, and the method of paying out money is set forth.¹⁹

Forfeitures of real estate for taxes, as well as sales and withdrawals, must be stamped on the collectors' books under H. B. 984, amending sec. 125 of the Revenue Act of 1872. This stamping is done by the county clerk, who is entitled to the same fee as for recording sales and withdrawals.²⁰

Another bill provides for entering back taxes and special assessments, interest, costs and printers' fees upon the collectors' books as separate items. In Cook County forfeitures are not to be added to current taxes but entered upon the "county clerk's forfeiture tax extension records" together with certain facts as to each year's forfeiture of any property. The forfeiture record is required to be prepared for each quadrennium by the county clerk.²¹

This same bill provides that tax purchasers in Cook County must pay immediately only the taxes, special assessments, interest and costs which were advertised. When non-advertised taxes are paid, a certificate of purchase will be issued. However, even if no certificate of purchase is obtained, the amount already paid by the purchaser will remain a lien upon the property, drawing five per cent interest per annum until paid. Municipalities purchasing special assessments in default of bidders are not included within the provisions of this act.

The legal newspaper for publication of the delinquent tax list is changed from any newspaper in the county, to a newspaper in the township or road district wherein the delinquent property lies or, if there is no newspaper published there, in the nearest newspaper. This requirement does not apply to Cook County.²²

Delivery of the collectors' books by the clerk to the collector in counties other than Cook was extended from December 1 to December 31.²³

¹⁷ *Laws, 1935*, p. 7 (H. B. 1040).

¹⁸ *Laws, 1935*, p. 1174 (H. B. 1157).

¹⁹ *Laws, 1935*, p. 1008.

²⁰ *Laws, 1935*, p. 1162.

²¹ *Laws, 1935*, p. 1214.

²² *Laws, 1935*, p. 1181.

²³ *Laws, 1935*, p. 1173 (H. B. 54 and 55).

The provision requiring the county clerk to transmit a transcript of all tax sales to the State auditor was repealed.²⁴

The schedule of dates for assessment and collection of taxes in Cook County was again altered in 1935. Because of delays occasioned by a general reassessment of real estate in this county for 1928, assessments and collections occur later than in other counties. Previous enactments provided a special schedule for Cook County for the five years following completion of the reassessment. This period expired in the summer of 1935, but the amendments fixed special dates until 1940.²⁵

A technical amendment was made in sec. 192 of the Revenue Act of 1872, relating to the procedure of collecting real estate taxes, to make it conform to the section of the Civil Practice Act of 1933. The provision for "writ of error" was stricken.²⁶

General Property Tax—Levy

As in earlier sessions, the largest group of tax laws dealt with levies by State and local governments. Most of these acts involved adjustments in maximum permissible rates or in the purposes for which levies were authorized. The laws relating to levies by the City of Chicago, the Chicago board of education, and the Chicago park district, however, represented an extension of the system of pegged levies introduced in 1934.

Previously the levies of all local governments were limited to designated percentages of the assessed value of taxable property, and this rule still applies to all local governments outside Cook County and to most units in that county.²⁷ With the decline in property values beginning in 1930, local governments found it more and more difficult to maintain necessary public services with the revenues available under statutory limits. The situation was met partly by curtailed services and in some instances by increases in the allowable tax rates. In Cook County, owing to the delay in assessments and the fact that the levy for any year had to be made as long as two years in advance of the assessment for that year, it was a common experience to find that the assessment, as finally determined, was much lower than had been contemplated at the time of levy. To meet this situation the Chicago board of education was allowed to levy for educational purposes for 1933 the sum of \$44,000,000 no matter what rate was necessary to produce it. The sum of \$43,000,000 was allowed for 1934.²⁸ This principle was extended for the years 1935 and 1936 by two laws enacted at the 1935 regular session,²⁹ allowing the board to levy \$43,000,000 for 1935 and \$49,000,000 for 1936, regardless of the rate required to produce these amounts.

Another bill removes the requirement that the working cash fund of the Chicago school board must be reimbursed from any current revenues when the monies already transferred to this fund do

²⁴ *Laws, 1935*, p. 1218 (H. B. 629).

²⁵ *Laws, 1935*, pp. 1142, 1149 (S. B. 440 and 441).

²⁶ *Laws, 1935*, p. 1140 (H. B. 524).

²⁷ See *Tax Laws, 1934*, pp. 440-463, for statutory rate limitations upon the various levies of the different units of government, as of May 1, 1934.

²⁸ *Laws, 1933-34, 3rd spec. sess.*, p. 260.

²⁹ *Laws, 1935*, pp. 1345 and 1368 (H. B. 2 and S. B. 531).

not suffice to repay borrowings therefrom.³⁰ This means that reimbursement of the working cash fund must come from the anticipated taxes which formed the basis of the borrowing from such fund and makes it unnecessary to appropriate other revenues for this purpose.

The City of Chicago followed the example of the board of education and in 1935 obtained laws "pegging" its levy for corporate purposes. For 1934 the city may levy \$31,925,000; for 1935 \$36,000,000, and for 1936 and every year thereafter \$37,000,000.³¹ This levy for corporate purposes includes all city expenditures other than for bonds and interest, judgments paid by special taxes, pension funds, working cash fund, the public library, and the municipal tuberculosis sanitarium. Three minor Chicago city levies also were pegged—the judgment, library, and the tuberculosis sanitarium levies.³² Beginning with 1935 the city may levy a tax for the payment of judgments on debts incurred prior to January 1, 1935 at a rate sufficient to produce \$1,250,000. The library is guaranteed a rate producing \$1,800,000 annually, for the years 1935, 1936, and 1937; for 1938 and thereafter the rate may be three-fourths of a mill on the dollar, rather than six-tenths of a mill as formerly. The tuberculosis sanitarium levy is pegged for 1934 and subsequent years at \$2,500,000. These pegged levies cover between one-half and two-thirds of all the Chicago city levies.

Two new city levies also were authorized for Chicago, one for a laborer's pension fund³³ and another for a municipal court and law department employees' annuity and benefit fund.³⁴

The Chicago park district's corporate levy is pegged at \$9,000,000 for the years 1935 and 1936.³⁵ After 1936 the maximum is set at three mills on the dollar.

The limits upon levies of the Cook County forest preserve district were raised, so that the maximum rate authorized for corporate purposes is 9/40 mill on the dollar instead of 3/20 mill,³⁶ and the maximum rate authorized for zoo purposes is 3/40 mill instead of 1/20. In addition the district is allowed to levy for 1935 a supplemental tax for zoo purposes at a rate not exceeding 1/40 mill.³⁷

For governments other than the major Cook County units, legislation was adopted affecting the taxing power of school districts, counties, municipalities, townships, and park districts.

In school districts outside Chicago the levy of taxes for the educational fund was limited, by a law enacted in 1932,³⁸ to the average levy of the four years preceding 1932. This limitation was repealed in 1935.³⁹

³⁰ *Laws, 1935*, p. 1408 (S. B. 496).

³¹ *Laws, 1935*, pp. 541 and 1203 (S. B. 550 and S. B. 551). *Laws, 1935*, pp. 289, 557, and 1438 (S. B. 549, 548, and 547, respectively) are supplemental bills making technical changes in the procedure for determining the Chicago city corporate levy.

³² *Laws, 1935*, pp. 505, 545, and 941 (S. B. 574, 546, and 552, respectively).

³³ *Laws, 1935*, p. 373 (H. B. 968). Allows a rate up to 1/10 mill until 1940, 2/10 mill for 1940 and 1941, and 29/100 mill thereafter.

³⁴ *Laws, 1935*, p. 434 (S. B. 453). Authorizes rate not exceeding 9/100 mill.

³⁵ *Laws, 1935*, p. 1021 (S. B. 628).

³⁶ *Laws, 1935*, p. 893 (H. B. 1112).

³⁷ *Laws, 1935*, p. 1053 (H. B. 1111).

³⁸ *Laws, 1931-32, 1st spec. sess.*, p. 136.

³⁹ *Laws, 1935*, p. 1357 (S. B. 64).

Another bill concerning the levy of school taxes⁴⁰ was enacted for the purpose of insuring an adequate levy for the payment of indebtedness. This bill provides that the levy for debt service plus the levy for building purposes shall not exceed the maximum rate allowed for building purposes, but in any event the levy for indebtedness shall not be reduced. Any reduction must come entirely in the building levy.

In 1931, the legislature deprived the counties of any authority to levy taxes for poor relief, and placed this obligation entirely upon the townships.⁴¹ In 1935 the authority of the townships to levy poor relief taxes was withdrawn and the obligation returned entirely to the counties.⁴² County taxes for poor relief were authorized to be levied without limitation as to rate or amount.⁴³

Other adjustments in county taxes were also made. A special levy for blind relief was authorized, at rates limited to 5/10 mill on the dollar in counties of less than 100,000 inhabitants; in counties between 100,000 and 500,000, 3/10 mill, and in counties over 500,000 (Cook County), 1/10 mill.⁴⁴ The rate of the State blind relief tax was raised from 1/10 to 2/10 mill on the dollar, but provision was made for substituting receipts from the retailers' occupation tax for this levy upon property.⁴⁵ The State continues to pay one-half of the cost of blind pensions.

The mothers' pension tax was placed outside the county corporate limit, but the statutory rate limitation of 2/5 mill was not disturbed. Counties are now permitted to levy for mothers' pensions up to 2/5 mill, *in addition* to any levy for general operating expenses.⁴⁶

Police and firemen's pensions were the subjects of three acts passed by the 1935 legislature. Municipalities between 50,000 and 200,000 are permitted to increase their police pension fund tax from 3/20 mill to not more than 1/2 mill on the dollar.⁴⁷ Cities between 100,000 and 200,000 are permitted to levy not less than 4/10 mill nor more than 6/10 mill for their police annuity and benefit fund.⁴⁸

Cities and villages having more than 5,000 inhabitants and employing a paid fire department are empowered to levy for a firemen's pension fund. The rates are 1/5 mill per dollar if the population is between 5,000 and 50,000, from 1/5 to 1/2 mill if the population is 50,000 to 100,000, and from 2/5 to 4/5 mill if the population is between 100,000 and 200,000. Former limits were 1/5 mill if the population was between 5,000 and 100,000, and 2/5 mill if between 100,000 and 200,000.⁴⁹

The power of a municipality to create a working cash fund and to levy a tax therefor, was formerly restricted to cities and villages

⁴⁰ *Laws, 1935*, p. 1351 (H. B. 616).

⁴¹ See Tax Commission *15th Annual Report, 1933*, p. 89. *Laws, 1931*, p. 725.

⁴² *Laws, 1935*, pp. 1055, 1183, and 1432 (S. B. 406, 394, and 393, respectively).

⁴³ *Laws, 1935*, p. 686 (H. B. 581).

⁴⁴ *Laws, 1935*, pp. 264 and 640 (H. B. 572 and 573).

⁴⁵ *Laws, 1935*, p. 264 (H. B. 572).

⁴⁶ *Laws, 1935*, p. 637 (H. B. 1147).

⁴⁷ *Laws, 1935*, p. 532 (H. B. 36).

⁴⁸ *Laws, 1935*, p. 530 (H. B. 707).

⁴⁹ *Laws, 1935*, p. 355 (H. B. 312).

with a population of more than 50,000. In 1935, any city and village, even though having less than 50,000 inhabitants, was authorized to create a working cash fund and levy a tax therefor at a rate not exceeding one mill.⁵⁰

Park districts organized under the Pleasure Driveway and Park District Act of June 19, 1893, are authorized to levy a tax for recreational and community centers at a rate up to 1/4 mill if the voters approve.⁵¹

The State property levy for common schools was increased for the biennium 1935-36 to \$13,000,000 yearly,⁵² compared with \$10,500,000 for each of the years 1933 and 1934. Provision is made for applying revenues from the retailers' occupation tax in order to avoid extending against property the levies for the common school distributive fund and other State purposes. Monthly transfers from the occupational tax fund to the common school fund insure the complete payment of the State's aid to local schools. The amount to be taken from the common school fund and placed in the teachers' pension and retirement fund was increased from 3/20 mill upon each dollar of assessed valuation in the State to an equivalent of 1/5 mill upon such assessed valuation.⁵³

The sum of \$18,000,000 was levied for each of the years 1935 and 1936 for the State general fund. As with other State levies, provision is made for replacing the property tax with receipts from the retailers' occupation tax.⁵⁴

General Property Tax—Bonds

Funding and refunding of existing debt was authorized in several bills affecting the bonding power of local governments.

School districts other than the Chicago district are authorized until July 1, 1937, to issue bonds to pay teachers' wages and claims against the districts. These bonds may bring the debt of any district above the statutory limit. They are not subject to referendum unless a petition is filed, bearing the signatures of 20 per cent of the legal voters.⁵⁵ Municipalities of less than 300,000 population are authorized to issue bonds prior to January 1, 1937, without regard to the statutory limitation, to pay claims incurred before April 1, 1935. Under this law, also, an election is not required unless 20 per cent of the voters petition for one.⁵⁶ Counties of less than 200,000 population are empowered to issue similar funding bonds until January 1, 1936, to pay claims incurred for corporate purposes before July 1, 1935. These bonds may raise the county debt above the statutory limit, may be issued without referendum if no petition is filed, and must be repaid from a tax to be levied without limitation as to rate or amount.⁵⁷

⁵⁰ *Laws, 1935*, p. 557 (H. B. 635).

⁵¹ *Laws, 1935*, p. 1038 (S. B. 103).

⁵² *Laws, 1935*, pp. 26 and 1178 (H. B. 1097 and 1156).

⁵³ *Laws, 1935*, p. 1422 (H. B. 1155).

⁵⁴ *Laws, 1935*, p. 1178 (H. B. 1156).

⁵⁵ *Laws, 1935*, p. 1333 (H. B. 198).

⁵⁶ *Laws, 1935*, p. 273 (S. B. 420).

⁵⁷ *Laws, 1935*, p. 679 (S. B. 439).

The issuance of refunding bonds to replace outstanding bonds was authorized for counties, villages, cities, school districts, sanitary districts, forest preserve districts, and park districts. A referendum is not required. The bonds may be exchanged for old bonds at par or sold outright. Interest and retirement must be provided from taxes levied without limitation.⁵⁸

A law passed as a part of the program of financial legislation for the city of Chicago permits any municipality to transfer to its corporate or bond interest fund surplus bond proceeds remaining unexpended after the purpose of the bond issue has been fulfilled. The money may then be used for building bridges, replacing police or fire stations, extending street lighting systems, or paying debt. The act applies only to the proceeds of bonds authorized before 1935.⁵⁹

Other Chicago bond legislation dealt with the powers of the Chicago park district. This district was authorized to issue funding and refunding bonds, to pay floating obligations, and to replace outstanding bonds of the various districts which the Chicago park district superseded in 1934. The bonds are not subject to referendum and neither the bonds nor the taxes levied for their interest and principal are subject to statutory limitations. The tax will be extended at a uniform rate throughout the park district, instead of at the varying rates which persisted while the obligations of each former district were administered separately.⁶⁰ Additional issues of non-referendum bonds were authorized amounting to \$6,000,000 for the acquisition of property and \$5,000,000 for a working cash fund. The \$6,000,000 issue may be sold only to an agency of the United States government and must be repaid from an annual tax levied without limitation.⁶¹ Not more than \$2,500,000 of the working cash bonds may be sold in any year, and these also must be paid from an annual tax levied without limitation.⁶² The district is also given power to issue tax anticipation warrants under specified conditions.⁶³

General Property Tax—Validating Acts

Numerous acts were passed to cure any technical defects that might vitiate tax levies, appropriations, or borrowings of local governments. Most of these acts were passed to meet some local situation and are not of general significance.

H. B. 270 is a blanket validation of levies and appropriation ordinances for corporate purposes adopted by all municipal corporations for the calendar year 1934 or the fiscal year 1934-35.⁶⁴ H. B. 390 validates certain village tax levy ordinances passed by a favorable vote of only three members of the village board.⁶⁵ County tax levies not made within the proper time are protected by H. B. 4 and

⁵⁸ *Laws, 1935*, p. 538 (S. B. 252).

⁵⁹ *Laws, 1935*, p. 547 (S. B. 341).

⁶⁰ *Laws, 1935*, pp. 1012 and 1043 (S. B. 461 and 460).

⁶¹ *Laws, 1935*, p. 1019 (S. B. 458).

⁶² *Laws, 1935*, p. 1024 (S. B. 459).

⁶³ *Laws, 1935*, p. 1439 (S. B. 457).

⁶⁴ *Laws, 1935*, p. 270.

⁶⁵ *Laws, 1935*, p. 550.

5.⁶⁶ Similar defects in the levies of certain school districts are also cured.⁶⁷ Several laws were enacted for the benefit of major governments in Cook County.⁶⁸

Tax anticipation warrants issued before January 1, 1935, were declared legal despite failure to state on their face that they were payable in the numerical order of issuance.⁶⁹ Bond issues of school districts,⁷⁰ cities, villages, and incorporated towns,⁷¹ and townships⁷² also were validated.

Public Utility Tax

A decision of the Illinois supreme court holding that public utilities were not subject to the retailers' occupation tax,⁷³ made it necessary to make special provision for taxation of their gross receipts. This was accomplished by the public utility tax act,⁷⁴ imposing a tax measured by the gross receipts from Illinois business of telephone, telegraph, water, gas, and electric companies, whether privately or publicly owned. Receipts of water, gas, and electric companies derived from non-commercial or non-domestic sales were not taxable. Administration was vested in the department of finance, and provision was made for monthly returns beginning August 15, 1935.

Until January 1, 1937, the rate of tax was 3 per cent, the revenues going entirely to the emergency relief fund. Thereafter the rate was to have been 2 per cent, all revenues to be paid into the general fund and used for State operating expenses. (The 3 per cent rate was later extended.)

Retailers' Occupation Tax

The retailers' occupation tax rate was increased from 2 to 3 per cent for 18 months from July 1, 1935, in order to provide funds for unemployment relief. After January 1, 1937, the rate again was to be 2 per cent. During the time the 3 per cent rate was in effect, one-third of all revenues from the occupation tax were to be paid into the emergency relief fund, and two-thirds into the occupation tax fund for transfer to the general fund of the State, the school fund, the University of Illinois fund, and funds for the payment of certain indebtedness.⁷⁵ (The 3 per cent rate was later extended.)

To aid the department of finance in enforcing the occupation tax act, the legislature made it unlawful to engage in a retail business without a certificate of registration from the department.⁷⁶ On viola-

⁶⁶ *Laws, 1935*, p. 685.

⁶⁷ *Laws, 1935*, pp. 1366, 1367 (S. B. 89 and 90).

⁶⁸ These include *Laws, 1935*, p. 770 (S. B. 74) providing that failure of the Chicago sanitary district to publish its appropriation ordinance before the tax levy ordinance should not defeat the tax; *Laws, 1935*, p. 628 (S. B. 404) for the forest preserve district, and p. 1217 (S. B. 563) for the city and board of education of Chicago, precluding objections to taxes for years before 1935 on the ground that appropriation items are in general and uncertain language; and *Laws, 1935*, pp. 1051, 1052 (H. B. 325 and 326), validating Chicago park district levies for 1934 and 1935 despite any failure to comply with statutory provisions which designate the manner of adopting such levies and limit the rates.

⁶⁹ *Laws, 1935*, p. 1441 (S. B. 494).

⁷⁰ *Laws, 1935*, pp. 1335, 1343 (H. B. 199 and S. B. 316).

⁷¹ *Laws, 1935*, pp. 275, 277 (H. B. 192 and S. B. 329).

⁷² *Laws, 1935*, p. 1431 (S. B. 573).

⁷³ *Peoples Gas, Light & Coke Co. et al, v. Ames*, 359 Ill. 152 (1934).

⁷⁴ *Laws, 1935*, p. 1195 (S. B. 209).

⁷⁵ *Laws, 1935*, p. 1200 (S. B. 207).

⁷⁶ *Laws, 1935*, p. 1201 (S. B. 535).

tion of the occupation tax act this certificate may be revoked after notice and hearing. Another measure requires itinerant vendors to file annual bond of \$100 to \$1000 for the payment of any tax which may become due during the ensuing year.⁷⁷

By another act, the department of finance is expressly authorized to issue tokens of a face value less than one cent, as the department may determine. Such tokens may be sold upon request, to retailers at face value and redeemed at face value upon presentation by bearer.⁷⁸

Motor Fuel Tax

The motor fuel tax act was amended in its administrative provisions. The business of "blender" is defined, and blenders are required to secure a permit in addition to a distributor's license.⁷⁹ Bond for a distributor's license is fixed at not less than \$1,000 nor more than \$25,000, or not more than twice the amount of tax liability of a monthly return. Added information is required on monthly returns of distributors as to invoices, gallons purchased, amount blended, and amounts sold to other licensed distributors. Gasoline sold by one licensed distributor to another is not to be taxed until finally sold to consumers. All carriers of motor fuel, excepting railroads and pipe lines, are required under penalty to carry a manifest showing the number of gallons and other information concerning gasoline brought into Illinois. The penalty for violations of the act, such as failure to file return, keep records, or carry a manifest, is reduced for the first offense. False return is punishable as perjury.

Insurance Tax

The only change in insurance taxes was the increase of the gross premiums tax on all fire insurance companies from one-fourth per cent to one-half per cent.⁸⁰ This tax is used for support of the fire marshall's office.

Motor Vehicle Taxes

Laws were enacted by the Fifty-ninth General Assembly concerning three phases of motor vehicle taxation, i, e., trucks and busses, passenger vehicles, and city wheelage taxes.

License provisions for trucks and busses operating in Illinois were changed to give the owner of any such vehicle the option of paying, in addition to a \$5.00 license fee, a weight tax (a) at a flat rate or (b) according to mileage.⁸¹ If the flat weight tax is chosen, the amount is determined from the old schedule of license fees; it will range from \$10 to \$250, including the basic \$5 fee. If the mileage tax is chosen the rates vary as follows:

⁷⁷ *Laws, 1935*, p. 1180 (S. B. 600).

⁷⁸ *Laws, 1935*, p. 1203 (S. B. 245).

⁷⁹ *Laws, 1935*, p. 1184 (H. B. 608).

⁸⁰ *Laws, 1935*, p. 924 (H. B. 751).

⁸¹ *Laws, 1935*, p. 1233 (S. B. 601).

Gross Weight	Rate per Mile
3,000 pounds and less	1 mill
3,000 pounds to 8,000 lbs	2 mills
8,000 pounds to 10,000 lbs	3 mills
10,000 pounds to 12,000 lbs	4 mills
12,000 pounds to 14,000 lbs	5 mills
14,000 pounds to 16,000 lbs	6 mills
16,000 pounds to 20,000 lbs	10 mills
20,000 pounds to 24,000 lbs	15 mills
24,000 lbs. and over	20 mills

Under the mileage tax, owners of second division vehicles (trucks and busses) are required to make a monthly return to the secretary of state, with payment for mileage traveled in Illinois during the previous month. Return may also be made to city, village, or county clerks, for forwarding to the secretary of state. A \$200 bond must be filed, a daily record of travel must be kept, and records for three years must be available for inspection. The secretary of state is empowered to impose a penalty of 25 per cent of the tax for failure to make a return, and 10 per cent for failure to pay the tax when due, or he may, if necessary, revoke vehicle licenses.

A non-resident entering the State not more than four times a month need not file bond but may pay the approximate tax in advance. Formerly, the non-resident owner of a truck or bus was not taxed in Illinois if his state of residence did not require Illinois owners to pay license fees. Hence, even though Illinois owners might be subject to a mileage tax in another state, residents of that state were not required to pay license fees in Illinois. Under the new law, the non-residents must pay either the flat weight or mileage tax the same as residents, unless their states impose no taxes upon residents of Illinois.

With revision of the tax upon trucks and busses there was repealed a former special additional fee upon vehicles used over fixed routes on State highways and with fixed schedules or rates. This fee for passenger vehicles was formerly \$1 for each 100 pounds gross weight of vehicle and load, and for trucks, trailers, or semi-trailers used for carrying freight it was \$1.50 for each 100 pounds gross weight of vehicle and load.

Owners of passenger vehicles were granted a reduction in license fees. The motor cycle fee is reduced from \$4.00 to \$3.00. The fee for a motor vehicle having less than 25 horse power is reduced from \$8.00 to \$6.50; of 25 to 35 horse power, from \$12.00 to \$10.50; if 35 to 50 horse power, from \$20.00 to \$17.00, and if over 50 horse power, from \$25.00 to \$22.00. These rates apply for the year 1936 and thereafter.⁸²

Three companion bills, effective January 1, 1936, remove the power of any city or village having a population between 100,000 and 200,000, to impose any local vehicle tax.⁸³

⁸² *Laws, 1935*, p. 1225 (H. B. 392).

⁸³ *Laws, 1935*, pp. 433, 550 and 1230 (H. B. 1019, 1018, and 1020, respectively).

Conclusion

In the field of property taxation, probably the only departure from accepted custom was in the bills waiving penalties on past due taxes and the pegging of certain Cook County governmental levies. Both of these departures are direct results of the economic depression, one reflecting tax delinquency and the other the decrease in assessed valuations. Like the Fifty-eighth Regular Session of the General Assembly and the special sessions which followed, the Fifty-ninth Regular Session did not produce any important change in property tax administration.

Added revenue was made available for purposes of unemployment relief by the enactment of the public utility tax act and increase of the retailers' occupation tax rate. The motor vehicle license taxes were revised, especially with regard to trucks and busses, and the fees for passenger vehicles were reduced.

Administrative changes were made in the motor fuel tax and a minor insurance tax was increased.

No changes were made in the inheritance tax,⁸⁴ the liquor tax, corporation franchise tax, or other miscellaneous imposts.

⁸⁴ *Laws, 1935*, p. 1179 (H. B. 523) amends sec. 16 of the inheritance tax act to make the language conform with the civil practice act of 1933.

CHAPTER V

JUDICIAL DECISIONS, 1934-1935

This chapter covers tax decisions of the Illinois Supreme Court reported during the period May 1, 1934, through December 31, 1935.¹ One United States supreme court decision and decisions of Illinois appellate courts and of Federal district and circuit courts are also included. All the cases are briefed or noted in a supplement at pages of this Report.

The aim of the present chapter is to integrate the recent court decisions with the existing body of Illinois tax law. Consequently there is no attempt to set forth the details of every case or to discuss cases which present no new problem or conclusion. The decisions are considered by topical classes rather than in chronological order. Cases relating to the property tax have been divided into five principal categories,—assessment, exemptions, levy and rates, collection, and distribution of funds,—and these are subdivided in turn. The remaining sections of the chapter are devoted to other types of taxes and to decisions affecting fiscal practices other than taxation.

Property Taxation—Assessment

The Rule of Uniformity

The Constitution requires that “. . . every person and corporation shall pay a tax in proportion to the value of his, her, or its property.”² Taken literally, this means that all property throughout the jurisdiction imposing the tax must be valued for taxation and must be subjected to the same rate. Recent cases reflect some important qualifications to this statement however.

Before the period under consideration, the court in a series of decisions held that omission to assess personal property or its gross under assessment will not invalidate a tax on real estate.³ The only recourse of the real estate owner is by a writ of *mandamus* to compel the assessing officials properly to assess the omitted or undervalued personal property.⁴ This writ the court has refused to grant where the petitioner could not show all facts concerning the items of per-

¹ The cases covered are those reported in *Illinois Reports*, volumes 357 through 361 and pages 1 through 251 of volume 362. For a discussion of tax cases decided between January 1, 1933, and May 1, 1934, see Tax Commission, *15th Annual Report, 1933*, c V.

² Constitution of 1870, art. ix, sec. 1. Sections 9 and 10 of this article also contain clauses to the same effect.

³ *People v. Cesar*, 349 Ill. 372 (1932), cert. den. 288 U. S. 603; *Bistor v. McDonough*, 348 Ill. 624 (1932), cert. den. 287 U. S. 641; *McDonough v. Reinecke*, 354 Ill. 351 (1933); *Koester v. McDonough*, 351 Ill. 492 (1933).

⁴ *People v. Board of Review*, 326 Ill. 124 (1927); *People ex rel. Koester v. Board of Review*, 351 Ill. 301 (1933).

sonal property alleged to be omitted or incorrectly assessed. Such facts include the name and address of each owner of such property, its situs, its character, and all facts necessary to show that it was in fact taxable and that it was the duty of the assessing official to assess it. This is obviously impossible with regard to any substantial amount of personal property, no private individual or organization having the power or facilities to do what the assessing officials themselves have difficulty in doing. It was therefore well established that, although the "uniformity clause" purports to guarantee strict uniformity as between classes of property, the real estate taxpayer has no effective legal recourse if the assessor omits or undervalues personal property.

On the other hand, the court has insisted that where taxing bodies have willfully and systematically disregarded the statutory requirement of "full fair cash values" and have assessed property generally at substantially less than its true market value, all property within the taxing district must be assessed upon the same plane in order to secure the uniformity guaranteed by the constitution. Thus, a railroad was granted a reduction in its assessment for 1930 when the People admitted that the railroad track and rolling stock of this company were assessed at 60 per cent of full value and conceded that "property generally" was assessed at no more than 37 per cent.⁵

These apparently contradictory principles may be reconciled by considering the practical problems which each type of case presents to the courts. A decision as to the discriminatory over-assessment of the property of a particular taxpayer can be built upon a foundation of fact much narrower in range and much more specific in character than can a conclusion as to the wholesale non-assessment or under-assessment of broad classes of property. Moreover, the power to correct discrimination against individuals is, on its face at least, within the practical reach of the court, whereas the judiciary is not equipped to supervise what may amount to a general reassessment, however much the courts may be inclined in a particular case to order such a remedy.⁶

The circumstances under which the court will interpose to correct individual assessments were indicated in four recent decisions, all involving the assessment of real estate. As in earlier cases, the court insisted upon a showing of actual or constructive fraud before it would consent to revise the valuations fixed by the assessors. In three of these cases,⁷ in which the evidence tended to show that comparable property was assessed considerably below the property in

⁵ *People ex rel. McDonough v. Grand Trunk Western R. R. Co.*, 357 Ill. 493; opinion filed October 17, 1934. The court ordered the assessment to stand at 37 per cent, instead of 60 per cent, of the full value as determined by the Tax Commission from the returns of the company. It disregarded the contention of the Commission that the full value was too low and was adjusted to a parity with other property by the 60 per cent factor; likewise, it disregarded the testimony of the company that the full value as determined by the Commission was too high. These contentions were not present in another case which otherwise embraced almost the same set of facts and resulted in a similar decision, viz., *People ex rel. McDonough v. Illinois Central R. R. Co.*, 355 Ill. 605 (1934).

⁶ In this connection see Arthur H. Kent, "Tax Litigation in Illinois," in 1 *University of Chicago Law Review* (May, 1934) 698.

⁷ *People ex rel. Wangelin v. Wiggins Ferry Co.*, 357 Ill. 173 (opinion filed June 20, 1934); *People ex rel. Wangelin v. St. Louis Bridge Co.*, 357 Ill. 245 (opinion filed June 20, 1934); *People ex rel. Wangelin v. Gillespie*, 358 Ill. 40 (opinion filed October 24, 1934).

question, the disputed assessments were set aside. In the fourth decision⁸ the evidence showed that the objector's real estate was unquestionably assessed on a basis in excess of its fair cash value, but it was also shown that similar property in the neighborhood (not all real estate in the county) was assessed on about the same basis or even slightly higher. The court refused relief, stating that the taxpayer was probably "over-assessed to some degree" but still "slightly less than his closest neighbors."

The results in these cases warrant the conclusion that the court will not intervene to set aside a real estate assessment on account of lack of uniformity unless the objecting property-owner can demonstrate that his property is discriminated against in comparison with closely similar property. In the first three cases the court had other evidence, such as expert testimony, capitalized earning values, Interstate Commerce Commission values, etc., tending to show that a lower assessment should prevail. Since this evidence probably had some weight in determining the decisions, the importance of closely comparable property as a standard would have to be discounted somewhat if it were not for the fourth case, in which relief was denied in the face of uncontradicted evidence of an assessment based upon excessive values.⁹

If a taxpayer is estopped from obtaining relief unless he can show that comparable neighboring property is assessed lower than his, obviously the "uniformity clause" of the constitution ceases to assure general uniformity and becomes a guarantee of uniform treatment only within a very narrow class.

The cases do not show conclusively, however, that the courts will limit their inquiries to a comparison between assessments upon the property of any objecting owner and upon other closely comparable property, for there has been no ruling on this important question: Will relief be granted or denied when a particular assessment is on a higher basis than for comparable property *but no higher* than some other large and important class? This question is of particular interest with regard to the assessment of intangibles. If the assessor admittedly values intangible property, such as deposits, notes, etc., on a basis of 10 per cent or 20 per cent of full value, while valuing real estate at 30 per cent to 40 per cent of full value, would a taxpayer, who was assessed on his intangibles at 30 to 40 per cent, the same as real estate, have any ground for relief? If this question were decided in the affirmative, the last vestige of the old conception of "general uniformity" would be gone and assessors would be empowered to do haphazardly what the legislature is not authorized to do systematically by statute. If an assessor can discriminate between different classes of property without fear of invalidating his assessment, and without any real possibility that he may be ordered by *mandamus*

⁸ *People ex rel. Nash v. Norton*, 358 Ill. 272 (opinion filed October 24, 1934; rehearing denied, December 13, 1934).

⁹ Contrast the decision of the United States supreme court in voiding a North Dakota railroad assessment on the single ground of overvaluation without requiring the objector to show that the result was discriminatory. *Great Northern Railway Co. v. Weeks*, U. S. (February 3, 1936).

to cease such discrimination, he is free to set up almost any kind of classification of property and to value different classes at different—and changing—proportions of their full value.

Discriminatory Classification

Another aspect of the general problem of classification was involved in a United States supreme court decision which narrowed the scope of property taxes upon net premium receipts of certain foreign insurance companies.¹⁰ This case involved an Illinois act of 1869 governing the operations of foreign fire, marine, and inland navigation companies. Section 30 requires agents of such companies in Illinois to report to the assessor their yearly net premium receipts, to be listed annually on the assessment roll for taxation at the same rate as “other personal property” in the same taxing district.¹¹ Until 1921 this tax was considered a personal property tax,¹² but in that year the State supreme court ruled that it was a privilege tax and that, consequently, net receipts of insurance companies need not be debased like other personal property assessments under the provisions of the Revenue Act.¹³ This interpretation was maintained until the United States supreme court decided in 1926 that the denial of debasement imposed upon foreign corporations a burden so much greater than that upon domestic companies that the tax was void as denial of the “equal protection of the laws” guaranteed by the 14th amendment of the United States Constitution.¹⁴ To escape having to declare entirely invalid a law which had been on the statute books for half a century, the Illinois court receded from its characterization of the tax under sec. 30 as a privilege tax and adhered instead to the view that it is a property tax, under which net receipts must be debased to the same percentage of full value as other personal property.¹⁵ The insurance companies now pushed further contentions that sec. 30 denied them “equal protection.” An argument that the law discriminated in favor of unincorporated foreign insurers was rejected by the State court¹⁶ and was not pressed in Federal court. The State court rejected, also, a contention that there was unconstitutional discrimination in applying the tax to foreign fire, marine, and inland navigation insurance companies on premium receipts from all lines of risks when other types of companies, such as casualty companies, were not subject to the tax even though their spheres of operation overlapped.¹⁷ On appeal, the State court was overruled and the contention of the companies upheld in a decision rendered by the United States supreme court in June, 1934, in the case of *Concordia*

¹⁰ *Concordia Fire Insurance Co. v. People*, 292 U. S. 535, 78 L. ed. 1411 (decided June 4, 1934), modifying *People v. Concordia Fire Insurance Co.*, 350 Ill. 365 (1932).

¹¹ Smith-Hurd, *Annotated Statutes*, c. 73, sec. 46; *Tax Laws*, 1934, p. 421.

¹² Cf. *People v. Franklin National Insurance Co.*, 343 Ill. 336 (1931); *Concordia Fire Insurance Co. v. People*, 292 U. S. 535, at 551.

¹³ *People v. Kent*, 300 Ill. 324 (1921), followed in *People v. Barrett*, 309 Ill. 53 (1923), and *Hanover Fire Insurance Co. v. Carr*, 317 Ill. 366 (1925).

¹⁴ *Hanover Fire Insurance Co. v. Carr*, 272 U. S. 494, 71 L. ed. 372, 47 Supreme Ct. 179, 49 A. L. R. 713 (1926), overruling 317 Ill. 366, *supra*.

¹⁵ *Hanover Fire Insurance Co. v. Harding*, 327 Ill. 590 (1927), followed in *People v. Franklin National Insurance Co.*, 343 Ill. 336.

¹⁶ *People v. Concordia Fire Insurance Company*, 350 Ill. 365 (1932).

¹⁷ *Ibid.*

Fire Insurance Company v. People, 292 U. S. 535. The Illinois court modified its rule accordingly in December, 1934.¹⁸

Under this decision, foreign fire, marine, and inland navigation insurance companies are entitled to deduct from their net premium receipts the amounts derived from risks other than fire, marine, and inland navigation, and they are entitled to have their premium receipts debased for taxation the same as other personal property values are debased. This conclusion was opposed in the Federal court by Justices Cardozo, Brandeis, and Stone, who argued, through Mr. Justice Cardozo, that the tax, whatever its name, is an excise tax; that the business of casualty insurance companies overlaps only slightly the business of fire, marine, and inland navigation insurance companies; and that the legislature should be permitted to classify businesses "with an eye to a composite group of uniformities and differences," rather than to the several details of the constituent activities. Under the majority rule, they suggested, a department or drug store might not be taxable on its net receipts unless all the many activities conducted in department or drug stores are taxed in the same way when separately conducted.

The United States supreme court refused to rule on a contention that sec. 30 discriminates against foreign companies in favor of domestic companies. There was nothing in the record, the court said, to show that domestic companies were not subject to some other tax "substantially equivalent" to that laid on foreign companies.

Although these rulings turned upon questions of discriminatory classification, it is significant that they were decided under the "equal protection" clause of the Federal Constitution, rather than under the uniformity clause of the State constitution. They did not, therefore, conclude the broad question whether uniformity is preserved by a taxing system which treats net premium receipts as personal property in the case of some lines of business conducted under certain forms of business organization and ignores them in the case of other forms of business organization or other lines of business.

Factors Determining Value

Over the objections of one justice, income was declared by the Illinois court to be such a material element which the assessor should consider in valuing income-producing property that a lower court acted properly in refusing to hear testimony from witnesses for a tax objector upon the elements which they considered in formulating their appraisal of an exhausted stone quarry which was yielding income as a dumping-ground, it having been conceded that income was not among the factors which these witnesses used. Since this material factor was omitted, the supreme court declared, it was immaterial what other elements the witnesses considered.¹⁹

¹⁸ *Michigan Millers Mutual Fire Insurance Co. v. McDonough*, 358 Ill. 575, at 586 (opinion filed December 17, 1934). The Illinois court had previously held that casualty companies were not subject to the tax,—*Fidelity and Casualty Co. v. Board of Review*, 264 Ill. 11 (1914).

¹⁹ *People ex rel. McDonough v. Chicago Union Lime Works Co.*, 361 Ill. 304 (opinion filed June 14, 1935; rehearing denied October 9, 1935).

Manner and Time of Listing Property

In deciding *People v. Crowe Name Plate Manufacturing Co.*,²⁰ the court invoked a principle which it has long maintained, that an owner of personal property is entitled to have his property itemized according to the classification set forth upon the return form and assessment books.²¹ The evidence showed that the taxpayer returned \$2,749 of intangible and \$24,404 of tangible property. The assessor added \$22,252 to the intangible items and inserted \$77,348 as "all other personal property." The court ordered the \$77,348 of "all other personal property" stricken, since the taxpayer had introduced evidence to show that it owned no property in this class. It refused to void the items which had been increased because fraud was not shown and no complaint had been made to the board of appeals.

The rule that property is assessed according to items and not in a lump-sum was applied to real estate in the case of *People ex rel. McDonough v. Birtman Electric Company*,²² in which the court held that a building might be assessed for back taxes even though the land on which it stood had been assessed regularly and the taxes paid. The taxpayer contended that the parcel of real estate constituted a unit, which was fully covered by the assessment of the land. It was not disputed, however, that the building itself had not been assessed. The court based its decision upon the statutory requirement of a separate valuation of the land and the improvements.²³

In another decision²⁴ the court reiterated its doctrine that any description of real estate is good for tax purposes if it will enable a competent surveyor to identify the parcel with reasonable certainty. Where a 24-acre tract was described as "The NW Pt. of the SE quarter of the SW quarter of section 34," etc., its location was fixed with sufficient definiteness—especially where, as in this case, the names of the owners were known and their objections on other grounds indicated that they were not misled by the description.

In the case of *People v. Continental Illinois National Bank*²⁵ the court held that for the purpose of listing property for taxation an executor is in the same position as the actual owner of the property under his control and has the same duty. The fact that the decedent was alive upon the assessment date was held immaterial if the property was in the hands of the executor when the assessment was made. The court eliminated a penalty of 50 per cent which had been added to the assessment because of the executor's failure to file a return. This statutory penalty²⁶ was declared inapplicable in the absence of evidence that the assessor mailed or delivered a schedule either to the property-owner or to the executor, and the record made no such showing.

²⁰ 357 Ill. 384 (opinion filed June 15, 1934; rehearing denied October 5, 1934).

²¹ See *Holt v. Hendee*, 284 Ill. 188 (1911); *People v. Pullman Mfg. Co.*, 355 Ill. 438 (1933).

²² 359 Ill. 143 (opinion filed December 20, 1934; rehearing denied February 12, 1935).

²³ Revenue Act of 1898, sec. 14 (*Tax Laws, 1934*, p. 279).

²⁴ 360 Ill. 454 (opinion filed April 12, 1935; rehearing denied June 5, 1935).

²⁵ *People ex rel. Brittain v. Outwater*, 360 Ill. 621 (opinion filed June 14, 1935).

²⁶ Revenue Act of 1898, sec. 19 (*Tax Laws, 1934*, p. 283).

Judicial Review of Assessments

In several cases the court discussed the circumstances under which the conclusions of local assessing authorities will be reviewed by the courts. The general doctrine was maintained that assessments will not be reduced unless the complainant shows that there has been actual or constructive fraud, and then only if the administrative remedies provided by statute have been exhausted. In the *Crowe Name Plate Manufacturing Co.* case,²⁷ however, the rule as to statutory remedies was limited strictly to the question of valuation, with the result that the court overruled that part of the personal property assessment which consisted of an item arbitrarily added by the assessor but refused to overrule changes in other items because fraud was not shown and there had been no complaint to the board of appeals.

In *People v. Illinois Women's Athletic Club*²⁸ there was an admittedly excessive building assessment because of the use of an erroneous cubical content. Nevertheless there had been no complaint by the taxpayer before the board of review. The supreme court therefore reversed a decree of the superior court of Cook County, which had reduced the assessment when the county commissioners, in applying for a judgment for unpaid taxes, asked the court to determine the amount legally and equitably due. The supreme court declared that the character of the suit was of no consequence, since "public policy forbids the application of the doctrine of estoppel to the State where public revenues are involved."

In another case, *People ex rel. Brittain v. Outwater*,²⁹ a property-owned had filed a written complaint with the board of review but no action was taken by the board and the taxpayer made no effort to compel it to act. The supreme court ruled that the remedy if the board refused or neglected to act was by mandamus. Since the taxpayer could not show that he was prevented by fraud, accident, or mistake from pursuing this remedy, he had waived his right to question the alleged over-assessment in the county court on the collector's action.

Where the taxpayer did get a hearing before the board of review but was denied a reduction of the assessment, as happened in *People ex rel. McDonough v. Schmuhl*,³⁰ this was held sufficient to exhaust his remedy and to give the county court jurisdiction to reconsider the assessment when the collector applied for judgment.

The *Schmuhl* case involved an assessment by local authorities. In the *Grand Trunk Railroad* case of 1934³¹ the assessment had been made by the Tax Commission, from which there is no appeal to an administrative agency comparable with the appeal from the local assessor to the board of review.³² In the *Grand Trunk* case, the

²⁷ See above, p. 74.

²⁸ 360 Ill. 577 (opinion filed June 14, 1935).

²⁹ 360 Ill. 621 (opinion filed June 14, 1935).

³⁰ 359 Ill. 446 (opinion filed February 15, 1935).

³¹ See above, p. 70.

³² It should be remarked, however, that the Tax Commission gives notice and an opportunity for hearing, so that the Commission itself acts as a formal agency to review the work of its staff.

supreme court pointed out that the statute permits an appeal to the circuit court by any person aggrieved by an assessment made by the Tax Commission but does not make this remedy exclusive. Consequently, omission of an appeal to the circuit court does not preclude raising an objection in the collector's proceedings upon a Tax Commission assessment.

With respect to the form of court procedure which may be taken by an objecting property-owner, the Supreme Court ruled in *Vidakovitch v. Board of Review*³³ that a writ of certiorari is not generally available as a means of nullifying the action of assessing officials. Certiorari questions only the sufficiency of the record and will therefore be denied, the court held, when the petitioner fails to show what objections he desires to urge against the record.

Property Tax—Exemptions

The application of the tax exemption laws was determined in a number of cases, and two statutory provisions were declared unconstitutional—one affecting the character of State-owned property exempted from taxes and the other affecting the procedure for deciding exemption questions.

Properties Denied Exemption

A residence owned by a parochial school and used as a home by one of the teachers was declared subject to taxation.³⁴ Cemetery land not used for burial purposes was held taxable,³⁵ as was a social and athletic club building.³⁶

The statute defining State property was overthrown in a decision involving land owned by the University of Illinois, rented and used for farming purposes, and yielding an income to the student loan fund.³⁷ In 1928 the supreme court had decided that the property was not owned by the State in the sense intended by the constitutional provision authorizing exemption of "property of the State" (art. ix, sec. 3), and that it was not exempt as property used exclusively for school and religious purposes because it was not used for such purposes.³⁸ This decision was followed by a statutory amendment defining "property of the State of Illinois" to include "all property whatsoever. . . held by the State or any public educational institution thereof, for the encouragement of education. . . ."³⁹ In the case decided in 1934, the supreme court held that this amendment was an attempt to broaden the exemptions beyond the limits established by the constitution and was therefore beyond the power of the legislature to enact, the court insisting that it is for the judiciary, and not for the legislature, to determine whether property belongs to the State for the purposes of tax-exemption.

³³ 358 Ill. 650 (opinion filed December 19, 1934).

³⁴ *St. John's Evangelical Lutheran Congregation v. Board of Appeals* (State Tax Commission, appellant), 357 Ill. 69 (opinion filed June 19, 1934).

³⁵ *Glen Oak Cemetery Co. v. Board of Appeals*, 358 Ill. 48 (opinion filed October 24, 1934).

³⁶ *Turnverein "Lincoln" v. Board of Appeals*, 358 Ill. 135 (opinion filed October 24, 1934).

³⁷ *People ex rel. Lloyd v. University of Illinois*, 357 Ill. 369 (opinion filed June 20, 1934; rehearing denied October 5, 1934).

³⁸ *People v. University of Illinois*, 328 Ill. 377 (1928).

³⁹ *Special Session Laws, 1928*, p. 90.

Procedure for Determining Exemptions

In three cases decided in December, 1934, the supreme court announced that it will no longer exercise its original jurisdiction in ordinary tax exemption cases.⁴⁰ Since 1953⁴¹ the statutes have provided that the board of review may pass upon applications for exemption. Under existing provisions, any decision in favor of exemption must be approved by the Tax Commission,⁴² and if the Commission disapproves the exemption it is directed to apply to the supreme court for an order vacating the ruling of the board; if the board denies exemption and the property-owner wishes to appeal, the case may be presented directly to the supreme court by the Tax Commission.⁴³

This procedure had been followed in many exemption cases, and, indeed, three cases cited earlier in this section were brought before the court in this manner.⁴⁴ Nevertheless the court refused to accept new cases, holding the provisions for direct review void as imposing administrative duties upon the supreme court and providing for direct appeals from the findings of a non-judicial body. The constitution (art. vi, sec. 2) confers upon the supreme court original jurisdiction in revenue matters, but the court announced that it will accept such jurisdiction only in matters of great public interest or involving a threatened infringement of private rights for which there is no other protection. The choice of eligible cases is to be made by the court alone. The exemption cases upon which the court refused to pass were declared to rest upon no emergency and to involve only private rights, which the property-owners could adequately protect by objecting in county court when the collector applied for judgment and order of sale for delinquent taxes. From the decision of the county court a judicial appeal could be carried to the supreme court by either party.⁴⁵ The court declared itself "opposed to an assumption of original jurisdiction of matters which would ultimately lead to a congestion of the docket and cause serious interference with our appellate duties."⁴⁶

Property Tax—Levy and Rate

Although there were 16 supreme court decisions dealing with the purpose, procedure, or form of property tax levies, most of them consisted in the application of established principles of particular circumstances, rather than the elaboration of fundamental doctrines.

⁴⁰ *North Chicago Hebrew Congregation v. Board of Appeals*, 358 Ill. 549; *Turnverein "Eiche" v. Board of Appeals*, 358 Ill. 595; and *Eli Bates House v. Board of Appeals*, 358 Ill. 596. Opinions in all three cases were filed December 20, 1934.

⁴¹ *Laws, 1853*, p. 16, sec. 33, and p. 49, sec. 34.

⁴² Formerly the State auditor.

⁴³ The provisions are in the Revenue Act of 1898, sec. 35 applying to Downstate counties, and sec. 35e applying to Cook County (Smith-Hurd, *Revised Statutes*, 1935, c. 120, pars. 314 and 314e; *Illinois Tax Laws*, 1934, pp. 298 and 311). Only sec. 35e was specifically involved in the court decisions, because all three cases cited above in footnote 40 arose in Cook County. However, the decisions apply equally to the identical portions of sec. 35.

⁴⁴ *St. John's Evangelical Lutheran Congregation v. Board of Appeals*, *Glen Oak Cemetery Co. v. Board of Appeals*, and *Turnverein "Lincoln v. Board of Appeals*, cited *supra*, at p. 76.

⁴⁵ *North Chicago Hebrew Congregation v. Board of Appeals*, 358 Ill. 549, at 556, and *Eli Bates House v. Board of Appeals*, 358 Ill. 596, at 600.

⁴⁶ For a statement indicating the circumstances in which exemption applications may come before the Tax Commission and the procedure to be followed before the Commission and in appeals to the courts, see *Illinois Board of Review Manual*, 1937, pp. 66 ff.

In four of these cases there were objections to rates as well as levies. Railroad companies were the objectors in 11 of the 16 cases.

Authorized Purposes

The amount of taxes any local government may levy is strictly governed by statute. Most levies (except for bonds and interest) are limited to a certain percentage of the assessed valuation. There are also restrictions upon the amount a local government may levy even within the legal rate limit. For example, it may not levy a tax simply to enrich its treasury. There must be some valid expenditure contemplated to sustain any tax. A district which has on hand liquid assets sufficient to discharge certain liabilities or finance certain expenditures may not levy for these purposes. In the case of *People ex rel. McDonough v. Mills Novelty Company*⁴⁷ objection was made to a Cook County tax levy on the ground that the county had sufficient available assets to permit a material reduction of the current levy. The court declared that if the objector could prove that there were in fact solvent uncollected credits from taxes sufficient to meet the unliquidated liabilities for which the current tax was levied, it would show no hesitancy in sustaining objections. However, the court refused to invalidate the levy in the absence of a showing that the uncollected taxes were in fact collectible. The same ruling was made in the case of *People ex. rel. Nash v. S. A. Maxwell & Company*.⁴⁸ Here objection was to a tax levy of the city of Chicago on the ground that the comptroller's report of uncollected taxes for the years 1901-1927 was not taken into account in determining the 1931 corporate tax levy. The objector asserted that if the uncollected taxes had been included at face value the corporate rate would have been 65 cents instead of \$1.37 on each \$100. The court held that nothing in the law requires the city council to accept the amount of uncollected taxes at their face value. The objector had not shown that this amount was all collectible nor what amount might be finally collected and available, and failed, therefore, to overcome the presumption that the taxes were legally levied.

The decision in *People ex rel. McClusky v. Alton & Eastern Railroad Company*⁴⁹ also touched upon the question of available assets. Here it was held that a county board may levy the entire amount of an officer's salary, notwithstanding that some fees are expected to accrue to his office, if the fees are so small as to produce an inconsequential difference in the tax rate. In this case the levy for the entire salary of the State's Attorney was \$1,625, disregarding estimated fees of \$150. The ground for the ruling, however, was that an objection should involve an amount large enough to justify the court in taking notice of it.

A levy for paying principal and interest upon unsold bonds was sustained in *People ex rel. Nash v. Westminster Corporation*,⁵⁰ since there was nothing to show that the bonds would not be sold before their maturity. The taxpayer's fear that the fund might be misap-

⁴⁷ 357 Ill. 285 (opinion filed June 15, 1934; rehearing denied October 3, 1934).

⁴⁸ 359 Ill. 570 (opinion filed February 21, 1935; rehearing denied April 5, 1935).

⁴⁹ 359 Ill. 440 (opinion filed February 21, 1935).

⁵⁰ 361 Ill. 153 (opinion filed June 14, 1935; rehearing denied October 4, 1935).

propriated did not justify objection to the levy, though it might warrant the intervention of a court of equity after the tax was collected. Temporary diversion of idle resources of the debt fund was declared not to be unlawful when the fund for which the money was borrowed had a determined income sufficient to make repayment.

Similarly, the court upheld in *People ex rel. Wangelin v. Illinois Central Railroad Company*⁵¹ a St. Clair County levy for replenishment of the general fund for advances made to pay interest upon county road bonds. The advances had been made from idle funds in order to avoid default when insufficient taxes were collected from bond and interest levies of earlier years. The supreme court held that the levy was justified, the idle funds having been borrowed rather than "used," that it was within the sound business judgment of the board to make the levy, and that its validity could not be affected by the fact that some of the delinquent interest tax was collected after the levy for replenishment had been adopted. There was no evidence that the board did not use due diligence in endeavoring to collect the taxes, and the county was not to be penalized for any slight inaccuracy in the estimate of what could be collected.

Two tax levies alleged to be authorized by popular election were invalidated because the law governing the referendum on such taxes had not been substantially complied with. In *People ex rel. Hudson v. Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Company*⁵² the court found that the notice of election by the county clerk, the order for election by the county board, and the proposition on the ballot were not in substantial accord. In the other case, *People ex rel. McClusky v. Alton & Eastern Railroad Company*,⁵³ a county tax for bonds and interest was invalidated because the ballot did not state that the taxes to pay the bonds would be additional to the corporate levy, as required by law.⁵⁴

In *People ex rel. Nash v. Barnett*⁵⁵ the court denied the power of a newly formed school district to collect for the year in which it was formed a tax based on a percentage of the levy which had been made for that year by the district from which it was detached. No part of the levy by the old district had been extended against property in the detached territory. Moreover, the new district was not entitled to share in the proceeds because the tax was not yet in collection when the division occurred. Nevertheless the new district was powerless to make its own levy for that year because it was organized after the date when the levy should have been made, and the tax levied by the original district could not be extended as a back tax for a district that did not exist when the levy was determined.

Procedure in Adoption

Procedural objections to levies were raised in several cases. Three such objections were sustained and three were overruled. The court upheld a county levy for a 15-months period at one and one-quarter

⁵¹ 361 Ill. 590 (opinion filed October 24, 1935).

⁵² 360 Ill. 180 (opinion filed April 17, 1935).

⁵³ Cf. *supra*, p. 78.

⁵⁴ Smith-Hurd, *Annotated Statutes*, c. 34, pars. 27 and 28.

⁵⁵ 360 Ill. 67 (opinion filed February 21, 1935; rehearing denied April 9, 1935).

times the maximum county rate on the ground that a statute authorizing a change in the budget period necessarily implied authority to levy for the three-months interval between the old and the new budget year.⁵⁶ A county tax levy adopted in 1933 after December 1 was declared to be valid under an emergency act authorizing belated action; the court refused to consider an argument that the statute was itself void as amending by implication another statutory provision which requires the county clerk to deliver the tax books to the collectors on December 1.⁵⁷ Moreover, the court ruled that it will be presumed, in the absence of proof to the contrary, that the county board in making the levy after December 1 was acting at a meeting duly and legally held.⁵⁸ In the case of a school district levy made on August 8 under a statute fixing the deadline at the first Tuesday in August (which was August 1), the date on the certificate of levy was itself *prima facie* evidence that the mandatory provisions of the law had not been followed. The levy was therefore void.⁵⁹ Road district levies were held void in the same case when it was shown that they had not been approved by the county board, as required by law, until after the time for such approval was past. In the lower court there was in evidence an amended record of the county board meeting purporting to show that the road district levies were approved at the proper time, but this was contradicted by undisputed testimony that the original record of the meeting did not show such approval. The supreme court held that the amended record should not have been admitted in evidence.⁶⁰ A village tax levy was declared void because it was adopted at the same meeting as the annual appropriation ordinance. The appropriation ordinance could not go into effect until ten days after publication, and the statute specified that a levy ordinance could be adopted only when there was in effect an appropriation ordinance previously adopted.⁶¹

Itemization

In twelve of the cases dealing with levies there were objections that there was improper or inadequate specification of the purposes for which taxes were laid.⁶² Itemization is expressly required by

⁵⁶ *People ex rel. Wangelin v. Illinois Central Railroad Co.*, *supra*.

⁵⁷ *People ex rel. Applen v. Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy Railroad Co.*, 360 Ill. 433 (opinion filed April 17, 1935; rehearing denied June 11, 1935). The decision and opinion in the foregoing case were adopted also for *People ex rel. Applen v. New York Central Railroad Co.*, 360 Ill. 453 (same dates).

⁵⁸ *People ex rel. Hoennicke v. New York Central Railroad Co.*, 360 Ill. 569 (opinion filed June 14, 1935).

⁵⁹ *People ex rel. Frick v. Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railway Co.*, *supra*.

⁶⁰ *Ibid*.

⁶¹ *People ex rel. Montgomery v. Wabash Railway Co.*, 360 Ill. 173 (opinion filed April 17, 1935).

⁶² The cases were the following:

People ex rel. McDonough v. Mills Novelty Co., 357 Ill. 285 (opinion filed June 15, 1934; rehearing denied October 3, 1934)—county and library levies.

People ex rel. Anderson v. Baltimore & Ohio S. W. R. R. Co., 359 Ill. 301 (opinion filed February 21, 1935)—city levy.

People ex rel. Nash v. Chicago, Milwaukee, St. P. & Pac. R. R. Co., 359 Ill. 351 (opinion filed February 21, 1935)—village levy.

People ex rel. Nash v. Chicago & Northwestern Ry. Co., 359 Ill. 435 (opinion filed February 21, 1935)—town levy.

People ex rel. McClusky v. Alton & Eastern R. R. Co., 359 Ill. 440 (opinion filed February 21, 1935)—county and city levies.

People ex rel. Montgomery v. Wabash Ry. Co., 360 Ill. 173 (opinion filed April 17, 1935)—county levy.

statute for county and other local government levies.⁶³ The court reiterated the principle that the taxpayer has, under the statutes, a right to ascertain the purpose of a levy and the amount authorized for each separate purpose must be definitely and clearly stated. However, a township levy of “\$1,700 for rent, fees and salaries” was held valid, since the statutes do not require the same degree of itemization for townships as for counties, cities, villages, and school and park districts.⁶⁴ In the case of *People ex rel. Brittain v. Outwater*⁶⁵ a road district levy for “proper construction, maintenance and repair of roads and bridges” was declared void as failing to show how much was levied for roads and how much for bridges. There was no statutory citation to support the ruling, although the requirement of itemization has been held to be strictly statutory.⁶⁶ Nor did the court undertake to distinguish the township case decided a few months earlier.

Additions for Loss and Cost of Collections

Excessive allowances for the “loss and cost of collection” were overruled and sternly condemned by the supreme court in a decision affecting delinquent 1931 taxes of the city of Chicago and other local taxing districts in the city.⁶⁷ The court reiterated the established rule governing such additions—that the county clerk in computing rates may, unless prohibited by statute, add a reasonable amount to the levies in order to insure that actual collections will equal the levies; that the courts will interfere only to prevent an abuse of discretion; that the objector must bear the burden of showing such abuse, though he need not prove actual fraud; and that the amount added must be small in proportion to the entire tax levied. In the case before the court, “loss” had been computed by including among losses of prior years such items as delinquent personal property taxes, real estate taxes forfeited, real estate taxes on which judgment was refused, taxes pending and appealed, unexecuted judgments, taxes suspended by injunction, taxes referred to the State’s attorney for collection, and taxes relative to which there had been issued personal property certificates of error and real estate certificates of revision. All these so-called losses were disallowed by the court.

With respect to delinquent personal property taxes, the court held that these could not be considered losses where the legal means

[Footnote 62, concluded:]

People ex rel. Applen v. Chicago, B. & Q. R. R. Co., 360 Ill. 433 (opinion filed April 17, 1935; rehearing denied June 11, 1935)—county levy.

People ex rel. Applen v. New York Central R. R. Co., 360 Ill. 453 (opinion filed April 17, 1935; rehearing denied June 11, 1935)—county levy.

People ex rel. Hocnnicke v. New York Central R. R. Co., 360 Ill. 569 (opinion filed June 14, 1935)—county and city levies.

People ex rel. Brittain v. Outwater, 360 Ill. 621 (opinion filed June 14, 1935)—road district levy.

People ex rel. Friek v. Chicago & E. I. Ry. Co., 361 Ill. 470 (opinion filed October 24, 1935)—county, city, and village levies.

People ex rel. Wangelin v. Illinois Central R. R. Co., 361 Ill. 590 (opinion filed October 24, 1935)—city and park district levies.

⁶³ Cf. Revenue Act of 1872, sec. 121 (*Tax Laws, 1934*, p. 107); Cities and Villages Act, sec. 8.

⁶⁴ *People ex rel. Nash v. Chicago and Northwestern R. R. Co.*, 359 Ill. 435 (opinion filed February 21, 1935).

⁶⁵ 360 Ill. 621 (opinion filed June 14, 1935).

⁶⁶ See *Mathews v. City of Chicago*, 342 Ill. 120, at 138 (1930).

⁶⁷ *People ex rel. Nash v. Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company*, 361 Ill. 248 (opinion filed June 14, 1935; rehearing denied October 4, 1935).

of effecting collection had not been resorted to and the evidence failed to show that there was little likelihood of collection. The court observed, through Mr. Justice Farthing: "If greater diligence were used in the matter of their collection a considerably larger recovery of delinquent personal property taxes would undoubtedly result. Manifestly, the dereliction of duty on the part of those charged with the collection of personal property taxes in the City of Chicago affords no justification for including the uncollected personal property taxes under the item of loss in extending a tax for loss and cost."⁶⁸

A similar conclusion was applied to taxes classified as unexecuted judgments, suspended by injunction, and referred to State's attorney. "Judgment refused," whether based on an illegal assessment or an illegal rate, was held to represent not a loss but an unauthorized tax. Similarly, the court ruled that personal property certificates of error and real estate certificates of revision, reducing or canceling assessments, do not represent taxes which the collector was authorized to receive but failed to collect. The personal property certificates of error are evidence upon the basis of which a court will refuse a judgment for the tax. The real estate certificates of revision, which were issued under an order by the county court reducing certain building assessments, are analogous to judgments refused. Judgments on lowered valuations also were declared to be analogous to judgments refused, in so far as they denied judgment for that portion of the taxes which they held to be excessive. Taxes "pending and appealed" were defined by the court as taxes still in process of collection rather than taxes lost.

In view of its decision upon the individual items of loss claimed for the city tax, the court ordered that the original loss and cost allowance of more than 11 per cent be reduced to 4.63 per cent. The revised percentage was based upon evidence presented by the objector, objecting property-owner, which satisfied the court that it had made a "comprehensive investigation" sustaining a loss and cost allowance of 4.63 per cent of the taxes levied. By stipulation of the parties, the ruling of the supreme court on loss and cost in City of Chicago taxes was applied directly to similar items in the taxes of other local governments.

Tax Rates

Closely related to the question of the amount of levy is that of the legal limit beyond which tax rates may not be extended. In the *Maxwell* case⁶⁹ the objector contended that the so-called "Juul Law" should be construed to limit the total tax against any property to 1 per cent of the assessment, regardless of numerous provisos protecting almost every allowable levy from scaling. This argument was based upon a rule that provisos cannot be permitted to enlarge the scope of a statute, but can only restrict its general purpose. The objector insisted that the intention of the Juul law is to limit taxes to 1 per cent. The court declared that the purpose of the statute is to regulate "the levy and extension of taxes" as expressed in the title,

⁶⁸ *Ibid.*, at pp. 258-59.

⁶⁹ *People ex. rel. Nash v. S. A. Maxwell & Co.*, *supra*, p. 78.

and that the clauses fixing a maximum rate of 1 per cent is a proviso equally with the clauses fixing minimum rates for designated levies.

Other rulings held it proper for the county clerk to extend the total tax rate for any jurisdiction at .54 per cent, although the exact rate may be .534 per cent;⁷⁰ that approval of a county bond issue by the electors does not authorize an additional tax, outside the county rate limit, to pay off the bonds unless the ballot showed that such a tax was to be imposed;⁷¹ and that the county tax for mothers' pensions must be included within the limitation of the county corporate levy.⁷² Incidentally, the legislature soon thereafter expressly amended the law to place the mothers' pension tax outside the corporate limit.⁷³

Property Tax—Collection

Procedures in collecting property taxes were involved in several cases decided in the State supreme court⁷⁴ and in two cases reported from the Federal circuit court of appeals during the period under review.

In *People v. Illinois Women's Athletic Club*⁷⁵ the State court emphasized that taxes may be levied, assessed, and collected only in the mode expressly pointed out by statute. A decree of the superior court of Cook County in 1932, appointing a receiver to collect taxes from certain income-producing property, was therefore set aside, since at the time the suit was filed there was no statute authorizing any court to appoint a receiver to collect taxes. The so-called Skarda Act, providing such a procedure, was enacted in 1933.⁷⁶

Following enactment of the tax-receivership law, many delinquent income-producing properties were subjected to it by actions in various courts. In two cases appealed from Cook County, the supreme court ruled that the county court had no jurisdiction to appoint receivers under the Skarda Act as it then stood.⁷⁷ The constitution vests in the county court original jurisdiction in proceedings for collection of taxes and assessments,⁷⁸ but this, the supreme court decided, did not authorize the county courts to entertain statutory proceedings which the legislature had directed to other courts. In 1935 the legislature expressly extended the jurisdiction of county courts to include the appointment of tax-receivers.⁷⁹

In a suit brought by the State's attorney of Cook County in an effort to prevent the county board of that county from making payments to attorneys employed under special contracts for the collection of delinquent and personal property taxes, the State's attorney was upheld by the supreme court in his contention that a county

⁷⁰ *People ex rel. McDonough v. Mills Novelty Co.*, *supra*, p. 78.

⁷¹ *People ex. rel. McClusky v. Alton & Eastern Railroad Co.*, *supra*, p. 78.

⁷² *People ex rel. Anderson v. Baltimore & Ohio S. W. R. R. Co.*, *supra*, p. 80.

⁷³ Cf. *Laws, 1935*, p. 637 (H. B. 1147, filed July 19, 1935).

⁷⁴ In a case involving the compensation of the town collector of Peoria, the State court held unconstitutional an amendment of 1931 to sec. 36 of the Fees and Salaries Act—*People ex rel. City of Peoria v. Weston*, 358 Ill. 610 (opinion filed December 19, 1934).

⁷⁵ 360 Ill. 577 (opinion filed June 14, 1935).

⁷⁶ *Laws, 1933*, p. 873.

⁷⁷ *McDonough v. Gage*, 357 Ill. 466, and *People ex rel. First of Englewood Bond and Mortgage Corp. v. Jarecki*, 357 Ill. 475 (opinions in both cases filed June 20, 1934; rehearings denied October 24, 1934). Three justices dissented from the decision in each case.

⁷⁸ Art. vi, sec. 18.

⁷⁹ *Laws, 1935*, p. 1166 (S. B. 141).

board may not deprive a constitutional officer of his powers or assign such powers of the State's attorney to others when he is able and willing to serve. The court upheld the propriety of the action by the State's attorney against the governing board of his own county, since the suit was intended to protect the prerogatives of the State's attorney and the gravamen of the charge was illegal diversion of public funds. The validity of the contracts themselves was not in question.⁸⁰

A judgment for delinquent personal property taxes was held improper as to form in a case in which the lower court gave judgment for taxes in a certain amount "together with penalty thereon at the rate of one per cent per month until said debt shall be paid."⁸¹ The supreme court pointed out that judgments should be for the amount due plus any interest or penalties accruing up to the time of judgment, and that thereafter the amount found due draws interest under the interest statute rather than by the terms of the judgment itself.

In the same case the court held that penalties may not be added to delinquent personal property taxes which were levied and assessed before July 3, 1931, when statutory provisions was first made for imposing a penalty on delinquent personal property taxes.

Two cases dealt with collection of delinquent personal property taxes out of real estate, and in both decisions the court insisted that it will not sustain a sale of realty for personal property taxes unless the statutory provisions for such a procedure have been faithfully observed. In the earlier case, *Howard v. Nichols*,⁸² the Supreme Court overruled a judgment for personal property taxes levied against an estate and charged against certain real estate which had been devised to an heir. The statute⁸³ requires that before judgment for delinquent personal property taxes may be rendered against realty, the collector must show his inability to obtain payment out of the personalty of the person assessed. The collector alleged that the executor had agreed that the tax be attached to the real estate, but the court held that such an agreement could not relieve the collector from the statutory requirements nor would it be binding upon the devisee of the land. In the second case, *Kansas City Life Insurance Company v. Gehant*,⁸⁴ the appeal raised the question whether a tax on personalty would constitute a lien against real estate which had been sold by the owner of the personal property even before the tax was assessed and extended. The court held that a tax on personal property does not become a lien upon real estate until the tax collector selects for that purpose some particular piece of realty owned by the tax-delinquent, charges the tax against it, and designates the particular tract or lot of real estate in his advertisement for judgment and sale. A purchaser who acquired the real estate before the tax lien was established would take it free of the right of the taxing authorities to charge the land with delinquent personal property taxes of his grantor, and this

⁸⁰ *People ex rel. Courtney v. Ashton*, 358 Ill. 146 (opinion filed October 24, 1934).

⁸¹ *People v. Wiebolt & Co.*, 357 Ill. 208 (opinion filed June 15, 1934).

⁸² 360 Ill. 628 (opinion filed June 14, 1935).

⁸³ Revenue Act of 1872, sec. 255 (*Tax Laws*, 1934, p. 249).

⁸⁴ 362 Ill. 58 (October 24, 1935).

would be true even though the purchaser was aware that his grantor might be liable for unpaid personal taxes.

In two cases the supreme court passed upon the application of an act of 1933 requiring that objections to a real estate tax may not be filed unless the objector produces a collector's receipt showing that he has paid under protest at least 75 per cent of the tax and providing for a refund of the proper amount of the deposit if the objection is upheld.⁸⁵ In the first case the lower court sustained the taxpayer's objection but denied the refund on the ground that the payment was voluntary.⁸⁶ The supreme court held that the statute superseded the principle that a payment will not be refunded unless made involuntarily under duress. The refund was ordered on the ground that the provision for a refund is as mandatory as that for the payment. In addition, the court ruled that the statute applied to objections upon any ground, not merely objections to tax rates. In another case the court denied that the law applied to special assessments, pointing out that it referred expressly only to "general taxes," whereas special assessments are in a distinctly separate category.⁸⁷

Federal Court Decisions

Illinois tax collection cases in the United States circuit court of appeals arose in connection with bankrupt estates under the jurisdiction of that court. One case involved motor fuel taxes, but the decision was broad enough to cover property taxes.⁸⁸ Before bankruptcy the tax-debtor had sent to the State a check upon a bank that closed a week later, before the check was presented for payment. The trustee in bankruptcy contended that the State was not entitled to a preferred claim upon the estate, since the check would have been paid before the bank closed if it had been presented. The Federal court overruled this contention. It held that the usual rule requiring presentation of checks within a reasonable time does not to apply to the State, particularly since the statute specifying the kinds of funds acceptable for State revenue does not include checks. The State courts had construed this provision to mean that payment of taxes by check is conditional only and does not relieve the payer of liability even if the check is not presented for collection within a reasonable time. This construction was accepted by the Federal court as controlling its decision.

The other Federal court decision went adversely to the attempts of the appellant, Cook County, to obtain a deed for property which had been bid in for the county at a tax sale. In this case, under the title *In re Argyle Lake Shore Building Corporation (County of Cook v. Straus)*,⁸⁹ the county, at the request of the first mortgage bondholders' committee, deferred its application to a State court for a tax deed. Shortly thereafter the Federal district court received a petition for a corporate reorganization and appointed a trustee in

⁸⁵ *Laws, 1933*, p. 918.

⁸⁶ *People ex rel. Sweitzer v. Orrington Co.*, 360 Ill. 289 (opinion filed April 17, 1935).

⁸⁷ *People ex rel. Smith v. Brewer Estate*, 362 Ill. 88 (opinion filed December 16, 1935).

⁸⁸ *In re Martin (Sweet v. Director of Finance)*, 75 Fed. (2d) 618 (C. C. A., 7th Circ., February 8, 1935).

⁸⁹ 75 Fed. (2d) 491 (C. C. A., 7th Circ., June 15, 1935).

bankruptcy. When the county applied in the local court for a tax deed the proceedings were enjoined by the Federal district court. The circuit court of appeals affirmed the action of the district court in refusing to dissolve the injunction. It ruled that the period for redeeming the property from the tax sale did not expire after two years from the sale, as the county contended, but had been extended by amendatory acts. The bankrupt's right of redemption therefore had not expired when the petition for reorganization was filed in the Federal court. The effect of the injunction was to preserve this right of redemption, which was one of the assets of the bankrupt estate, and to protect the jurisdiction of the Federal court. In the judgment of the appellate court, there was no interference with any substantive right of Cook County and there was no ground for supposing that the rights of the county would not be protected by the plan of re-organization finally approved.

This decision has far-reaching implications for State and local tax collection, since it adds to the difficulties encountered by a tax-buyer in obtaining a deed. Execution of the deed may be long postponed or prevented by proceedings in Federal court if the property purchased at a tax sale is owned by a corporation which can be subjected, before the redemptive period expires, to re-organization or bankruptcy proceedings under the Federal law.

Public Borrowing

Tax Anticipation Warrants

During the period under review, the State supreme court rendered only one decision on the subject of tax anticipation warrants, but there were two appellate court decisions and one case was reported from Federal district court.

The supreme court denied that the legislature has authority to permit a municipal government to fund its unredeemed tax warrants. Under an act of 1933⁹⁰ the general assembly attempted to authorize the Chicago board of education to issue bonds for paying warrants which were unredeemed a year after the delinquency date of the taxes that had been anticipated. The act declared that the board was under a "moral, equitable and honorable obligation" to redeem the warrants and should recognize them as a legal obligation "in like manner as a just person recognizes in his own affairs the duty to repay money received and used for his own benefit..." A taxpayer sued to enjoin the school board from issuing \$10,000,000 of bonds under this law; in the lower court his bill was dismissed for want of equity. The supreme court, in reversing the decree,⁹¹ declared that tax anticipation warrants may be moral obligations but they are not legal obligations. The holder has no claim against the issuing government but must rely upon the tax collections for repayment. Since the warrants are not debts, an appropriation and levy for their payment are not for a corporate purpose, and the constitu-

⁹⁰ *Laws, 1933*, p. 1012.

⁹¹ *Berman v. Board of Education, City of Chicago*, 360 Ill. 535 (opinion filed April 17, 1935; rehearing denied June 11, 1935).

tion (art. ix, sec. 9) gives the legislature no power to authorize the bonds and levy.

Another reason for declaring the funding law void was found in the due process clause (Constitution, art. ii, sec. 2), which was said to be violated by burdening twice for the same object those citizens who had paid their taxes and discriminating in favor of those who had defaulted. Mr. Justice Farthing concurred with the majority conclusion but dissented from the reasoning as to double taxation. Mr. Justice Shaw, who dissented from the decision, pointed out that every case of refunding involves an imposition of taxes upon property which presumably was already taxed for the same obligations, and that refunding operations, nevertheless, were never declared unconstitutional on grounds that they resulted in double taxation.

The principal positive argument in the dissenting opinion was that the money obtained from the tax anticipation warrants made it possible to keep the schools open and to preserve the credit and future borrowing power of the school district during a particularly difficult period. These circumstances, Mr. Justice Shaw argued, created not only a "moral obligation" but one verging so closely upon a legal liability that the distinction could be made only because tax anticipation warrants were used to obtain the money. The purposes for which the funds were used were corporate purposes, and the legislative act should therefore have been sustained.

The foregoing decision of the supreme court emphasized that the holder of a tax anticipation warrant has no claim upon the issuing government, but must look to the specific fund set apart for payment of the warrants. A decision of the appellate court, approaching the problem from another angle, held that other obligations of the issuing government may have a superior claim upon the collections.⁹² Thus, bond obligations were declared to be paramount and to take priority over any other claims; and tax anticipation warrants, whether considered an assignment of an interest in the tax levy or a promise of the district to pay in the future, were declared subordinate to the claims of the bondholders.

The second appellate court decision involved the validity and negotiability of city tax warrants.⁹³ The City of Pana contended that certain of its tax warrants were void, on the ground that they had been issued for miscellaneous or non-corporate purposes for which such warrants were not authorized by statute. The court ruled against the city on the ground that the city council resolution for issuing the warrants expressly declared that the city funds for water, fire, police and salary were exhausted and funds were necessary to conduct current city business; such resolutions, the court observed, must be given full faith and credit. An assignment of tax warrants by the holder thereof was declared to be ineffective against the city, as tax warrants are not negotiable instruments.

⁹² *First National Bank of Mackinaw v. School District 64 of Cook County*, 278 Ill. App. 190 (opinion filed December 24, 1934).

⁹³ *People ex rel. Nelson v. Schuyler State Bank*, 278 Ill. App. 529 (opinion filed January 14, 1935).

In Federal district court, the holder of tax anticipation warrants issued by a commissioner of highways was held to be entitled to maintain suit in assumpsit against the succeeding commissioner of highways.⁹⁴ Illinois supreme court cases were cited as authority for this conclusion as against the contention that suit should have been brought against the township. The court overruled also a defense contention that the warrants were void, having been renewed instead of repaid at maturity by the former commissioner. The court pointed out that the statute⁹⁵ did not prohibit the renewal of warrants.

Municipal Debts

In *Kocsis v. Chicago Park District*,⁹⁶ the supreme court ruled that a local government formed by the consolidation of a number of units may fund and refund the debts of the superseded governments and make payments from taxes levied uniformly throughout the new district, even though this involves shifting part of the tax burden from taxpayers of some superseded districts to taxpayers in other areas. The court remarked that there is no contract between citizens of a particular municipality and the municipal corporation that the property within the particular territory shall not be taxed for the benefit of another municipal corporation to which it may be annexed, even though the tax is used for paying obligations incurred before the annexation. In fact, in the absence of other legislative provision, the debts of consolidated or annexed governments become the debts of the successor government, to be paid from uniform levies throughout its territory. In the case of the *Chicago park district*, the consolidating act of 1933 provided that each original district should remain liable for its own bonded debt. The assumption of debts was authorized by an act of 1935. Since the legislature had power to provide for this assumption of debts at the outset, it had power to provide for it in 1935. The plaintiff, a taxpayer in one of the original districts which had a relatively small debt, was declared to be in no position to complain against the transference of the tax burden: he and other taxpayers similarly situated had taken or been given the benefits of the new district and ought to share the burdens.

To an objection that the indebtedness of some superseded districts exceeded the constitutional limit of 5 per cent of the assessed valuation at the time of assumption by the new district, the court responded that the test of validity is not in the ratio of indebtedness to assessments at the time of funding or refunding but is in the ratio at the time the debt was issued. A debt which is valid when created will not become void thereafter merely because it exceeds 5 per cent of some future assessment. In the absence of evidence showing any of the debts to have been void when incurred, the court presumed that they were valid. The obvious intention of the legislature, it held, was to transfer liability, not to create new obligations.

In another case, a school district funding bond issue was declared void because the indebtedness to be funded was in excess of

⁹⁴ *Neid v. Commissioner of Highways, Town of Bond*, 9 Fed. Supp. 999 (November 17, 1933).

⁹⁵ Smith-Hurd, *Revised Statutes*, 1931, c. 146½, secs. 1 and 2.

⁹⁶ 362 Ill. 24 (opinion filed November 21, 1935).

the statutory limit when incurred.⁹⁷ The indebtedness had been incurred for completing a building for which a previously authorized bond issue was inadequate, and the funding was to be done under an act validating certain bonds in excess of the statutory limit if they were for any authorized purpose. The court held that neither this act nor a later act purporting to validate bonds issued to fund "legal claims" gave permission to issue the bonds, since the obligation in excess of the statutory limit was unauthorized when incurred. Moreover, the funding bonds had not been submitted to the voters, whereas the validating acts did not purport to dispense with an election.

A rule of strict construction in applying constitutional debt limits was invoked to annul a hydrant-rental contract of a city. The city of Belleville contended that it was not liable under a contract-ordinance adopted in 1907, because the contract obligated the city to pay over a period of 25 years rentals which in the aggregate exceeded the constitutional debt limit of the city at the date of adoption. The supreme court upheld this contention,⁹⁸ ruling that sec. 12 of art. ix of the constitution is mandatory and self-executing in its prescription of a debt limit of 5 per cent of taxable values and makes no distinction between a debt payable at once and a debt payable in the future. This includes contract debts where payment is to be made at stated intervals in the future for services to be rendered in similar installments in the future. The Illinois court recognized that in a majority of states the opposite interpretation is placed upon this common constitutional prohibition, but earlier decisions of the Illinois court were declared to have closed the issue in this State. The effect of this rule in practice is to require an examination of all current and future contracts in determining whether, at any time, a local government may legally incur new debts or enter into new contracts; and to render it inexpedient or even dangerous for municipal governments to enter into any contracts running for more than one or a few years. Since the ruling is one of constitutional interpretation, it cannot be overcome by statute but will control until either the court overrules its earlier decisions or the constitution is amended to exclude from the definition of present debt those obligations which are contingent upon the receipt of future service.

Special assessment bonds were involved in an appellate court decision in which a bondholders' committee was recognized as a proper entity to sue for mandamus to compel payment of the bonds.⁹⁹ The court held, further, that the bondholders may compel pro rata payments, rather than wait until full collection of the special assessment is completed.

Retailers' Occupation Tax

The retailers' occupation tax inaugurated in 1933 has become the most important single source of State revenue.¹⁰⁰ It was inevi-

⁹⁷ *People ex rel. Morse v. Orvis*, 358 Ill. 408 (opinion filed October 24, 1934; rehearing denied December 13, 1934).

⁹⁸ *East St. Louis and Interurban Water Co. v. City of Belleville*, 360 Ill. 490 (opinion filed April 17, 1935; rehearing denied June 11, 1935).

⁹⁹ *People ex rel. Decker v. City of Park Ridge*, 275 Ill. App. 97 (opinion filed May 2, 1934; rehearing denied May 16, 1934).

¹⁰⁰ On the history and yield of this tax, see I. M. Labovitz *The Illinois Revenue System, 1818-1936*, pp. 17, 24.

table that litigation should ensue concerning its construction and application.

In *Peoples Gas Light & Coke Company v. Ames*,¹⁰¹ the supreme court decided that sales of gas, electricity, water, and similar services by public utilities were not subject to tax under the retailers' occupation tax act. The court based its decision principally on the ground that companies doing business under the public utility act are engaged in rendering service, and not in "selling," and so are not within the terms of the taxing statute. From the rejection of amendments plainly subjecting such companies to the tax, the court inferred a legislative intention to except utilities. The court said that it was not necessary to decide whether public utilities sold "tangible personal property" so long as their status as service corporations is definite. The decision did not mean, of course, that receipts of a utility from the sale of electrical appliances and other merchandise were not subject to tax. Following this decision, the legislature in 1935 enacted a law applying to public utilities a tax similar to the retailers' occupation tax.¹⁰²

Application of the retailers' tax to particular types of transaction or classes of goods was considered in several other cases.

Sales of plumbing and heating supplies to contractors who install them in buildings were held not to be "sales at retail" and hence not taxable under the act. Collection, if made at all, must be from the contractor who makes the installation and not the supply house selling to the contractor.¹⁰³

The sale of coal to industrial plants in car-load lots by a mining company was held a "sale at retail." The court ruled that the retailers' occupation tax act is not limited to those whose only business is keeping a store or otherwise disposing of personal property in small quantities, but applies to anyone who, as a matter of regular business, sells tangible personalty for use or consumption. The fact that the industrial users of coal will pay a tax if they sell their products at retail does not subject the tax on sales of coal to the objection that it is double taxation.¹⁰⁴

In another coal company case the court held that the amount of the tax cannot be reduced by separating the charge for coal into two items, one for the price of the coal at the mine and the other for freight from the mine, and deducting the second part from gross receipts. Since the law defines "selling price" to mean the entire consideration received, without deduction for any expenses, the elimination of freight charges was held to be prohibited. The court pointed out that the case might be different if title to the coal passed before shipment from the mine.¹⁰⁵ ;

¹⁰¹ With this case were consolidated *Commonwealth Edison Co. v. Ames*, and *Central Illinois Public Service Co. v. Ames*. Reported in 359 Ill. 152 (opinion filed December 20, 1934; rehearing denied February 12, 1935).

¹⁰² *Laws, 1935*, p. 1195. See above, p. 65.

¹⁰³ *Bradley Supply Co. v. Ames*, 359 Ill. 162 (opinion filed December 20, 1934; rehearing denied and opinion modified February 8, 1935).

¹⁰⁴ *Franklin County Coal Co. v. Ames*, 359 Ill. 178 (opinion filed December 20, 1934; rehearing denied February 12, 1935).

¹⁰⁵ *Gee Coal Co. v. Department of Finance*, 361 Ill. 293 (opinion filed June 14, 1935; rehearing denied October 9, 1935).

Sales of blue-prints, photostatic copies, or photographs by persons engaged in making such prints were classified by the court as non-taxable, on the ground that they do not involve sales of tangible personal property within the meaning of the retailers' tax act. The court reasoned that it is the service which is actually sold and the paper is only an incident.¹⁰⁶

In the case of restaurants and European plan hotels serving meals, the supreme court ruled that the food itself was the principal subject of sale and the accompanying service was incidental. The gross receipts from meal service was therefore declared taxable.¹⁰⁷

Inheritance Tax

Two cases concern inheritance taxes. In *People v. Linn*¹⁰⁸ the court construed the inheritance tax act as it existed in 1930 as not applying to the remainder of a life estate until the death of the donee. This decision was based upon the construction of the New York statute from which the Illinois law was adopted, and the ruling upon this point by the New York courts. Justices Orr and Farthing dissented.

In *People v. Estate of Klein*¹⁰⁹ the court held that any attorney's fees expended by the donee of a gift in contemplation of death, in defending this gift from other heirs, may not be deducted to determine the basis of an inheritance tax upon said gift. An expense of this kind was distinguished from a like expense of an executor in defending a will for the heirs.

Corporation Franchise Tax

The duties of the secretary of state in administering the corporation franchise tax are purely ministerial, and both the tax and penalties related to it are imposed directly by the legislature, the supreme court held in two cases decided in 1935. In *Libby, McNeil and Libby v. Stratton*,¹¹⁰ the appellant had been awarded a refund of part of its franchise tax paid under protest but asked for a refund of the entire tax on the ground that no assessment had ever been made. The court declared that an administrative assessment of a franchise tax is neither necessary nor possible; the statute controls both the amount of the tax and the obligation to pay it. In the second case, *Citizens Water Works, Inc., v. Hughes*¹¹¹ the corporation sought a refund of penalties charged when it made belated payments of the tax under protest. The company had alleged that it was not liable for the tax because it had received no notices from the secretary of state. This contention was overruled by the decision in the *Libby, McNeil & Libby* case; thereupon the company conceded its liability for the tax but asked a refund of the penalties. The supreme court ruled that the penalty is imposed as directly by the legislature as the tax itself. The penalty follows automatically upon delinquency; it is not within the control or subject to the discretion of any administrative or judicial officer; and it cannot be separated from the tax once delinquency has occurred.

¹⁰⁶ *Burgess Co. v. Ames*, 359 Ill. 427 (opinion filed February 21, 1935).

¹⁰⁷ *Brevoort Hotel Co. v. Ames*, 360 Ill. 485 (opinion filed April 18, 1935; rehearing denied June 12, 1935).

¹⁰⁸ 357 Ill. 220 (opinion filed April 21, 1934; rehearing denied June 13, 1934).

¹⁰⁹ 359 Ill. 31 (opinion filed December 17, 1934).

¹¹⁰ 359 Ill. 398 (opinion filed February 21, 1935).

¹¹¹ 362 Ill. 137 (opinion filed December 19, 1935).

Motor Fuel Tax

Violation of the motor fuel tax act is sufficient reason for dissolving a corporation, the supreme court held in *People ex rel Kerner v. Blue Rose Oil Company*.¹¹² The court pointed out that the granting of a corporate charter presupposes that the corporation will obey the laws applicable to corporations in its class. By selling gasoline after the department of finance had revoked its license as a distributor and after the secretary of state had delivered a written demand that the practice be discontinued, the company violated the motor fuel tax act and thereby abused its authority under the business corporations act. It was therefore subject to the penalty of involuntary dissolution prescribed by the business corporations act.

In the same case the court held that the corporation could not avoid classification as a distributor by having shipments of gasoline consigned to the office of the shipper in another state and having them reconsigned when they reached Illinois. The original billing was called "a mere subterfuge" to circumvent the motor fuel tax act.

The Federal circuit court of appeals held in 1935 that the claim of the State for motor fuel taxes is, by common law, a preferred claim upon a bankrupt estate, notwithstanding that the motor fuel tax act makes no provision for such preference and provides for a bond to assure payment of the tax. Even the failure of the State to stop sales by a dealer without license or bond did not defeat its right to preference over other creditors.¹¹³

Amendments to the motor fuel tax act, which diverted part of the proceeds to schools, were held valid by the Supreme Court.¹¹⁴

Public Funds in Closed Banks

Although there is no constitutional or statutory provision reserving to the State a priority over general creditors of a closed State bank, the Supreme Court held, in *People ex rel. Barrett v. Oregon State Savings Bank*,¹¹⁵ that under common law the State enjoys such a right to priority in its claim for undistributed tax moneys on deposit. The priority is so distinctly an attribute of sovereignty that it can be impaired only by express legislative statement of an intent to impair it. The preference is not limited to the taxes collected on the State levy only, but attaches to the whole undistributed tax fund in the bank account of the county collector, since the claim is the property of the State until the funds are distributed among the taxing bodies.

In appellate court, a city was granted an offset of all its deposits in an insolvent bank against city obligations held by the bank. The circuit court had ruled that special assessment funds on deposit in the name of the city should not be included in the amount offset, but the appellate court ruled that the city ought, in equity, to have the

¹¹² 360 Ill. 397 (opinion filed April 12, 1935; rehearing denied June 6, 1935).

¹¹³ *In re Martin (Sweet v. Director of Finance)*, 75 Fed. (2d) 618 (February 8, 1935).

¹¹⁴ *Werner v. Martin*, 359 Ill. 213 (opinion filed December 20, 1934; rehearing denied February 12, 1935).

¹¹⁵ 357 Ill. 545 (opinion filed October 19, 1934).

full benefit of all its deposits against the bank, since the closing of the bank prevented it from paying special assessment bonds.¹¹⁶

Conclusion

The influence of the courts in shaping the system and procedures of taxation under the American system of government is at least equal to, and in many respects more definitive than the influence of either the legislative or the executive branch. For those who would study the present revenue system, as well as know the direction of its evolution, a knowledge of the judicial process is as indispensable as a knowledge of the laws and administrative procedure.

During the twenty months from May 1, 1934, to the close of 1935 there were no court decisions comparable in their significance for general policy with such decisions as that rendered in 1932 announcing the unconstitutionality of an income tax or in 1933 declaring the validity of the retailers' occupation tax. There were, however, a number of decisions modifying the revenue system in its details or pointing the path for legislative change.

The scope of the general property tax was diminished slightly by the decision of the United States supreme court that the Illinois law providing for taxation of net premium receipts of foreign fire, marine, and inland navigation insurance companies at property tax rates is discriminatory unless such companies are permitted to deduct premiums from other lines of business. The procedure for determining claims to exemption from property taxes was modified by the State supreme court decision declaring that direct appeals from the Tax Commission will be accepted only in cases of special public importance. An attempt by the legislature to declare what shall be considered State property was declared to be a usurpation of judicial power and therefore void. County levies for mothers' pensions were declared to fall within the corporate rate limit under the law in force at the time the case was brought; this decision was offset by legislation soon after it was given.

The court ruled that the retailers' occupation tax did not apply to public utilities, and asserted that the legislative intent to exempt these businesses was plain. This decision was followed by new legislation in order that the utilities could be taxed.

Two decisions in the field of public borrowing are destined to have a restraining influence upon the credit and powers of local governments. One is the decision that the legislature may not authorize a funding of tax anticipation warrants when the anticipated taxes are not sufficient for redemption. The likelihood of funding probably never has been a major factor influencing the sale of such warrants; nevertheless the decision may narrow the market by emphasizing their speculative character, especially in view of the finding of the appellate court that tax warrants are not always an unqualified first claim upon the anticipated tax. Of more far-reaching import is the reiteration of earlier rulings that when a municipality contracts

¹¹⁶ *People ex rel. Nelson v. H. N. Schuyler State Bank*, 278 Ill. App. 529 (opinion filed January 14, 1935).

to make periodic payments for periodic services its aggregate indebtedness, for the purposes of the constitutional limit upon its borrowing power, is enhanced by the full amount which it agrees to pay during the life of the contract. Under this interpretation of the constitution, many local governments will find it necessary to cancel or forego advantageous long-term contracts for street-lighting, fire hydrants, and other services in order that they may conserve their borrowing power for capital outlays or emergencies.

CHAPTER VI

CAPITAL STOCK TAXATION

The "capital stock tax" is not an ideal tax either in theory or in practice. It is an historical remnant of the period when nearly all business was organized in small local units.¹ The shortcomings of the law were described in detail in the *15th Annual Report* of the Tax Commission.²

Historical Résumé

In 1872 Illinois adopted a capital stock tax³ on domestic corporations as part of the general property tax system. This law was considered necessary because of the inability of the local assessors to ascertain and to evaluate properly the intangible property of corporations. The rule for determining the value of capital stock promulgated by the State board of equalization (the then administrative authority) was that "the value of the capital stock should be determined by adding to the market value of the stock the market value of the debt (excluding that for current expenses) and deducting therefrom the equalized assessed valuation of the tangible property of each company."⁴ This is essentially the rule used today.

In 1875 the courts decided that assessment of the corporate excess of *foreign* companies was not authorized by the Illinois law.⁵ In the same year companies organized for manufacturing, or for printing or publishing of newspapers, or for the improving and breeding of live stock were made assessable in the same manner as individuals.⁶ The meaning of the amendment was not clear,⁷ so that the State board of equalization continued to assess these companies until 1879, when they were transferred to the jurisdiction of the local assessors.⁸ In 1893, assessment of companies for the mining and sale of coal likewise was placed in the hands of local assessors,⁹ and in 1895 building and loan associations also were transferred.¹⁰ In 1905 the legislature passed an act exempting corporations not assessed by the State board from assessment on their capital stock, and extended the exemption to include mercantile corporations.¹¹ This act,

¹ Cf. Tax Commission, *15th Annual Report*, 1933, p. 202.

² *Ibid.*, pp. 213-51.

³ Revenue Act of 1872 (*Laws*, 1871-72, p. 1, March 30, 1872), sec. 3, par. 4.

⁴ Fairlie, *Report on the Taxation and Revenue System of Illinois* (1910), p. 90.

⁵ *Western Union Telegraph Company v. Lieb*, 76 Ill. 172.

⁶ *Laws*, 1875, p. 35.

⁷ Cf. Board of Equalization, *Proceedings*, 1875, pp. 7, 9, 11.

⁸ *Laws*, 1879, p. 251.

⁹ *Laws*, 1893, p. 172.

¹⁰ *Laws*, 1895, p. 300.

¹¹ *Laws*, 1905, p. 355.

obviously inequitable, was soon declared unconstitutional by the courts.¹² In the three decades since the decision was rendered there has been no remedial legislation of any sort. Consequently there is no express provision of law directing local assessors to assess the companies mentioned above, and the provision which excepts these companies from assessment by the Tax Commission is frequently interpreted as an exemption in spite of the clear decisions of the supreme court. So unsatisfactory is the division of authority between local assessors and the Tax Commission, in the valuation of capital stock, that the Tax Commission has repeatedly recommended central assessment of all this property. These suggestions are now renewed.¹³

The "capital stock" tax or, as it is often called, the "corporate excess" tax, has always been considered by the courts to be a property tax. The capital stock values, when certified, are included in the total assessed valuation of the various districts for rate-making purposes. The corporations are taxed at the same rate per \$100 of capital stock value as upon real estate and other tangible personal property in the same tax-rate district. The tax is collected at the same time as other property taxes and the revenues are distributed in the same way. The capital stock tax is not to be considered an excise tax or a tax upon the privilege of doing business; it is only a property tax on the intangible values of domestic corporations as reflected by the difference between the total value of a corporation as a going concern and its tangible property values reflected in other assessments. The State supreme court has held that "capital stock" includes all rights, franchises, contracts, privileges, good will, and everything of value, tangible or intangible, not in separate parcels but as a homogeneous unit.¹⁴

Division of Authority and Exemptions

As a result of the unsuccessful attempts of legislatures 30 and 60 years ago to exempt certain corporations from assessment on their capital stock,¹⁵ the jurisdiction of the Tax Commission is considerably narrower than that originally assigned to its predecessor, the board of equalization. The jurisdiction of the Commission extends to all companies or associations chartered under the laws of Illinois *excepting* companies and associations organized for purely manufacturing and merchantile purposes or for either of such purposes, or for the mining and sale of coal, or for printing, or for the publishing of newspapers, or for the improving and breeding of live stock, or for the purpose of banking.¹⁶ The exceptions comprise a majority of Illinois corporations. This division of authority has led to much confusion, litigation, and even the complete exemption of many of the corporations from taxation on their corporate excess. The extent of this division is indicated in Table 10 below.

¹² *Consolidated Coal Co. v. Miller*, 236 Ill. 149 (1908).

¹³ *15th Annual Report*, 1933, pp. 221-28 and 251.

¹⁴ *Central Illinois Public Service Co. v. Swartz*, 284 Ill. 108 (1918).

¹⁵ Cf. *supra*, p. 95.

¹⁶ Cf. *Illinois Tax Laws*, 1934, p. 335.

TABLE 10
CORPORATIONS OPERATING IN ILLINOIS CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO AUTHORITY RESPONSIBLE FOR
MAKING CAPITAL STOCK ASSESSMENT¹

Assessing authority	Total		Cook County		Downstate	
	Number	Percentage of total	Number	Percentage of total	Number	Percentage of total
Foreign corporations not subject to capital stock assessment.....	4, 100	13%	3, 300	10%	800	3%
Corporations subject to capital stock assessment by the Tax Commission.....	8, 400	27	6, 700	22	1, 700	5
Corporations subject to capital stock assessment by local assessors.....	19, 100	60	13, 300	42	5, 800	18
Totals.....	31, 600	100%	23, 300	74%	8, 300	26%

¹ Estimates on the basis of sample from the volume, *Certified List of Domestic and Foreign Corporations for the year 1934*, compiled by Edward J. Hughes, Secretary of State.

According to this estimate, 4,100 corporations, or 13 percent of all the corporations in Illinois, are foreign corporations and as such are not subject to capital stock assessment. The average size of these corporations probably exceeds the average size of domestic corporations, because small, localized enterprises are usually incorporated under domestic charters. Consequently, this group of foreign corporations probably does considerably more business in Illinois than is indicated by the ratio of the number of domestic and foreign corporations authorized to transact business in the State. They should be assessable on that portion of their corporate excess which arises from business activities in the State. As the law now stands corporations organized under the laws of Illinois are discriminated against in the taxation of capital stock. Foreign corporations are wholly exempt, excepting insofar as they may be assessed upon certain specific types of intangible property when this property has a distinct business situs in Illinois. Many of these foreign corporations are foreign only in that they have been organized under the laws of another state and have entered Illinois on a reciprocity basis. In many cases most or all of their property may be located in this State. Some corporations operating in Illinois have intentionally incorporated in other states in order to avoid this tax, but they continue to enjoy all the benefits of conducting business in the State and compete with domestic corporations on the basis of an unfair tax-differential advantage.

It is not necessary to change the constitution in order to make foreign corporations assessable on their capital stock. A simple amendment of the statutes is all that is necessary. Any such amendment should be accompanied, however, by provision for integrated, centralized assessment of all capital stock by one State agency. Otherwise the irregularities and inequities which permeate local assessments of domestic corporations will simply be extended to the enlarged group.

Roughly 19,000 corporations, constituting two-thirds of the number subject to capital stock assessment at the present time, are supposed to be assessed by local assessors; the remaining one-third are subject to assessment by the Tax Commission. This is a far cry from the intent of the makers of the original law who saw the necessity and desirability of central assessment of the intangible property of all corporations.

The division of assessing authority entails large and fruitless expenditures upon both public officials and corporations. The line of division is not clear-cut; even where the law seems plain, there is perennial discussion and occasional litigation over the question whether a particular corporation should be assessed locally or by the Tax Commission. Local assessors are authorized by the revenue act and interpreting court decisions¹⁷ to assess the capital stock of the following broad classes of corporations:

1. Banks
2. Manufacturing corporations

¹⁷ Cf. *supra*, p. 95.

3. Mercantile corporations
4. Corporations for the mining and sale of coal
5. Printing companies
6. Newspaper publishing corporations
7. Corporations for the improving and breeding of livestock

The Tax Commission assesses all other domestic corporations, which for convenience, may be classified under the following heads:

Advertising	Insurance companies
Amusements	Laundries
Building ownership and operation	Personal service
Business service	Public utilities
Cemetery	Realty
Commission and brokerage	Safety deposit
Construction (contracting)	Schools and research
Garage	Securities, investment, and finance
Hotel	Transportation
Insurance agencies and brokers	Warehouse and storage
	Miscellaneous

This division of authority makes neither the Tax Commission nor the local assessor completely responsible for the work of assessing capital stock. It confuses the taxpayer, for he cannot look to one authority. Instances of uncertainty about whether to file a corporation return with the Tax Commission or with the local assessor are frequent. In case of doubt, corporations often file their returns with the office from which the more favorable assessment seems likely to be forthcoming. Despite continuous efforts of the Tax Commission to clear its lists against those of local assessors, corporations are sometimes put to the expense and inconvenience of objecting to double assessments. More commonly, evasion may be attempted by informing the local assessor that the Tax Commission has already made a capital stock assessment or *vice versa*. The Tax Commission makes it a practice to check with the local assessor when such statements are addressed to it, but local assessors do not always check with the Tax Commission.

Investigating committees and other authorities, including the Tax Commission, have so often repeated the recommendation that the capital stock tax be put in the hands of one administrative agency¹⁸ that the desirability of doing it should be clear.

Although the local assessors have about twice as many corporations to assess for capital stock as has the Tax Commission, Table 11 indicates that the Tax Commission assessed 75 per cent of the amount of all capital stock assessments made in 1934. In Downstate counties, the Tax Commission assessed 85 per cent of all capital stock placed on the rolls; in Cook County, 71 per cent. Because the Tax Commission assesses public utility companies, the average size of corporations subject to its jurisdiction is probably somewhat greater than the

¹⁸ Cf. Tax Commission, *2d Annual Report, 1920*, p. 31, and *15th Annual Report, 1933*, p. 251; *Report of Joint Legislative Revenue Committee* (1929), p. 91; J. L. Jacobs, Cook County Assessor, *Assessments of Real Estate and Personal Property in Cook County, Illinois, for the Tax Years 1931-1932-1933* (November, 1934), p. 14; Barnet Hodes, "The Illinois Capital Stock Tax," *Illinois Law Review*, vol. 28 (November, 1933), p. 354.

TABLE 11

**CAPITAL STOCK ASSESSMENTS MADE BY THE TAX COMMISSION
COMPARED WITH THE TOTAL CAPITAL STOCK ASSESSMENT
BY COUNTIES, IN PERCENTAGES OF ASSESSED VALUES.**

ASSESSMENT YEARS 1932, 1933, 1934

County	Capital stock assessed by the Tax Commission as a percentage of all capital stock assessed			County	Capital stock assessed by the Tax Commission as a percentage of all capital stock assessed		
	1932	1933	1934		1932	1933	1934
Adams.....	93.6%	93.6%	94.7%	Macoupin.....	78.0	86.0	100.0
Alexander.....	99.6	35.1	49.9	Madison.....	97.8	98.0	100.0
Bond.....	93.2	85.5	100.0	Marion.....	7.9	37.1	100.0
Boone.....	86.0	24.2	29.8	Marshall.....	12.1	43.8	46.6
Brown.....	1	1	1	Mason.....	32.5	57.2	100.0
Bureau.....	85.7	82.7	100.0	Massac.....	1	1	100.0
Calhoun.....	1.1	1	1	McDonough.....	12.2	1	1.7
Carroll.....	66.4	100.0	100.0	McHenry.....	88.0	53.9	73.5
Cass.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	McLean.....	85.1	82.3	87.2
Champaign.....	68.7	14.6	3.7	Menard.....	8.3	2.1	100.0
Christian.....	.7	.2	.8	Mercer.....	100.0	91.2	100.0
Clark.....	99.3	100.0	100.0	Monroe.....	100.0	52.7	28.8
Clay.....	43.9	100.0	100.0	Montgomery.....	24.1	84.0	1.1
Clinton.....	4.6	1	1	Morgan.....	67.1	43.5	78.3
Coles.....	93.0	95.5	100.0	Moultrie.....	47.5	6.1	100.0
Cook ²	83.8	70.7	71.2	Ogle.....	99.8	98.6	100.0
Crawford.....	2.8	52.6	100.0	Peoria.....	99.1	98.9	99.5
Cumberland.....	75.3	1	100.0	Perry.....	1	84.7	
DeKalb.....	87.1	88.2	95.5	Piatt.....	93.0	93.4	91.4
DeWitt.....	50.0	81.2	100.0	Pike.....	1	100.0	59.6
Douglas.....	1	1	1	Pope.....	1	1	1
DuPage.....	70.6	60.6	91.3	Pulaski.....	1	87.5	100.0
Eggar.....	46.0	53.3	100.0	Putnam.....	1	100.0	100.0
Edwards.....	100.0	1	49.4	Randolph.....	30.4	19.1	2.7
Effingham.....	72.2	70.0	100.0	Richland.....	100.0	100.0	100.0
Fayette.....	40.5	87.2	100.0	Rock Island.....	68.4	72.5	70.8
Ford.....	46.6	79.1	100.0	Saline.....	99.2	99.8	100.0
Franklin.....	100.0	21.2	9.5	Sangamon.....	98.1	100.0	100.0
Fulton.....	11.1	73.2	100.0	Schuyler.....	76.3	100.0	100.0
Gallatin.....	28.4	1	1	Scott.....	9.8	100.0	100.0
Greene.....	25.0	1	1	Shelby.....	1	1	1
Grundy.....	1	1	1	Stark.....	1	100.0	1
Hamilton.....	1	1	1	St Clair.....	39.4	71.9	88.6
Hancock.....	85.3	60.4	77.8	Stephenson.....	24.6	29.9	39.3
Hardin.....	1	100.0	100.0	Tazewell.....	62.7	76.5	100.0
Henderson.....	70.8	82.7	1	Union.....	5.8	10.7	1
Henry.....	100.0	97.4	100.0	Vermilion.....	100.0	23.2	13.1
Iroquois.....	54.2	59.6	16.1	Wabash.....	100.0	100.0	100.0
Jackson.....	100.0	76.7	91.6	Warren.....	86.5	100.0	100.0
Jasper.....	100.0	1	100.0	Washington.....	10.8	100.0	100.0
Jefferson.....	66.7	1.0	100.0	Wayne.....	7.8	6.1	1
Jersey.....	10.4	2.6	100.0	White.....	13.7	47.6	9.4
JoDaviess.....	7.8	14.2	34.9	Whiteside.....	100.0	100.0	100.0
Johnson.....	1	100.0	.8	Will.....	94.8	93.8	96.9
Kane.....	91.3	78.4	47.6	Williamson.....	94.8	94.2	36.0
Kankakee.....	85.6	52.4	64.8	Winnebago.....	99.9	100.0	100.0
Kendall.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	Woodford.....	30.7	75.9	100.0
Knox.....	90.9	100.0	96.7	Downstate.....	80.6%	84.0%	85.5%
Lake.....	95.8	96.4	98.5	Total State ²	82.9%	74.3%	74.9%
LaSalle.....	81.1	94.8	45.7				
Lawrence.....	28.7	100.0	100.0				
Lee.....	94.8	97.6	100.0				
Livingston.....	82.2	90.7	90.7				
Logan.....	17.0	54.2	100.0				
Macon.....	45.4	31.7	35.9				

¹ No capital stock assessment made by the Tax Commission.

² Tax Commission assessments include assessments of the Pullman Company, which were certified late as omitted property for all three years. They do not include Cook County insurance company assessments, which were also made late as omitted property for 1933 and 1934.

average size of corporations subject to local assessment, but this fact cannot account for the preponderance of Tax Commission assessments in two-thirds of the counties in 1934. For the state as a whole, the amount of capital stock assessed locally increased as a percentage of the total in 1933 and 1934 compared with 1932, probably because the Tax Commission increased the number of small assessments on its rolls and thereby reduced the average size of its assessments at the same time that it took measures to stimulate more complete assessment locally.¹⁹ In comparison with assessments made by the State, local assessments are at an unjustifiably low level and local administration appears to be ineffective in reaching the corporations subject to its jurisdiction.

Efforts to Secure Returns

The law provides that all domestic corporations shall make capital stock returns.²⁰ In the event that a return is not made by any property-owner, the assessor is required to list the property according to his best judgment and to add a penalty equal to 50 per cent of the assessment.²¹ This penalty seems sufficiently high to induce corporations to make capital stock returns, but surprisingly few returns are made unless the assessor makes strenuous efforts to secure them. Part of this no doubt is due to carelessness and ignorance on the part of corporation officials, but the greater part is due to the fact that in many cases if no returns are made, no assessments are subsequently forthcoming. In some instances returns are not made because the minimum penalty assessment probably will be smaller than an assessment based upon a proper return. The Tax Commission has made every effort to secure returns from all corporations. It has aided (and is willing to aid) local assessors in securing returns.

The Tax Commission has established its procedure in such a way as to facilitate the filing of returns and to aid the taxpayer in every way possible. On or about April 1 two copies of the capital stock return (Tax Commission Form No. 1) are sent to each corporation subject to assessment by the Commission.²² One copy is supposed to be filled out and returned to the Commission; the other may be kept by the corporation for future reference. Receipt of a return is acknowledged by the Commission, and if a return has not been received some days before the final date for filing a second notice is sent as a reminder. In exceptional cases the time limit may be extended beyond June 1, but only for good cause adequately shown. If a return is not received, the Commission values the capital stock of the corporation according to its best knowledge, information, and judgment, and adds to the value so determined, as a penalty for not filing a return, an amount equal to 50 per cent of the valuation. In spite of two notices and the penalty provisions, many corporations still fail to make proper returns. Failure to file a return, if repeated from

¹⁹ Cf. *infra*, p. 110, and Tax Commission, *15th Annual Report, 1933*, p. 228.

²⁰ *Illinois Tax Laws, 1934*, p. 74.

²¹ *Ibid.*, pp. 67, 75, 283.

²² The list of corporations subject to assessment by the Tax Commission has been compiled from information secured from the objects clauses of corporation charters and from other sources. It is revised as new corporations register with the secretary of state or as corporations are certified for dissolution.

year to year, results in increased penalty assessments until the taxpayer finally decides to file a return or protest the tax in the courts. In fact, about one-third of all the corporations subject to capital stock assessments by the Commission failed to file proper returns in 1934, and over one-half (56 per cent) of the final number of assessments certified were penalty assessments. While no figures are available as to the number of capital stock returns made to local assessors and as to the number of penalty assessments made by them, it is very probable, judging from the results of their capital stock assessments, that they do not receive many returns nor do they make many penalty assessments. (See Table 11.)

Avoidance of taxation on capital stock through failure to file returns can be overcome to some extent by notification and the imposition of penalty assessments where no return is made. This has been the policy of the Commission. Although it is too early to judge the final results, it is interesting to note the changes in the number of assessments between 1933 and 1934. There were 196 more final assessments based on returns in 1934 than in 1933. In the list of tentative assessments for 1934 there were 66 fewer penalty assessments than in the 1933 tentative list, but there were approximately 206 more penalty assessments in the 1934 final assessment than in 1933. This seems to indicate that more returns are being filed and that the Commission is not finding it necessary to cancel so many penalty assessments after hearing the taxpayers. Penalties are aimed only at those who fail or refuse to file returns or who file false or inexcusably late or incomplete returns. It is possible that a fine of a definite amount in addition to the penalty now provided might be effective in securing the more complete filing of returns. If the tax on capital stock is to be continued, it should be made as effective and equitable as possible, neither of which objectives can be attained if the essential facts as to a corporation's financial status are not filed with assessment officers. By sending repeated notices and by the imposition of penalties the administration of the tax has been somewhat improved. As soon as taxpayers learn that they must file returns, penalty assessments will virtually disappear. Adoption of more aggressive methods by local assessors would improve their capital stock assessments, but they are so subject to local pressures and influence that too great improvement here cannot be expected. Better still, would be the centralization of assessment of capital stock in the hands of one administrative body as provided in the original law.

Computation of Assessments

Equitable assessments under a given law depend, in the first instance upon securing a complete list of returns from all of those subject to assessment and, second, upon the use of those returns in the computation of individual assessments. The law gives the Tax Commission power to prescribe rules and regulations, not inconsistent with law, under which the fair cash value of capital stock is determined. The rule prescribed by the Tax Commission is known as Rule Eleven and is essentially as follows:²³

²³ As restated in Hodes, *loc. cit.*, p. 335.

Add:

- (1) The fair cash value of the shares of stock. (Determined by reference to (a) market quotations; (b) the corporate books; (c) returns made to the Tax Commission; and (d) such other information as the Commission may be able to obtain.)
- (2) The amount of indebtedness. (Except indebtedness for current expenses. Indebtedness incurred for the purchase or improvement of property is expressly declared not to be a current indebtedness.)

The sum of (1) and (2) must be equalized so that the corporation is assessed upon a uniform basis with other property throughout the State.

From this equalized figure is subtracted the aggregate equalized valuation of all the tangible property of the corporation. The sum remaining, after deducting the equalized value of the tangible property (real estate, buildings, inventories, machinery, etc.) constitutes the assessed value of the capital stock (i. e., the corporate excess) of the corporation.

The same rule must be used by the local assessors in assessing the capital stock of corporations under their jurisdictions.

This rule is rather general. In order to make uniform computations of capital stock assessments, it is necessary to have more specific and detailed procedural regulations. The present Commission has adopted such precedures and has followed them in making capital stock assessments. Each assessment is computed according to the information supplied and available to the Commission.

In cases where the stock of the corporation is listed on an exchange, the value of the stock is computed upon the basis of the average price per share of stock over a period of several years. To the value of the shares of stock is added the value of indebtedness, excepting indebtedness incurred to meet current expenses. The value of listed bonds or notes is determined like the value of listed stocks, from market quotations averaged over an appropriate period. From the sum of stock and bond values there is deducted the aggregate value of holdings of Federal obligations, shares of stock of Illinois corporations, and shares of stock of national banks.²⁴ This resulting value is then averaged with the capitalized earning value of the corporation in order to determine the fair value of the corporation for capital stock assessment purposes.

The capitalized earning value is determined upon the basis of the adjusted income of the company averaged over a period of five years. Adjusted income is the income as reported to the Federal income tax authorities, less interest on Federal obligations and dividends from stock of Illinois corporations, plus interest paid or accrued on bonds or other forms of indebtedness excepting indebtedness for current expenses. In averaging the adjusted income for the five years, the most recent year is given a weight of three, the year prior a weight of two, and each of the other years a weight of one. The average income thus computed is capitalized at 7 per cent in order to

²⁴ The Cook County assessor has indicated that he will include the amount of Federal securities owned in determining the capital stock assessment of corporations. This decision is based upon an opinion upholding this procedure given by Hayden N. Bell, assistant state's attorney, to John S. Clark, county assessor, September 9, 1935. This opinion runs counter to the rule that the direct obligations and instrumentalities of the Federal government are exempt from direct taxation. The Illinois attorney general has ruled that such obligations may not be included for indirect taxation under the capital stock tax (*Opinions*, 1926, p. 38).

determine the capitalized earning value of the corporation.²⁵ The market value of the corporation according to the quotation on its stock and the capitalized earning value are then averaged to determine the fair value of the corporation. This full value is then equalized so that the corporation is assessed upon the same percentage of full value as other property. From the equalized value is subtracted the assessed value of all tangible property of the corporation. The result is the assessed value of the capital stock of the corporation.

Market quotations on stocks and bonds are available for practically all large corporations, with the occasional exception of family corporations or corporations closely owned. In the case of a large majority of corporations, however, stocks and bonds are not listed and are not actively traded. In these cases it is necessary to adopt another approach to the valuation of corporate excess. The Tax Commission follows the rule that the best available substitutes for the market values of shares and evidences of debt are the asset values shown on the balance sheet of the corporations. Since, however, these may frequently be under-depreciated or otherwise overstated in terms of actual contemporary market values, the Commission (or assessor) accepts evidence that the actual value of assets is different from book values. Adjustments are made on the basis of such evidence. The actual asset value, as thus determined, is used in place of the market value of stocks and indebtedness. In other respects the assessment is computed as indicated above.

If a corporation owns property having a situs outside Illinois, the procedure is somewhat more complicated. It is discussed in the *Assessors' Manual, 1935*.²⁶

Tax Commission Assessments

The present Tax Commission has made its capital stock assessments according to the rules set out above. Each assessment made can be explained on the basis of returns, testimony, affidavits, or information incorporated in the files. Assessments made under such conditions are, of course, more equitable than is possible where similar conditions do not obtain.

The number of assessments has increased materially since this Commission started its work. As has been noted,²⁷ there were in 1934 approximately 8,400 corporations operating in the State subject to capital stock assessment by the Tax Commission. In that year 4,351 capital stock assessments were certified to the counties. That is, roughly, one-half of the corporations subject to assessment by the Commission were found to have some corporate excess available for taxation.²⁸ This is the largest number of capital stock assessments ever made by a tax commission in Illinois. It compares favorably with 3,947 assessments in 1933 by the same Commission, and 2,225 assessments in 1932 by a previous Commission.²⁹

²⁵ For certain types of corporations which have a short life expectancy 21 per cent is used for capitalization purposes.

²⁶ At pp. 163-65.

²⁷ Cf. *supra*, Table 8, opp. p. 56

²⁸ Penalty assessments (in the absence of returns) are included in this number.

²⁹ For assessments in prior years see Table XVII, Appendix, p. 405.

In 1934, after examining returns filed with it and the list of corporations subject to assessment, the Commission made 4,959 tentative assessments. This tentative list was published in the official State newspaper as required by law. In addition, each corporation was also notified by letter of the tentative assessment and given an opportunity to apply to the Commission for a hearing and review or correction of the assessment. Hearings were held for 1,287 corporations, 957 of them in Cook County and 330 Downstate. This was a marked decrease from the preceding year, when approximately the same number of tentative assessments led to 1,960 hearings for the State as a whole. Such a decrease in the number of applications for hearings was in line with the prediction in the *15th Annual Report* of this Commission,³⁰ where it was pointed out that as taxpayers become more familiar with the law and methods of assessment, the volume of hearings should be materially reduced. The reduction of one-third in the number of hearings suggests that the educational work of the Tax Commission was effectively performed in 1933.

The results of the hearings are set forth in Table 12 which shows reductions and cancellations for the various classes of corporations as percentages of the total tentative assessment. Percentages are shown for the number of assessments and the amount of assessments, in total and separately for assessments made on the basis of returns and penalty assessments made when no return was filed. It is to be expected that the greatest part of the changes upon hearing should be in the penalty assessments, where those who had failed to submit returns subsequently brought in data to show that they should not be assessed at all or that their assessment should be reduced.

A comparison of the number of cancellations after hearings shows a marked decline for the last two years. In 1932, 35 per cent of the tentative assessments were cancelled after hearings, in 1933, 21 per cent were cancelled, and in 1934 only 12 per cent were cancelled. Also the reductions after hearings were relatively smaller in 1934 than in 1933, both as to number of reductions and as to amount of reductions. Table 13 is a percentage table showing the tentative and final capital stock assessments for Cook County and Downstate classified by types of business and showing separately assessments made on the basis of returns and penalty assessments. In Cook County security, investment, and finance companies make up the largest classification in the tentative assessment, both in terms of number of assessments and amount of assessment. In the final assessment, public utilities make the largest classification in terms of amount of assessment while the security, investment, and finance class still holds first place in terms of number of assessments. This change is due primarily to the large number of penalty assessments necessarily made upon security-financial corporations and reduced or cancelled in many cases when information showing the worth of the company was later filed with the Commission. Downstate, the public-utilities class constituted the most important part of the assessment.

Assessments in Cook County made up approximately 83 per cent of the number of tentative assessments and 84 per cent of the

³⁰ At p. 28.

TABLE 12

PERCENTAGE CHANGES IN TENTATIVE CAPITAL STOCK ASSESSMENTS BY THE TAX COMMISSION AFTER
HEARINGS: 1934¹

Type of business	Reductions after hearings				Cancelled after hearings				
	Total		Returns		Penalty		Total		
	No.	Amt.	No.	Amt.	No.	Amt.	No.	Amt.	
Cook County: ¹	Percentages of Cook County total								
	.5	.9	.2	.5	.3	.4	.5	.1	
	.3	.2	.1	-----	.2	.2	.8	.8	
	.3	.2	.1	.1	.2	.1	2.1	7.5	
	.2	.1	.1	.1	.1	-----	.5	.1	
	.2	.4	.1	.1	.1	.3	.1	.4	
	.1	.1	-----	.8	.1	.1	.9	.4	
	.3	.8	.2	-----	.1	-----	.5	1.4	
	.2	-----	.1	-----	.2	.1	.5	.2	
	.2	.1	-----	-----	.1	.1	.5	2.6	
	.2	.2	.2	.1	.1	.1	.3	.1	
	.3	1.1	.3	1.0	-----	.1	.8	.7	
	.3	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	.1	.1	
	.1	.3	.1	.3	.2	-----	.1	.2	
	.5	.1	.3	.1	.2	-----	.5	.1	
	.1	-----	.1	-----	-----	-----	.1	.1	
	.1	-----	.1	-----	-----	-----	.3	.3	
	.1	-----	.1	-----	-----	-----	.2	.2	
	1.2	2.6	.7	.2	.5	2.4	1.3	9.7	
	.3	.8	.2	.5	.1	.3	.3	.1	
	.3	.3	.2	.3	.1	-----	.2	.2	
	.2	.4	.1	.1	.1	.3	.6	.4	
	Percentage of tentative assessments for Cook County ¹	5.7	8.6	3.2	4.2	2.5	4.4	10.8	27.8

TABLE 12—Continued

Type of business	Reductions after hearings				Cancelled after hearings			
	Total		Returns		Penalty		Total	
	No.	Amt.	No.	Amt.	No.	Amt.	No.	Amt.
Downstate:	Percentages of Downstate total							
	.1	-----	.1	-----	.6	.3	.2	-----
	-----	-----	-----	-----	1.3	1.2	.9	.1
	.1	-----	.1	-----	1.6	.9	1.2	.4
	.6	.4	.5	.2	.7	.2	.6	.1
	.6	-----	.6	-----	.2	-----	.2	-----
	-----	-----	-----	-----	.4	.2	.1	.3
	1.8	.8	1.6	.7	1.5	.4	1.2	.2
	1.2	.2	.8	.1	1.6	.6	.9	.1
	-----	-----	-----	-----	1.5	.8	1.1	.5
	1.0	.1	1.0	.1	1.0	.3	1.0	.3
	.1	-----	.1	-----	1.3	.4	.7	-----
	-----	-----	-----	-----	.4	-----	.4	-----
	2.3	3.6	2.3	3.6	2.4	.9	2.3	.8
	.7	.1	.6	.1	.7	.1	.6	.1
	-----	-----	-----	-----	.2	.1	.2	.1
	-----	-----	-----	-----	.4	-----	.3	-----
	4.3	1.2	4.2	1.1	2.0	1.4	1.3	.3
	.9	.5	.8	.5	1.0	.1	.8	.1
	.1	-----	.1	-----	.1	.1	.1	.1
	.4	1.6	.4	1.6	.3	.2	.2	-----
	14.2	8.5	13.2	8.1	19.2	8.2	14.3	3.2
	Percentage of tentative assessments for Downstate-----							
Entire State:	Percentages of State total							
	4.7	6.4	2.7	3.1	8.9	20.9	1.9	2.6
	2.5	2.2	2.3	2.1	3.4	2.0	2.5	.8
	7.2	8.6	5.0	5.2	12.3	22.9	4.4	3.4
Cook County as % of State total tentative assessment ¹ -----								
Downstate as % of State total tentative assessment-----								
% of State grand total tentative assessment ¹ -----								

¹ Assessments of the Pullman Company and of insurance companies in Cook County are not included; these were certified late as omitted property.

TABLE 13—Continued

Type of business	Tentative assessment				Final assessment			
	Total		Returns		Penalty		Total	
	No.	Amt.	No.	Amt.	No.	Amt.	No.	Amt.
Downstate:	Percentages of Downstate total							
	1.6	.4	1.3	.1	.3	1.0	.7	1.0
	5.9	1.9	4.5	.6	1.3	4.6	.5	3.6
	2.8	1.2	1.9	.5	.7	1.2	.3	3.7
	5.7	1.0	5.0	.6	.4	5.0	.5	4.4
	4.4	2.1	3.6	.2	1.9	4.2	2.1	3.4
	4.7	.2			.2	.4		.4
	9.9	2.6	8.3	1.7	1.6	8.5	1.4	7.2
	8.0	1.1	6.2	.4	1.8	6.3	.4	5.3
	2.5	.9	1.8	.5	.7	1.0	.1	.6
	6.5	.7	6.4	.7	1	5.4	.3	5.3
	5.1	.7	3.9	.2	1.2	3.8	.4	3.2
	8							
	15.5	77.9	14.2	77.6	1.3	13.1	73.4	11.9
	3.3	.4	2.3	.3	1.0	2.7	.2	1.8
	1.1	.2	1.0	.1	.1	.9		.8
	.6	.1	.5	.1		.2		.2
	16.1	4.5	13.0	2.8	3.1	14.1	2.0	11.7
	5.9	1.0	4.9	.8	1.0	4.8	.3	4.0
	1.2	.2	1.2	.2		1.0	.1	1.0
	2.4	2.9	2.0	2.4	.4	2.1	1.1	1.9
	100.0	100.0	83.3	89.8	16.7	80.8	83.3	68.9
	Percentages of tentative assessments for Downstate							
Entire State:	Percentages of State total							
	82.6	74.9	29.3	26.9	53.3	73.6	47.7	27.4
	17.4	25.1	14.5	22.5	2.9	14.1	20.8	12.0
	100.0	100.0	43.8	49.4	56.2	87.7	68.5	39.4
Cook County as % of State total tentative assessment ¹								
Downstate as % of State total tentative assessment								
of State grand total tentative assessment								

¹ Assessments of the Pullman Company and of insurance companies in Cook County are not included; these were certified late as omitted property.

number of final assessments for 1934, as against estimates that 74 per cent of the corporations assessable by the Tax Commission are located in Cook County.³¹ The same methods of assessments were employed for corporations throughout the State, but various extraneous circumstances might account for this variation between the percentage distribution of corporations assessable and the percentage actually assessed. The estimate for Cook County of 74 per cent of the number of corporations is itself a rough estimate. Moreover, corporations in Cook County may have been, on the average, more prosperous than Downstate. Despite these possibilities, it appears to be a fact that the Commission succeeded in 1934 in placing upon its rolls a somewhat larger percentage of assessable corporations in Cook County than Downstate. It should be recognized that with the extremely limited staff available for this work, a complete listing is more easily obtained in a concentrated metropolitan area like Cook County than in the extensive territory comprised in 101 other counties. Concerted effort is being made, however, to reach every assessable corporation in every county, and these efforts will be continued. The results will appear in later capital stock assessments. Further study of the corporation rolls and of later assessments will clarify the present distribution between Downstate and Cook County.

Capital stock assessments for each county for the last several years are shown in Table XVI in the Appendix.³² Tax Commission capital stock assessments for the last three years are compared in Table 14. The number and amount of assessments are shown for each class of business for the state as a whole, for Cook County, and for the Downstate counties. The aggregate 1934 assessment was somewhat smaller in amount than the 1933 assessment, though still considerably larger than that of 1932.

Level of Capital Stock Assessments

The average Tax Commission assessment per corporation in 1934 was below that of preceding years, although in the Downstate counties as a group the average was higher than for any year before 1932. (The averages since 1920 are shown in Table 15.) From 1933 to 1934 the decline in the average assessment was 13 per cent. It may be attributed to two interacting circumstances: (1) the fact that new corporations added to the assessment list are almost all small ones, tending to pull down the average level of assessments, and (2) the fact that the effects of prolonged depression are only now beginning to appear fully in the capital stock assessments.

The hypothetical example set forth below (Table 16) will indicate how the influence of deep depression may cause assessments to continue downward even after net income has begun to improve and this improvement has been reflected in stock market values and asset values. In the illustration, the corporation has enjoyed an increase of net income from \$31,000 in 1932 to \$32,000 in 1933. Its assets (or its shares of stock, supposing they are listed on an exchange) have

³¹ Cf. *supra*, Table 10, p. 97.

³² *Infra*, pp. 305-309.

TABLE 14

COMPARISON OF NUMBER AND AMOUNT OF TAX COMMISSION CAPITAL STOCK ASSESSMENTS CLASSIFIED
BY TYPES OF BUSINESS FOR 1932, 1933, AND 1934

(Amounts in thousands of dollars)

Type of business	1932						1933						1934					
	Total		Cook		Downtown		Total		Cook		Downtown		Total		Cook		Downtown	
	No.	Amt.	No.	Amt.	No.	Amt.	No.	Amt.	No.	Amt.	No.	Amt.	No.	Amt.	No.	Amt.	No.	Amt.
Advertising-----	113	\$ 203	102	\$ 182	11	\$ 21	160	\$ 1,869	148	\$ 1,679	12	\$ 190	196	\$ 1,393	187	\$ 1,380	9	\$ 13
Amusements-----	145	700	116	555	29	145	224	2,863	183	2,226	40	548	288	2,292	248	2,072	40	220
Building ownership and operation-----	220	1,734	202	1,651	18	83	437	5,711	421	5,565	16	146	407	5,279	397	5,182	10	97
Business service-----	97	242	61	145	36	97	163	737	118	614	45	123	205	1,017	162	871	43	146
Cemeteries and undertakers-----	62	380	43	292	19	88	98	787	68	540	30	247	121	1,525	85	884	36	641
Commission and brokerage-----	28	73	23	68	5	5	59	767	54	748	5	19	74	774	71	770	3	4
Construction-----	139	458	93	267	46	191	475	5,147	405	4,706	70	441	536	5,245	463	4,801	73	444
Garage-----	137	319	108	245	29	74	268	1,411	209	1,174	58	234	294	2,028	239	1,913	55	115
Hotels-----	61	255	49	179	12	76	106	1,338	90	983	16	355	128	741	119	723	9	18
Insurance ¹ -----	93	413	71	331	22	82	166	1,290	121	1,147	45	143	177	886	130	791	47	95
Laundries-----	240	970	203	840	37	130	270	2,692	228	2,514	42	178	261	2,498	228	2,383	33	115
Personal service-----	24	124	18	71	6	53	41	383	35	309	6	74	40	384	36	379	4	5
Public utilities ² -----	181	68,327	31	48,169	150	20,158	183	47,334	42	23,310	141	24,024	151	44,000	38	21,228	113	22,772
Realty-----	114	239	84	178	30	61	198	1,955	170	1,681	28	274	244	1,698	221	1,630	23	68
Safety deposit-----	42	180	39	172	3	8	65	452	55	371	10	81	56	388	48	375	8	13
Schools and research-----	38	70	33	59	5	11	64	399	60	387	4	12	59	296	57	282	2	14
Securities, investment and finance-----	253	1,958	177	1,690	76	268	607	16,107	490	14,382	117	1,715	697	14,175	575	13,557	122	618
Transportation-----	136	387	103	312	33	75	181	1,757	147	1,615	34	142	209	1,904	167	1,814	42	90
Warehouse and storage-----	48	275	37	233	11	42	63	684	52	598	11	86	68	648	59	631	9	17
Miscellaneous-----	54	480	44	152	10	328	121	1,355	108	1,168	13	187	140	1,237	122	898	18	339
Total ³ -----	2,225	\$77,787	1,637	\$55,791	588	\$21,996	3,947	\$94,936	3,204	\$65,717	743	\$29,219	4,351	\$88,408	3,652	\$62,564	699 ³	\$25,844

¹ Includes insurance agents and brokers and also Downtown insurance companies. Cook County insurance companies, which were assessed late, are not included in the table.

² Includes the Pullman Company, which was assessed late as omitted property for 1932 (\$4,400,479), 1933 (\$2,330,000), and 1934 (\$3,474,000).

³ Although 699 assessments were certified to Downtown counties, one of these was reported to be a duplicate of an assessment of the same corporation in Cook County. Consequently there were 698 assessments subject to collection Downtown.

appreciated from \$500,000 to \$520,000. Yet the method of weighting average earnings results in valuing the corporation (including its tangible personalty and real estate) at \$193,000 in 1934, compared with \$195,000 in 1933. Had earnings fluctuated more violently than in this illustration the discrepancy in the final valuations might have been substantially greater.

TABLE 15

AVERAGE CAPITAL STOCK ASSESSMENT BY THE TAX COMMISSION
FOR THE ENTIRE STATE, FOR COOK COUNTY, AND FOR
DOWNSTATE

ASSESSMENT YEARS 1920-1934

Year	Average assessment per corporation		
	Entire State	Cook	Downstate
1920-----	\$13,151	\$15,135	\$ 9,584
1921-----	18,870	22,448	12,059
1922-----	21,270	24,053	13,952
1923-----	23,360	26,394	14,705
1924-----	27,001	31,655	16,770
1925-----	23,782	25,986	18,547
1926-----	18,145	18,778	16,597
1927-----	34,367	35,947	30,665
1928-----	34,181	36,647	28,098
1929-----	36,704	39,418	29,650
1930-----	33,898	34,342	32,640
1931-----	30,409	29,770	32,246
1932-----	34,960 ¹	34,081 ¹	37,408
1933-----	24,053 ¹	20,511 ¹	39,326
1934-----	20,319 ¹	17,131 ¹	36,973

¹ The aggregate from which this average was computed includes the Pullman Company assessment, although this was certified late as omitted property.

Such apparently anomalous results do not warrant changes in the formula for computing capital stock assessments. Equity and uniformity support the view that major changes in the method of assessment, provided it is a sound method based on objective criteria, should be avoided as far as possible. With a stable method of making the assessments, irregularities occasioned by the cycle of business activity cannot persist. A tendency for assessments to fall slowly when profits and property values decline will be compensated by a tendency for assessments to rise slowly when profits and property values climb.

As the hypothetical case suggests, the nature of the capital stock tax is such that assessments reach a minimum late in depression periods and possibly even after the upturn has begun. Likewise they move upward slowly as business improves. This is due in part to the fact that the market value of securities tends to lag behind the improvement of earnings, while during days of speculative prosperity the stock values tend to race ahead of earnings. Likewise, the weight given earnings *per se* in determining intangible corporate values by the use of moving averages tends to minimize the influence of improved current positions as the record of recent lean years is taken

TABLE 16

HYPOTHETICAL COMPUTATION OF CAPITAL STOCK ASSESSMENTS,
SHOWING POSSIBLE EFFECT OF FLUCTUATING NET EARNINGS

Year	Adjusted net earnings ¹	Computation for 1933 assessment		Computation for 1934 assessment	
		Weight	Earnings x wt.	Weight	Earnings x wt.
1928-----	\$ 47,000	1	\$ 47,000	--	-----
1929-----	60,000	1	60,000	1	\$ 60,000
1930-----	40,000	1	40,000	1	40,000
1931-----	35,000	2	70,000	1	35,000
1932-----	31,000	3	93,000	2	62,000
1933-----	32,000	--	-----	3	96,000
Total-----		8)	\$310,000	8)	\$293,000
Weighted average earnings-----			\$ 38,750		\$ 36,625
Capitalized at 7%-----		.07)	38,750	.07)	36,625
Capitalized earnings-----			\$553,500		\$523,200
Stock-bond market value or value of assets-----			\$500,000		\$520,000
		2)	1,053,500	2)	1,043,200
Full value of corporation-----			\$526,750		\$521,600
Equalized at 37%-----			.37		.37
Equalized value of corporation-----			\$195,000		\$193,000
Local assessment of tangibles and realty-----			40,000		40,000
Capital stock assessment-----			\$155,000		\$153,000

¹ Adjusted to exclude income from tax-exempt assets and to include interest paid on indebtedness for non-current expenses.

into account. There is some force to the contention of business interests that increases in taxation should lag behind improvements in business in order that trade psychology and incentives to seek profit shall not be retarded. The public generally seems to approve the lower tax levels of depression days and to resist tax increases as economic conditions improve. Public officials, on the other hand, faced with the necessity for raising increased revenues, often reflect opposite attitudes.

Increases in assessments do not necessarily represent increases in taxes, for the amount of the assessment is only one among a number of variable items entering into the determination of the amount of tax charged against any particular property-owner. The other variables are the yields of other revenue sources; the property tax needs of the governments, as represented in their levies; the extent of delinquency on prior levies; and the aggregate of assessed valuations. The influence of all these factors finds composite expression in the tax rate. Nevertheless there is a popular tendency to treat changes in amounts of assessments as indicators of changes in taxes, and to object to any given increase in an assessment on the supposition that it would lead inevitably to a proportionate increase in tax charges.

It is, therefore, especially difficult during a depression to raise the level of individual capital stock assessments, particularly if due weight is given to the difficulties and hardships inflicted upon taxpayers. This continues to be true even though in more prosperous years the same taxpayers were not adequately assessed. Even if the law permitted, fairness would forbid—due to the losses of a changed economic trend—that former tax liabilities be recomputed. Present losses, low earnings, high costs, and slim future prospects militate against sharply and immediately increasing these previously inadequate assessments to levels they should attain. Just as in the beginning of a depression there is ample reason for spreading valuation reductions over a series of years, so with the return of prosperity valuations should be gradually stepped up until they reach a proper level. The time-spread must not be too great, however, else the phase of the economic cycle may again shift before assessments are properly equated with market values and corporate fortunes. Likewise, the life of single tax administrations is too short to permit of spreading upward adjustments over long periods, for changes in personnel may bring with them changes in administrative policy. These changes may bring improvements in techniques and in the rigor of administration, or they may bring retrogressions of both. Each course is more difficult if assessments are at all times at their proper level—that is, if adjustments to basic facts are never necessary.

It certainly is no secret that all capital stock assessments in Illinois have not been determined until within the last few years on the basis of objectively demonstrable facts. The result of past laxities can be seen in the low level of many past assessments. The depression has made difficult the task of raising many of these assessments to the level required by any objective standard. Reasonable doubts can be cast on the judgment of the commission in fixing numerous assessments. It has endeavored to spread them equitably and to raise their quality. Whether the process of improvement has proceeded rapidly enough may be questioned, but any appraisal of the results should take account of the circumstance that improvement in the quality of assessments has necessitated in many instances the imposition of increases during a period when corporations were taking capital losses and suffering operating deficits or declining net incomes. For reasons already indicated, it is difficult to raise valuations faster than net incomes available for tax payments improve. There should be little doubt, however, that substantial increases in many capital stock assessments will occur in the future.

The distribution of the 1934 capital stock assessments according to size is set forth in Table 17, which shows the number and percentage of assessments made on returns and the penalty assessments for the entire State, for Cook County, and for Downstate. Only a small number of the very small assessments and none of the very large assessments are penalty assessments. The assessments made on the basis of returns are much more definitely concentrated in the first few classes than are the penalty assessments. In fact, more than one-half of all assessments made on the basis of returns are of \$1,000 or less, whereas only 21 per cent of the penalty assessments are of \$1,000

TABLE 17

DISTRIBUTION OF TAX COMMISSION CAPITAL STOCK ASSESSMENTS FOR 1934 ACCORDING TO AMOUNT

Amount of assessment ¹	Entire State ²						Cook County ²						Downstate					
	Number			Percentage			Number			Percentage			Number			Percentage		
	Total	Returns	Penalty	Total	Returns	Penalty	Total	Returns	Penalty	Total	Returns	Penalty	Total	Returns	Penalty			
\$ 0—\$ 500	720	644	76	15.6%	14.8%	1.8%	574	501	73	15.7%	13.7%	2.0%	146	143	3	20.9%	20.5%	.4%
501—1,000	756	337	419	17.4	7.8	9.6	630	225	405	17.3	6.2	11.1	126	112	14	18.0	11.0	2.0
1,001—1,500	415	166	249	9.5	3.8	5.7	348	110	238	9.5	3.0	6.5	67	56	11	9.6	8.0	1.6
1,501—2,000	205	135	70	4.7	3.1	1.6	158	93	65	4.3	2.5	1.8	47	42	5	6.7	6.0	.7
2,001—2,500	131	75	56	3.0	1.7	1.3	100	46	54	2.7	1.2	1.5	31	29	2	4.5	4.2	.3
2,501—3,000	320	55	265	7.4	1.3	6.1	279	32	247	7.7	.9	6.8	41	23	18	5.9	3.3	2.6
3,001—4,000	171	119	52	3.9	2.7	1.2	121	71	50	3.3	1.9	1.4	50	48	2	7.2	6.9	.3
4,001—5,000	105	62	43	2.4	1.4	1.0	81	40	41	2.2	1.1	1.1	24	22	2	3.4	3.1	.3
5,001—6,000	364	55	309	8.4	1.3	7.1	338	40	298	9.3	1.1	8.2	26	15	11	3.7	2.1	1.6
6,001—7,000	57	35	22	1.3	.8	.5	40	20	20	1.1	.5	.6	17	15	2	2.4	2.1	.3
7,001—8,000	43	36	7	1.0	.8	.2	33	26	7	.9	.7	.2	10	10	---	1.4	1.4	---
8,001—9,000	81	16	65	1.9	.4	1.5	72	13	59	2.0	.4	1.6	9	3	6	1.3	.4	.9
9,001—10,000	23	16	7	.5	.4	1.1	18	11	7	.5	.3	.2	5	5	---	.7	.7	---
10,001—15,000	379	56	323	8.7	1.3	7.4	351	39	312	9.6	1.1	8.5	28	17	11	4.0	2.4	1.6
15,001—20,000	91	33	58	2.1	.8	1.3	77	20	57	2.1	.5	1.6	14	13	1	2.0	1.9	.1
20,001—25,000	78	12	66	1.8	.3	1.5	71	6	65	2.0	.2	1.8	7	6	1	1.0	.9	.1
25,001—30,000	104	9	95	2.4	.2	2.2	93	6	87	2.6	.2	2.4	11	3	8	1.6	.5	1.1
30,001—35,000	33	9	24	.8	.2	.6	30	6	24	.8	.2	.6	3	3	---	.4	.4	---
35,001—40,000	19	7	12	.4	.1	.3	19	7	12	.5	.2	.3	---	---	---	---	---	---
40,001—45,000	33	6	27	.7	.1	.6	33	6	27	.9	.2	.7	---	---	---	---	---	---
45,001—50,000	10	4	6	.2	.1	1.1	9	4	5	.2	.1	1.1	1	---	1	1	---	.1
50,001—100,000	115	25	90	2.7	.6	2.1	103	15	88	2.8	.4	2.4	12	10	2	1.7	1.4	.3
100,001—500,000	77	27	50	1.8	.6	1.2	61	14	47	1.6	.3	1.3	16	13	3	2.3	1.9	.4
500,001—1,000,000	9	4	5	.2	.1	.1	7	2	5	.2	.1	.1	2	2	---	.3	.3	---
1,000,001—5,000,000	11	10	1	.1	.1	---	5	4	1	.1	.1	---	6	6	---	.9	.9	---
5,000,001—10,000,000	1	1	---	.1	.1	---	1	1	---	.1	.1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Total	4,351	1,954	2,397	100.0	44.9	55.1	3,652	1,358	2,294	100.0	37.2	62.8	699	596	103	100.0	85.3	14.7

¹ Note changing size of class interval.

² This table includes the Pullman Company assessment, which was certified late, but does not include Cook County insurance companies.

or less. Half the penalty assessments are for \$4,000 or less, but these brackets include 78 per cent of the number based on returns.

For comparative purposes Tables 18 and 19 show the size distribution of the assessments for several years. As might be expected, the number and percentage of small assessments increased in 1934. The percentage of assessments of \$5,000 and less however is smaller than in 1932 and 1928. In those years there was, relatively to 1934, a greater concentration of assessments between \$5,000 and \$25,000.

Table 20 shows the 30 largest assessments for each of four years. The highest single assessments in 1933 and 1934 were approximately half as great as the highest in 1928 and 1932. The highest 30 assessments in 1934 made up 55 per cent of the total amount of capital stock assessment and 52 per cent in 1933, compared with 86 per cent in 1932 and 77 per cent in 1928. The highest 10 assessments in 1934 represented 41 per cent of the aggregate amount of assessments, whereas the highest 10 in 1932 represented 77 per cent and in 1928, 62 per cent. These changes reflect (1) the profound effects of depression upon the earnings and financial position of business enterprises, and (2) the vigorous efforts of the Tax Commission to list all corporations subject to its jurisdiction. Whereas previous commissions depended upon a few very large assessments to make up the bulk of the aggregate assessed valuation, this Commission has tried to supplement the large assessments with a comprehensive enumeration of smaller enterprises. This policy accounts for the doubling in the number of assessed corporations between 1932 and 1934³³—a development which appears all the more noteworthy when it is considered that 1932 assessments were computed from earnings and market values through 1931, a year of comparatively mild depression, whereas assessments of 1934 give much weight to corporate earnings and market values through 1933, a year of deepest depression.

Collections on Tax Commission Capital Stock Assessments

No matter how equitable assessments may be, if the taxes levied are not fully collected on the basis of those assessments, the burden of supporting government soon becomes inequitable. For this reason payments made upon the capital stock assessments are of great importance. The work of assessment is futile and wasted to the extent that taxes are not collected. Unfortunately the Tax Commission has no authority in the matter of collections; that responsibility rests on local officers. Statistics of the collection of capital stock taxes give some rough indication of the effectiveness of assessments. The important consideration in this connection is not so much the amounts collected, since this is influenced by the widely varying local tax rates as well as by the size of assessment, but in the number and proportion of the assessments upon which the taxes are paid. Because of tax rate differences, comparisons of amounts collected in particular districts would help little toward an appraisal of the assessment itself. For this reason an analysis of capital stock payments has been made

³³ The actual change was from 2,224 to 4,351 assessments. Cf. Table 19.

TABLE 18

CUMULATED DISTRIBUTION OF NUMBER OF TAX COMMISSION CAPITAL STOCK ASSESSMENTS CLASSIFIED
ACCORDING TO SIZE OF ASSESSMENTS FOR 1928, 1932, 1933, and 1934¹

Amount of assessment ²		1928		1932		1933		1934	
		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
\$ 500 and less	-----	167	4.8%	245	11.0%	452	11.5%	720	16.6%
1,000 "	-----	747	21.1	817	36.7	1,051	26.7	1,476	34.0
1,500 "	-----	1,209	34.1	988	44.4	1,399	35.5	1,891	43.5
2,000 "	-----	1,456	41.0	1,254	56.4	1,580	40.1	2,096	48.2
2,500 "	-----	1,642	46.2	1,368	61.5	1,696	43.0	2,227	51.2
3,000 "	-----	2,001	56.3	1,490	67.0	2,040	51.7	2,547	58.6
4,000 "	-----	2,205	62.0	1,618	72.8	2,187	55.4	2,718	62.5
5,000 "	-----	2,386	67.1	1,768	79.5	2,297	58.2	2,823	64.9
6,000 "	-----	2,652	74.6	1,809	81.3	2,644	67.0	3,187	73.3
7,000 "	-----	2,712	76.3	1,904	85.6	2,709	68.6	3,244	74.6
8,000 "	-----	2,791	78.5	1,934	86.9	2,764	70.0	3,287	75.6
9,000 "	-----	2,893	81.4	1,966	88.3	2,852	72.2	3,368	77.5
10,000 "	-----	2,957	83.2	2,029	91.1	2,888	73.1	3,391	78.0
15,000 "	-----	3,198	90.0	2,089	93.8	3,284	83.1	3,770	86.7
20,000 "	-----	3,288	92.5	2,119	95.1	3,393	85.9	3,861	88.8
25,000 "	-----	3,339	93.9	2,138	96.0	3,497	88.5	3,939	90.6
30,000 "	-----	3,386	95.2	2,148	96.5	3,620	91.6	4,043	93.0
35,000 "	-----	3,401	95.6	2,156	96.9	3,655	92.5	4,076	93.8
40,000 "	-----	3,420	96.1	2,161	97.1	3,669	92.9	4,095	94.2
45,000 "	-----	3,430	96.4	2,163	97.2	3,696	93.6	4,128	94.9
50,000 "	-----	3,441	96.7	2,179	97.9	3,706	93.9	4,138	95.1
100,000 "	-----	3,499	98.3	2,196	98.7	3,838	97.3	4,253	97.8
500,000 "	-----	3,538	99.4	2,212	99.4	3,922	99.4	4,330	99.6
1,000,000 "	-----	3,542	99.5	2,215	99.5	3,936	99.8	4,339	99.8
5,000,000 "	-----	3,552	99.8	2,222	99.8	3,946	99.9	4,350	99.9
10,000,000 "	-----	3,555	99.9	2,224	99.9	3,947	100.0	4,351	100.0
20,000,000 "	-----	3,557	100.0	2,225	100.0	3,947	100.0	4,351	100.0

¹ This table includes assessments of the Pullman Company, which was certified late for 1932, 1933, and 1934, but it does not include Cook County insurance company assessments for 1933 and 1934.

² Note changing size of class intervals.

TABLE 19
DISTRIBUTION OF THE TAX COMMISSION CAPITAL STOCK ASSESSMENT OF CORPORATIONS ACCORDING TO AMOUNT

ASSESSMENT YEARS 1928, 1932, 1933, 1934¹

Amount of assessment ²	Entire State				Cook County				Downstate			
	1928	1932	1933	1934	1928	1932	1933	1934	1928	1932	1933	1934
0—	167	245	452	720	138	189	331	574	29	56	121	146
501—	580	572	599	756	394	440	493	630	186	132	106	126
1,001—	462	171	348	415	350	116	289	348	112	55	59	67
1,501—	247	266	181	205	147	200	141	158	100	66	40	47
2,001—	186	114	116	131	120	72	76	100	66	42	40	31
2,501—	359	122	344	320	275	89	292	279	84	33	52	41
3,001—	204	128	147	171	131	92	111	121	73	36	36	50
4,001—	181	150	110	105	117	116	79	81	64	34	31	24
5,001—	266	41	347	364	196	22	304	338	70	19	43	26
6,001—	60	95	65	57	36	85	40	40	24	10	25	17
7,001—	79	30	55	43	58	15	43	33	21	15	12	10
8,001—	102	32	88	81	79	27	74	18	23	5	14	9
9,001—	64	63	36	23	48	53	23	18	16	10	13	5
10,001—	241	60	396	379	186	43	352	351	55	17	44	28
15,001—	90	30	109	91	60	22	90	77	30	8	19	14
20,001—	51	19	104	78	35	16	91	71	16	3	13	7
25,001—	47	10	123	104	39	4	108	93	8	6	15	11
30,001—	15	8	35	33	14	4	31	30	1	4	4	3
35,001—	19	5	14	19	14	3	10	19	5	2	4	—
40,001—	10	2	27	33	7	1	24	33	3	1	3	—
45,001—	11	16	10	10	9	9	6	9	2	7	4	1
50,001—	58	17	132	115	46	10	118	103	12	7	14	12
100,001—	39	16	84	77	21	3	63	61	18	13	21	16
500,001—	4	3	14	9	1	1	10	7	3	2	4	2
1,000,001—	10	7	9	11	5	2	3	5	5	5	6	6
5,000,001—	3	2	2	1	3	2	2	1	—	—	—	—
10,000,001—	2	1	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	3,557	2,225	3,947	4,351	2,531	1,637	3,204	3,652	1,026	588	743	699

TABLE 19—Continued

Amount of assessment ²		Entire State				Cook County				Downstate			
		1928	1932	1933	1934	1928	1932	1933	1934	1928	1932	1933	1934
<i>Percentage of total number:</i>													
0—	500	4.8%	11.0%	11.5%	16.6%	5.4%	11.6%	10.3%	15.7%	2.8%	9.5%	16.3%	20.9%
501—	1,000	16.3	25.7	15.2	17.4	15.6	26.9	15.4	17.3	18.1	22.4	14.3	18.0
1,001—	1,500	13.0	7.7	8.8	9.5	13.8	7.1	9.0	9.5	10.9	9.4	7.9	9.6
1,501—	2,000	6.9	12.0	4.6	4.7	5.8	12.2	4.4	4.3	10.0	11.2	5.4	6.7
2,001—	2,500	5.2	5.1	2.9	3.0	4.7	4.4	2.4	2.7	6.4	7.1	5.4	4.5
2,501—	3,000	10.1	5.5	8.7	7.4	10.9	5.4	9.1	7.7	8.2	5.6	7.0	5.9
3,001—	4,000	5.7	5.8	3.7	3.9	5.2	5.6	3.5	3.3	7.1	6.1	4.8	7.2
4,001—	5,000	5.1	6.7	2.8	2.4	4.6	7.1	2.5	2.2	6.2	5.8	4.2	3.4
5,001—	6,000	7.5	1.8	8.8	8.4	7.7	1.3	9.5	9.3	6.8	3.3	5.8	3.7
6,001—	7,000	1.7	4.3	1.6	1.3	1.4	5.2	1.2	1.1	2.3	1.7	3.4	2.4
7,001—	8,000	2.2	1.3	1.4	1.0	2.3	.9	1.3	.9	2.0	2.8	1.6	1.4
8,001—	9,000	2.9	1.4	2.2	1.9	3.1	1.7	2.3	2.0	2.2	.8	1.9	1.3
9,001—	10,000	1.8	2.8	.9	.5	1.9	3.2	.7	.5	1.5	1.7	1.8	.7
10,001—	15,000	6.8	2.7	10.0	8.7	7.3	2.6	11.0	9.6	5.4	2.9	5.9	4.0
15,001—	20,000	2.5	1.3	2.8	2.1	2.4	1.3	2.8	2.1	2.9	1.4	2.6	2.0
20,001—	25,000	1.4	.9	2.6	1.8	1.4	1.0	2.8	2.0	1.6	.5	1.7	1.0
25,001—	30,000	1.3	.5	3.1	2.4	1.5	.2	3.4	2.6	.8	1.0	2.0	1.6
30,001—	35,000	.4	.4	.9	.8	.6	.2	1.0	.8	.1	.7	.5	.4
35,001—	40,000	.5	.2	.4	.4	.6	.2	.3	.5	.5	.3	.5	---
40,001—	45,000	.3	.1	.7	.7	.3	.1	.7	.9	.3	.2	.4	---
45,001—	50,000	.3	.7	.3	.2	.4	.6	.2	.2	.2	1.2	.5	.1
50,001—	100,000	1.6	.8	3.4	2.7	1.8	.6	3.7	2.8	1.2	1.2	1.9	1.7
100,001—	500,000	1.1	.7	2.0	1.8	.8	.2	2.0	1.6	1.7	2.2	3.0	2.3
500,001—	1,000,000	.1	.1	.4	.2	.1	.1	.3	.2	.3	.3	.5	.3
1,000,001—	5,000,000	.3	.3	.2	.1	.2	.1	.1	.1	.5	.9	.7	.9
5,000,001—	10,000,000	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	---	---	---	---
10,000,001—	20,000,000	.1	.1	---	---	.1	.1	---	.1	---	---	---	---
Total	-----	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

¹ This table includes assessments of the Pullman Company, which was certified late for 1932, 1933, and 1934, but it does not include Cook County insurance company assessments for 1933 and 1934.

² Note changing size of class intervals.

TABLE 20

30 LARGEST CAPITAL STOCK ASSESSMENTS BY THE TAX COMMISSION, IN AMOUNTS AND IN TERMS OF CUMULATED PERCENTAGES OF ALL TAX COMMISSION CAPITAL STOCK ASSESSMENTS.¹

Assessment years 1928, 1932, 1933, and 1934

Rank order	1928		1932		1933		1934	
	Amount (thousands)	Cumulated percentage	Amount (thousands)	Cumulated percentage	Amount (thousands)	Cumulated percentage	Amount (thousands)	Cumulated percentage
1-----	\$16,450.0	13.5%	\$18,570.0	23.9%	\$8,542.2	9.0%	\$7,613.7	8.6%
2-----	15,495.0	26.3	10,000.0	36.7	4,503.7	13.7	4,203.4	13.4
3-----	8,500.0	33.3	9,100.0	48.4	4,300.0	18.3	3,900.0	17.8
4-----	7,625.0	39.5	4,500.0	54.2	3,822.0	22.3	3,700.6	22.0
5-----	7,125.0	45.4	4,400.0	59.9	3,710.4	26.2	3,474.0	25.9
6-----	4,500.0	49.1	3,750.0	64.7	3,331.4	29.7	3,379.9	29.7
7-----	4,100.0	52.5	3,400.0	69.1	2,392.3	32.2	3,185.0	33.3
8-----	3,847.0	55.6	3,300.0	73.3	2,330.0	34.7	2,924.4	36.6
9-----	3,650.0	58.6	2,000.0	75.9	2,205.0	37.0	2,392.7	39.3
10-----	3,475.0	61.5	1,072.0	77.3	1,880.4	39.0	1,845.0	41.4
11-----	2,750.0	63.7	1,000.0	78.5	1,233.6	40.3	1,236.2	42.8
12-----	2,500.0	65.8	950.0	79.8	864.0	41.2	1,221.0	44.2
13-----	2,300.0	67.7	900.0	80.9	858.9	42.1	925.2	45.2
14-----	2,243.0	69.5	500.0	81.6	843.7	43.0	825.6	46.2
15-----	1,250.0	70.6	450.0	82.1	768.5	43.8	727.0	47.0
16-----	930.0	71.3	375.0	82.6	740.0	44.6	610.5	47.7
17-----	850.0	72.0	350.0	83.1	638.2	45.3	559.3	48.3
18-----	650.0	72.6	350.0	83.5	610.5	45.9	555.0	49.0
19-----	600.0	73.1	307.0	83.9	600.2	46.5	555.0	49.6
20-----	500.0	73.5	300.0	84.3	555.0	47.1	555.0	50.2
21-----	454.0	73.8	250.0	84.6	555.0	47.7	527.2	50.8
22-----	420.0	74.2	240.0	84.9	555.0	48.3	456.9	51.3
23-----	410.0	74.5	208.0	85.2	555.0	48.9	456.1	51.8
24-----	401.0	74.9	200.0	85.5	532.2	49.4	447.3	52.3
25-----	375.0	75.2	163.0	85.7	527.2	50.0	440.0	52.8
26-----	354.0	75.5	148.0	85.9	459.3	50.5	395.8	53.3
27-----	350.0	75.7	125.0	86.0	426.7	50.9	388.5	53.7
28-----	340.0	76.0	120.0	86.2	379.5	51.3	324.9	54.1
29-----	331.0	76.3	115.0	86.3	373.7	51.7	320.9	54.5
30-----	313.0	76.6	100.0	86.4	367.5	52.1	305.2	54.8
	\$93,088.0	76.6	\$67,243.0	86.4	\$49,461.1	52.1	\$48,451.3	54.8

¹ Cook County insurance companies are not included in the figures for 1933 and 1934. The Pullman Company assessments, although certified late for 1932, 1933, and 1934, are included.

upon the basis of the number and amount of the assessments upon which taxes were paid.

A summary of the Tax Commission Downstate capital stock assessments for 1933 and 1934, classified as to number and amount of assessments upon which taxes were collected, is shown in Table 21. The data show that 428 Downstate companies paid in full or in part the taxes on their 1934 assessments. This represented 61 per cent of the 698 Downstate assessments made by the Tax Commission.³⁴ The amount of the 1934 assessments on which the taxes were paid was \$23,691,778, or 92 per cent of the total Downstate assessment for that year. In 1933, the number and amount of assessments upon which taxes were paid was somewhat larger, but the proportions were slightly less. Collections were made on 58 per cent of the number and on 84 per cent of amounts assessed for 1933.

Table 22 shows the distribution of Downstate counties according to the percentage of collections on capital stock assessments certified by the Tax Commission. The percentage collected applies (1) to the number of assessments which were certified and the number upon which all or a very large part of the taxes were paid, and (2) to the amount of the assessments certified upon which the taxes were paid. Over one-third of the counties collected all of the taxes on all of the assessments certified to them in both years. The rest of the counties vary considerably in the amount and number of assessments upon which taxes were collected; however, over two-thirds of the counties collected more than 50 per cent of the number and amounts certified to them. Due to the small number of assessments in many counties, failure to collect one assessment greatly influences the percentage collected. An encouraging fact is brought out by consideration of the number of counties which collected nothing on the capital stock assessments certified to them: 15 counties collected on none of the capital stock assessments certified to them in 1933, whereas there were only six counties reporting no collections on 1934 assessments. This reduction is even more significant when it is considered that local officers have had a year longer to collect on the 1933 assessments.

A separate study has been made of penalty assessments in order to appraise their effectiveness. Penalty assessments have a two-fold objective: (1) to bring in revenue from corporations which would otherwise be omitted from the capital stock tax rolls merely because they neglected or refused to file returns, and (2) to coerce corporations to make returns. If taxes on penalty assessments are rarely collected, the system is not effective for either purpose. The data for Downstate capital stock valuations, summarized in Table 23, show that collections on penalty assessments for 1933 and 1934 are much smaller, in proportion to number and amount, than collections on assessments based upon returns. For 1933, the taxes were collected on 31 per cent of the penalty assessments compared with 65 per cent of the assessments based on returns; collections covered 8 per cent of the amount of penalty assessments, compared with 92 per cent of the amount of regular assessments. For 1934, the taxes were collected

³⁴ Although 699 assessments were certified to Downstate counties, one was reported to duplicate an assessment certified to Cook County. Cf. *supra*, p. 111, Table 14.

TABLE 21

COLLECTIONS ON CAPITAL STOCK ASSESSED BY THE TAX COMMISSION IN DOWNSTATE COUNTIES:
ASSESSMENT YEARS 1933 AND 1934¹

County	Assessment year 1933						Assessment year 1934					
	Paid assessments			Unpaid assessments			Paid assessments			Unpaid assessments		
	No. of assessments	Total amount of assessments	Percentage of county total		No. of assessments	Total amount of assessments	No. of assessments	Total amount of assessments	Percentage of county total		No. of assessments	Total amount of assessments
			Number	Amount					Number	Amount		
Adams	1	\$ 3,331,375	5.6%	97.6%	17	\$ 81,800	12	\$ 3,400,425	70.6%	99.1%	5	\$ 31,115
Alexander	9	63,950	100.0	100.0	1	---	6	46,025	85.7	98.8	1	550
Bond	3	17,300	75.0	93.3	3	1,250	3	15,950	75.0	91.0	1	1,575
Boone	---	---	---	---	1	7,025	1	1,225	33.3	14.8	2	7,050
Bureau	3	3,575	75.0	74.9	1	1,200	2	2,275	66.7	49.3	1	2,335
Carroll	6	263,848	85.7	68.2	1	123,257 ²	5	246,475	83.3	99.9	1	175
Cass	3	4,900	100.0	100.0	---	---	3	4,875	100.0	100.0	---	---
Champaign ³	18	25,225	81.8	74.6	4	8,575	14	13,748	73.7	74.1	5	4,452 ⁴
Christian	---	---	---	---	1	175	1	100	100.0	100.0	---	---
Clark	3	26,125	75.0	96.0	1	1,075	2	9,225	66.7	41.7	1	12,875
Clay	---	---	---	---	2	2,750	---	---	---	---	1	350
Coles	6	67,550	100.0	100.0	---	---	6	38,025	100.0	100.0	---	---
Crawford	5	11,335	83.3	89.2	1 ⁵	1,365	4	7,100	100.0	100.0	---	---
Cumberland	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	325	100.0	100.0	---	---
DeKalb	3	110,050	33.3	85.1	6 ⁶	19,235	3	98,975	60.0	92.8	2	7,700
DeWitt	2	269,280	100.0	71.7	---	106,145 ⁷	1	98,600	33.3	33.2	2 ⁵	198,200
DuPage	6	21,625	22.2	11.2	21	172,000	4	39,825	14.3	6.4	24	583,175
Edgar	---	---	---	---	1	13,325	---	---	---	---	1	5,625
Edwards	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Effingham	4	5,350	80.0	51.6	1	5,025 ⁸	1	2,100	100.0	100.0	---	---
Fayette	---	---	---	---	1	33,300	1	825	50.0	27.7	1	2,150
Ford	2	18,900	100.0	100.0	---	---	1	2,775	100.0	100.0	---	---
Franklin	---	575	---	2.6	7 ⁹	21,700	2	1,725	66.7	67.6	1	825
Fulton	2	9,100	100.0	100.0	---	---	2	5,950	66.7	94.1	1	375
Hancock	5	72,950	83.3	98.2	1	1,325	5	30,275	83.3	95.9	1	1,300

TABLE 21—Continued

County	Assessment year 1933						Assessment year 1934					
	Paid assessments			Unpaid assessments			Paid assessments			Unpaid assessments		
	No. of assessments	Total amount of assessments	Percentage of county total		No. of assessments	Total amount of assessments	No. of assessments	Total amount of assessments	Percentage of county total		No. of assessments	Total amount of assessments
			Number	Amount					Number	Amount		
Pike-----	2	1,375	100.0	100.0	-----	-----	2	2,120	66.7	27.6	1	5,550
Pulaski-----	2	1,400	100.0	100.0	-----	-----	2	975	100.0	100.0	-----	-----
Putnam-----	1	225	100.0	100.0	-----	-----	1	200	100.0	100.0	-----	-----
Randolph-----	1	1,225	100.0	100.0	-----	-----	1	190	100.0	100.0	-----	-----
Richland-----	1	4,550	100.0	100.0	-----	-----	2	10,125	66.7	54.9	1	8,325
Rock Island-----	19	1,014,860	63.3	82.4	11	217,215	13	934,840	52.0	86.3	12	148,300
Saline-----	4	7,060	40.0	6.2	6 ¹⁵	106,415	4	5,230	66.7	13.3	2 ¹⁴	34,175
Sangamon-----	20	810,675	71.4	96.4	8	30,325	30	87,185	76.9	63.1	9	50,925
Schuyler-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	175	1	185	50.0	33.3	1	370
Scott-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	475	1	3,900	100.0	100.0	-----	-----
Stark-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	550	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
St. Clair-----	25 ¹⁷	1,825,300	55.6	90.2	20	198,300	15 ¹⁶	1,552,425	35.7	96.7	27	53,240
Stephenson-----	15	111,010	93.8	97.6	1 ¹⁸	2,775	12	120,230	92.3	98.9	1	1,350
Tazewell-----	8	338,825	88.9	94.7	1	18,875 ¹⁹	7	690,010	87.5	99.9	1	850
Union-----	1	825	50.0	6.9	1	11,100	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Vermilion-----	5	10,900	50.0	46.5	5 ²⁰	12,525	3	4,355	37.5	31.7	5	9,380
Wabash-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	3	45,775	2	52,080	100.0	100.0	-----	-----
Warren-----	3	5,625	75.0	12.8	1	38,325	2	2,185	66.7	33.0	1	4,440
Washington-----	2	3,200	100.0	100.0	-----	-----	2	2,485	100.0	100.0	-----	-----
Wayne-----	1	1,125	100.0	100.0	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
White-----	3	10,975	75.0	94.8	1	600	2	2,515	66.7	69.6	1	1,100
Whiteside-----	4	13,075	66.7	31.4	2	28,525	3	15,280	75.0	93.3	1	1,100
Will-----	13	4,614,050	54.2	97.8	11	105,050	7	4,277,845	38.9	98.6	11	61,815
Williamson-----	2	15,325	50.0	10.2	2	134,600 ²¹	2	8,900	50.0	47.0	2	10,050
Winnebago-----	16	663,575	42.1	61.2	22	421,270	19	180,610	57.6	68.9	14	81,550
Woodford-----	1	725	100.0	100.0	-----	-----	1	3,725	100.0	100.0	-----	-----
Downstate ¹³ -----	431	\$24,629,557	58.0	84.3	312	\$ 4,583,253	428	\$23,691,778	61.3	91.7	270	\$2,146,692

- ¹ Amounts shown in this table represent the assessed valuations, not the amount of the taxes paid or unpaid. The table is based on answers to a questionnaire sent to county treasurers in November, 1935. Counties not listed had no Tax Commission capital stock assessments in either year.
- ² Reduction by the court accounts for \$114,782 of the amount listed as unpaid.
- ³ \$6,400 deducted from county total as published for 1934 as a reduction in one assessment was made before certification.
- ⁴ \$2,227 listed as unpaid was amount considered to be a reduction by court on two assessments.
- ⁵ There was a negligible payment upon one of the assessments included here. The proportionate amount upon which payment was made is included in the paid amount of assessments.
- ⁶ One assessment of \$6,660 included here as unpaid was abated by the court.
- ⁷ \$106,145 listed as unpaid was amount of reduction by the court.
- ⁸ One assessment of \$5,025 included here as unpaid was abated in the court.
- ⁹ Three assessments listed as not paid had a very small proportion of the assessment paid.
- ¹⁰ \$16,375 listed as unpaid was amount of a reduction by the court.
- ¹¹ \$1,475 listed as unpaid was reduction on one assessment and \$9,350 represents two assessments which were cancelled by the court.
- ¹² Two assessments listed as not paid were listed as part paid on the return from the treasurer.
- ¹³ One assessment of \$5,550 is omitted from the McHenry County total in 1934, as an assessment of the same corporation was reported to have been certified in Cook County.
- ¹⁴ Two assessments marked unpaid have been partly paid; that proportion of assessment that has been paid is included in the paid assessments.
- ¹⁵ Four assessments listed as unpaid have had a small part paid on them; the proportion paid has been included in the paid amount of assessment.
- ¹⁶ Three assessments were objected to and partly paid, but the objection may have been on the rate, so these have been considered paid in full.
- ¹⁷ Four of the assessments listed as paid have not been entirely paid; part in dispute is small comparatively; possibly is a rate dispute, so has been considered as fully paid for purposes of this table.
- ¹⁸ One assessment of \$2,775 included here as unpaid was abated by the court.
- ¹⁹ \$10,175 of the amount listed as unpaid was a reduction on two assessments.
- ²⁰ One assessment of \$5,150 included here as unpaid was enjoined from collection by the court.
- ²¹ \$104.075 listed as unpaid was amount of two reductions by the court.

TABLE 22

DISTRIBUTION OF DOWNSTATE COUNTIES ACCORDING TO PER-
CENTAGE OF TAX COMMISSION CAPITAL STOCK ASSESS-
MENTS COLLECTED FOR 1933 AND 1934

Percentage collected	Number of counties			
	Based on number of assessments		Based on amount of assessments	
	1933	1934	1933	1934
100%-----	30	29	29	29
90% or more, but under 100%-----	2	1	13	19
80% or more, but under 90%-----	8	7	4	5
70% or more, but under 80%-----	7	9	4	4
60% or more, but under 70%-----	3	17	4	6
50% or more, but under 60%-----	12	7	3	2
40% or more, but under 50%-----	4	3	3	3
30% or more, but under 40%-----	3	6	1	5
20% or more, but under 30%-----	2	--	2	3
10% or more, but under 20%-----	--	1	4	3
More than 0%, but under 10%-----	1	--	5	1
0-----	15	6	15	6
Total ¹ -----	87	86	87	86

¹ No capital stock assessments were made in the other Downstate counties by the Tax Commission.

on but 25 per cent of the number of penalty assessments compared with 68 per cent of the assessments based upon returns; the amounts of the assessments on which collections were made were again 8 per cent of the aggregate amount of penalty assessments, compared with 97 per cent of the amount of ordinary assessments.

This poor showing in the collections upon penalty assessments is to be expected as long as the existing system of decentralized tax administration continues: corporations which are delinquent in filing returns are also likely to be delinquent in paying their taxes. They wait to be sued upon their penalty assessments. Local collecting officers are frequently lax in seeking payment, partly because the capital stock tax is sometimes viewed as a special kind of tax rather than a part of the general property tax akin to the charges imposed upon individual property-owners. The nature and basis of the tax are not widely understood; authority to require payment is sometimes confused and the collector occasionally misled by specious claims made by the delinquents. The Tax Commission itself is seldom called upon for help in explaining or enforcing its legal assessments. The most encouraging fact about penalty assessments is that they have decreased in number and in relative importance upon the assessment roll. This development indicates that vigorous and straightforward

assessment administration, with such support as the Tax Commission has found it possible to give to collectors, can do much to induce corporations generally to file returns.

If the number and relative importance of penalty assessments continues to decline, the collection record upon such assessments may be expected to become progressively worse unless there is some marked change in collection administration. This result will follow from the fact that the companies which will persist in their refusal to file returns will be those which are least likely to pay taxes on penalty assessments until coerced by court action or other statutory collection procedures. Those corporations which have paid on penalty assessments in the past are likely to file returns in the future. The apparent worsening of penalty collections between 1933 and 1934 is therefore not alarming, especially since the percentage of the amount of penalty assessments on which collections were made remained constant. It would be alarming only if there had been no reduction in the number and relative importance of penalty assessments upon the tax roll.

The reasons given by county treasurers for the non-collection of taxes on penalty assessments are numerous. Primary importance attaches to reasons involving the courts. In many instances the courts have cancelled or reduced assessments with scant comprehension of the law. For example, one court declared an assessment void because the corporation had already paid its franchise tax to the secretary

TABLE 23

SUMMARY OF COLLECTIONS ON TAX COMMISSION CAPITAL STOCK ASSESSMENTS IN DOWNSTATE COUNTIES

ASSESSMENT YEARS 1933 AND 1934

	Assessments of 1933		Assessments of 1934	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount ¹
Assessments made on returns				
Paid in full or part.....	385	\$24,424,573	402	\$23,570,698
Unpaid.....	211	2,217,722	194	788,712
Total.....	596	\$26,642,295	596	\$24,359,410
Penalty assessments				
Paid.....	46	\$ 204,409	25	\$ 121,080
Unpaid.....	101	2,366,106	77	1,357,980
Total.....	147	\$ 2,570,515	102	\$ 1,479,060
All Downstate assessments				
Paid.....	431	\$24,628,982	427	\$23,691,778
Unpaid.....	312	4,583,828	271	2,146,692
Total.....	743	\$29,212,810	698 ²	\$25,838,470

¹ The amounts represent the assessed valuations, not the taxes charged.

² Although 699 assessments were certified to Downstate counties, one was reported to have been duplicated in Cook County. Cf. *supra*, p. 111.

of state.³⁵ Another court, without taking evidence, dismissed a case because the defendant's attorney alleged the tax to be illegal. The judge is reported to have declared that he was certain the allegation would not have been made had the tax not been illegal in fact. It is not the intention of the Commission to question either the decisions of the courts or their authority to adjudicate tax cases. The Commission does suggest that the court should have before it all pertinent information concerning the method by which the assessment was computed before reaching a decision. In many cases the taxpayer has not asked for a review of his assessment by the Tax Commission during the period provided and probably has no legal right to request a subsequent judicial review of his assessment.³⁶ In most instances the Tax Commission is not notified that its valuations are being questioned in the courts, but wherever contests arise the Commission is both ready and willing to defend its assessments in court.³⁷ It would be desirable, too, if an assistant attorney-general could be permanently assigned to the Tax Commission both to defend these cases and to assist local officers in the collection of the taxes.

In a few instances no collections were made because the company against which the assessment was made had gone out of business or could not be found. Doubtless such cases arise where the corporation has not been certified for dissolution to the secretary of state. At the present time the secretary of state is making a check on such corporations and with his revised list such situations should be avoided in the future. A few cases of non-payment occurred because the company was insolvent and had no property to satisfy tax claims. If such was the case at the time the assessment was made the corporation returns would probably have indicated it, and if bankruptcy occurred later, tax liens are junior only to such incumbrances as were created before the collector received the tax books.³⁸ Insolvency may also account for failure to file returns and the non-collection of penalty assessments. These errors should not be repeated from year to year.

³⁵ The confusion which the capital stock tax creates for many taxpayers is illustrated by the fact that the Tax Commission frequently receives with the capital stock returns checks in payment of the corporation franchise tax, in spite of the fact that the blank returns, when distributed, are accompanied by a letter from the Tax Commission stating expressly that the capital stock tax is not the same tax as the corporation franchise tax administered by the secretary of state. On the corporation franchise tax, cf. *supra*, Table 9.

³⁶ Cf. *supra*, p. 75, and *infra*, at pp. 514-522, the digests of *People ex rel. Brittain v. Outwater*, 360 Ill. 621; *People v. Illinois Women's Athletic Club*, 360 Ill. 577; *People ex rel. McDonough v. Schmuhl*, 359 Ill. 446 (all three cases decided in 1935).

³⁷ Cf. the following letter from the Tax Commission to Mr. Phillip H. Treacy, assistant State's attorney of Cook County, January 6, 1936:

"We are writing this letter to confirm the statements which Mr. Leland made to you concerning the willingness of the Tax Commission to assist in defending its capital stock assessments in actions brought by you or defended by you in Cook County courts.

"It has been the policy of the Tax Commission and we who have been its members to assist in every way possible in the collection of capital stock assessments made by us. This assistance will consist of furnishing a complete record of any case, facts upon which the assessments are based, and a stenographic report of any hearings and any detailed explanation of our methods and procedures. Any time the capital stock assessment is in litigation, we will be happy if you will call our office and allow us to present these facts.

"We think that our assessments are properly made in the beginning and are glad to defend them. The only thing that we will not do is to authorize our employees to consent to compromises. We feel that any reductions, if justified, should be made by the courts and not by our employees or representatives. We are making this a matter of record so that you will know that our policy is one of cooperation."

³⁸ *Cooper v. Corbin*, 105 Ill. 224 (1883); *Loeber v. Leininger*, 175 Ill. 487 (1898); *Jack v. Weinenett*, 115 Ill. 105 (1885); *Saup v. Morgan*, 108 Ill. 326 (1884).

Several cemetery corporations claimed exemption on the ground that the law provides for such exemption. The law provides for the exemption of all lands used exclusively as graveyards or grounds for burying the dead.³⁹ Other special provisions exempt perpetual-care trust funds or the property of certain cemetery corporations operating under special charters received before 1870.⁴⁰ Exemption provisions do not apply, however, to the capital stock of cemetery corporations conducted for profit. The courts have held that the capital stock of such companies is not exempt from taxation as it may have a value distinct from the value of the real estate and tangible property.⁴¹

In one or two cases no record of the extension of assessments could be found, although certification had been made by the Tax Commission. The responsibility for such cases lies directly in the hands of the county officials, as do cases where the taxpayers refuse to pay the tax assessed, though in a few instances additional powers may be necessary in order to expedite the collection of these taxes.

Cook County collections have been treated separately from those in Downstate counties because the number of assessments involved made impossible a complete check of each tax payment and because collections are six months behind those in other counties. Two groups of corporations were selected as samples for the study of collections in Cook County. One consists of all those Cook County corporations which had capital stock assessments above \$100,000 in 1934; the other comprises a random sample of Cook County corporations which had capital stock assessments under \$100,000 in 1934. Collections on the capital stock assessments of these companies for 1932 and 1933 were traced in the warrant books of the county treasurer. Collections for 1934 had not been entered in the books at this time so that no check could be made on them. Collections in the preceding years are tabulated separately for the two groups of companies.

While the corporations assessed at more than \$100,000 in 1934 represented only a little more than 1 per cent of the total number of assessments, they represented over 40 per cent of the amount of the 1934 Cook County capital stock assessments by the Tax Commission. Collections on this selected group are shown in Table 24 for 1933 and in Table 25 for 1932. Within this group, payments were comparatively large for those companies assessed upon returns filed with the Commission. Approximately two-thirds of the number and amount of these assessments were paid. The number of penalty assessments in the group was about the same as the assessments made upon returns, but the number and amount of collections were comparatively very small. Only 18 per cent of the number of penalty assessments were paid in full or in part, and only 5 per cent of the amount of the assessments. The table shows that in this selected group as a whole, 40 per cent of the companies paid their capital stock taxes in full or in part. Taxes were paid on about 56 per cent of the amount of the assessments made against these companies. There may be additional

³⁹ *Tax Laws, 1934*, p. 42.

⁴⁰ Cf. Smith-Hurd, *Annotated Statutes*, c. 21, secs. 18-21, 49, 64.

⁴¹ *People v. Elmwood Cemetery Corporation*, 317 Ill. 547 (1925); *Oak Ridge Cemetery Corporation v. Tax Commission*, 229 Ill. 430 (1922).

collections on some assessments as all court cases involving these assessments have not been finally settled.

Within this selected group of corporations, there were fewer assessments in 1932 than in 1933. Collections for 1932 are shown in Table 25 of the corporations assessed for that year, 56 per cent paid taxes on approximately 80 per cent of the aggregate amount of the assessments within the group. The comparatively better percentage showing for 1932 over 1933 is due, in part, to the greater time allowed in which to make collections and settle court cases; to the fact that several individual collections were much larger for 1932 than for the following year; and, to the fact that a considerable part of the group was made up of penalty assessments in 1933, whereas few of these

TABLE 24

COOK COUNTY COLLECTIONS ON 1933 TAX COMMISSION CAPITAL STOCK ASSESSMENTS FOR SELECTED COMPANIES¹

Status of assessments	Number of assessments ²		Amount of assessments	
	Number	Percentage	Amount in thousands	Percentage
<i>Assessments made on returns:</i>				
Total on which collections were made...	13	30.2%	\$14,474	55.0%
Paid in full.....	6	13.9	3,467	13.2
Paid in part.....	7	16.3	11,007	41.8
Total on which collections were not made	8	18.6	7,415	28.1
Nothing paid.....	7	16.3	816	3.1
Part not paid.....	(7)	(16.3)	6,517	24.7
Cancelled by court.....	1	2.3	82	.3
Total ²	21	48.8	\$21,889	83.1
<i>Penalty assessments:</i>				
Total on which collections were made...	4	9.3	231	.9
Paid in full.....	2	4.7	223	.9
Paid in part.....	2	4.6	8	-----
Total on which collections were not made	18	41.9	4,210	16.0
Nothing paid.....	18	41.9	4,051	15.4
Part not paid.....	(1)	(2.3)	111	.4
Cancelled in part by court.....	(1)	(2.3)	48	.2
Total ²	22	51.2	\$4,441	16.9
<i>All assessments:</i>				
Total on which collections were made ..	17	39.5	14,705	55.8
Paid in full.....	8	18.6	3,690	14.0
Paid in part.....	9	20.9	11,015	41.8
Total on which collections were not made	26	60.5	11,625	44.2
Nothing paid.....	25	58.2	4,867	18.5
Part not paid.....	(8)	(18.6)	6,628	25.2
Cancelled in part by court.....	(1)	(2.3)	48	.2
Cancelled by court.....	1	2.3	82	.3
Total ²	43	100.0	\$26,330	100.0

¹ Companies included in this table are those which had capital stock assessments exceeding \$100,000 in 1934, excepting that the Pullman Company is not included because assessed late as omitted property.

² Numbers in parenthesis are not included in the totals.

TABLE 25

COOK COUNTY COLLECTIONS ON 1932 TAX COMMISSION CAPITAL STOCK ASSESSMENTS FOR SELECTED COMPANIES¹

Status of assessments	Number of assessments ²		Amount of assessments	
	Number	Percentage	Amount in thousands	Percentage
Total on which collections were made.....	14	56.0%	\$35,494	79.4%
Paid in full.....	10	40.0	6,720	15.0
Paid in part.....	4	16.0	28,774	64.4
Total on which collections were not made...	11	44.0	9,211	20.6
Nothing paid.....	6	24.0	83	.2
Part not paid.....	(3)	(12.0)	8,897	19.9
Cancelled in part by court.....	(1)	(4.0)	11	-----
Cancelled by court.....	5	20.0	220	.5
Total ²	25	100.0	\$44,705	100.0

¹ Companies included in this table are those which had capital stock assessments exceeding \$100,000 in 1934, excepting that the Pullman Company is not included because assessed late as omitted property. The division between penalty assessments and those made on returns is not available for 1932.

² Numbers in parentheses are not included in the totals.

corporations were assessed in 1932 or were assessed in very small amounts. In fact, about 75 per cent of the additional assessments for 1933 were penalty assessments upon which collections were poor, indicated in Table 24.

From the list of corporations which had assessments under \$100,000 in 1934, random samples were taken of those assessed on the basis of returns and of those assessed on the penalty basis. From this sample were selected the corporations having capital stock assessments in 1932 and 1933 or either year. Collections made on the 1932 and 1933 assessments up to November, 1935 were checked in the warrant books. The results are set out in Tables 26 and 27.

The data in Table 26 show that among the corporations assessed for 1933 on the basis of returns filed with the Commission, part or all of the taxes on the 1933 assessment was paid by about 25 per cent of the corporations. The amount of the assessment upon which taxes were paid represents only about 12 per cent of the aggregate amount of the assessments for this group based on returns.

Collections on the penalty assessments included in this sample were very small. Out of 31 corporations, one paid on part of the penalty assessment, the remainder being cancelled by court order. It is interesting to note in this connection that a hearing before the Tax Commission had been requested by the corporation and later cancelled at its request.

Taking the penalty and regular assessments together, the sample shows payment by about 18 per cent of the corporations covering all or a part of the taxes upon their capital stock assessments of 1933, but these payments accounted for only 9 per cent of the total amount of the assessments made on the sample group.

TABLE 26

COOK COUNTY COLLECTIONS ON A SAMPLE¹ OF 1933 TAX COM-
MISSION CAPITAL STOCK ASSESSMENTS

Status of assessments	Number of assessments ²		Amount of assessments	
	Number	Percentage	Amount in thousands	Percentage
<i>Assessments made on returns:</i>				
Total on which collections were made---	16	16.6%	\$ 50	8.7%
Paid in full-----	15	15.6	48	8.4
Paid in part-----	1	1.0	2	.3
Total on which collections were not made	49	51.1	350	62.0
Nothing paid-----	49	51.1	349	61.8
Part not paid-----	(1)	(10.0)	1	.2
Total ² -----	65	67.7	\$400	70.7
<i>Penalty assessments:</i>				
Total on which collections were made---	1	1.0	\$ 2	.3
Paid in part-----	1	1.0	2	.3
Total on which collections were not made	30	31.3	164	29.0
Nothing paid-----	30	31.3	160	28.2
Cancelled in part by court-----	(1)	(1.0)	4	.8
Total ² -----	31	32.3	\$166	29.3
<i>All assessments:</i>				
Total on which collections were made---	17	17.7	\$ 51	9.0
Paid in full-----	15	15.6	48	8.4
Paid in part-----	2	2.1	3	.6
Total on which collections were not made	79	82.3	514	91.0
Nothing paid-----	79	82.3	509	90.0
Part not paid-----	(1)	(1.0)	1	.2
Cancelled in part by court-----	(1)	(1.0)	4	.8
Total ² -----	96	100.0	\$565	100.0

¹ This is a random sample of corporations with assessments of less than \$100,000 in 1934.

² Numbers in parentheses are not included in the totals.

Upon the 1932 assessments of the same group of companies, collections were made on 32 per cent of the number of corporations and 28 per cent of the amount of their assessments. Details for 1932 appear in Table 27. Undoubtedly the reason for a larger percentage of collections in 1932 than in 1933 was the longer time available to make collections, settle court cases, etc.

Collections on the sample comprising corporations with assessments under \$100,000 in 1934 were much poorer than upon the group of corporations which had large assessments in 1934. This situation probably reflects two interrelated circumstances—one, that greater diligence is exerted by administrative authorities in collecting large tax bills; the other, that large property owners generally have a better record of voluntary payment upon their final assessments than do small ones.

TABLE 27

**COOK COUNTY COLLECTIONS ON A SAMPLE¹ OF 1932 TAX COM-
MISSION CAPITAL STOCK ASSESSMENTS**

Status of assessments	Number of assessments ²		Amount of assessments	
	Number	Percentage	Amount in thousands	Percentage
Total on which collections were made-----	9	32.1%	\$ 51	28.0%
Paid in full-----	7	25.0	47	25.8
Paid in part-----	2	7.1	4	2.2
Total on which collections were not made---	19	67.9	132	72.0
Nothing paid-----	14	50.0	64	34.8
Cancelled in part by court-----	(2)	(7.1)	10	5.4
Cancelled by court-----	5	17.9	58	31.8
Total ² -----	28	100.0	\$183	100.0

¹ This table is based upon the same list of corporations as Table 15—a random sample of corporations with assessments of less than \$100,000 in 1934. Fewer of these corporations were assessed in 1932 than in 1933; hence the difference between the total number of corporations in this Table and in Table 15. The division between penalty assessments and those made on returns is not available for 1932.

² Numbers in parentheses are not included in the totals.

The collection record in connection with capital stock assessments reflects, of course, the difficulties involved in collecting taxes on personal property assessments of all kinds. A statement by the Cook County collector as of December 31, 1935, shows that slightly more than 50 per cent of the extensions for 1931 and 1932 and 43 per cent of the extensions for 1933 on all personal property were collected at that time. The effect of incomplete collections of taxes is to distribute the cost of government inequitably and make ineffective much of the work of the assessor. This holds true for the capital stock tax as well as other types of taxes.⁴²

Inequity of Allocation of Assessment to Main Office

The present system of certifying capital stock assessments to the taxing district in which the corporation has its principal office involves an injustice to the many other taxing districts in which any one corporation may own property or transact business. In many cases corporations have avoided or reduced the tax on their capital stock by moving their designated principal place of business to a district where the tax rates were lower or where the increased assessed valuation in the district would make the tax rate very low. One large corporation recently changed the location of its principal office from Aurora to Bristol, where the tax rates were also considerably lower. Another large corporation has been reporting an unincorporated part of Lockport Township as its principal place of business. Because of this large item in the tax base in the unincorporated area, the tax rate is lower in that township, and the rate is somewhat higher in nearby Joliet, where much of the company's activities center, than it

⁴² Cf. *supra*, p. 116 ff.

would be if the capital stock were taxed in Joliet. The corporation of course pays considerably less in taxes. This practice can be checked to some extent on the authority of a ruling by the attorney-general that the principal place of business of a corporation is subject to determination by the assessing authority, which may take into consideration such facts as the receipt of mail or the location of executive offices or manufacturing plants.⁴³ Unfortunately, any adequate check upon the actual principal place of business of an appreciable number of corporations assessed by the Tax Commission would require the services of a force of field investigators considerably larger than is now available to the Commission. Excepting in instances where office inquiry will suffice, the Tax Commission is rarely able, as a practical matter, to make the extensive field inquiries that sometime appear necessary for a just determination of the conflicting claims of various tax districts in which a corporation conducts business or owns property.

Moreover, there is a district element of inequity in assigning the entire capital stock assessment of a corporation to that county in which the main office is situated. Other districts responsible for a share in profits of the corporation receive no portion of the corporate excess assessment to which their economic activity has contributed. Moreover, if the corporation has been able to secure unwarrantable reductions in the assessment of its tangible property in counties outside of the one in which the main office is situated, those reductions may only tend to enhance the capital stock assessment in the main-office county. The lower the assessments of real estate and tangibles can be reduced, the greater is the possibility of transferring these values through an enhanced corporate excess assessment to the main-office county. Since the latter is often selected for its negligible tax rates, corporate taxes can be greatly reduced by forcing down the local assessments of tangibles, even though these deficiencies in the assessed valuations are counterbalanced by a full assessment of the corporate excess.

The effect of such transfers is to deprive localities where corporate property is situated and where substantial business is transacted of a portion of the tax base justifiably theirs and proximately traceable to economic activity within their territories, assuming that main offices are elsewhere located. Not only are a portion of the values transferred from counties where they are created to the main-office county, but the result of the transfer is to decrease the tax load on other citizens in the main-office county. This reduction, for which no compensating benefits are offered, is secured at the expense of

⁴³ The opinion was in part as follows:

"There is nothing in the law which requires that the location of the registered office shall be regarded as its 'place of business' or 'principal place of business,' and I am, therefore, of the opinion that the determination of the Tax Commission as to the 'principal place of business' of the corporation and the proper location of its 'place of business' would be ordinarily controlling in the absence of definite proof that the location of its 'place of business' was elsewhere. I do not believe it was the intention of the legislature to determine that the registered office of the corporation should be the location of the place for the extension of the assessment of the capital stock of the corporation.

"Some confusion might result as to the question of where its place of business was located, but practical considerations in connection with the receipt of mail, or the location of the executive offices or manufacturing plants of the corporation would be taken into consideration in determining the situs of the place of business for purposes of assessment of the capital stock of the corporation in the proper taxing district." Attorney General, *Opinions*, 1933, p. 634.

taxpayers in other counties. Tax rates in the main-office county are decreased because capital stock values, due to inadequate taxation of tangibles and realty, are increased above what they otherwise would have been. Such a subsidy at the expense of other counties has little to recommend it. Indeed it may, because of lower tax rates in the main-office county, place contributing counties at a disadvantage in competing for the location of industry, the development of resources and the migration of population. The longer the condition continues the greater and more deleterious the handicap.

This comparative disadvantage to the contributing counties is overcome, in part, if capital stock assessments assigned to main offices are minimized. Other taxpayers will then be called upon to carry loads more nearly comparable to those not affected by corporate excess assessments. This temporary individual gain is more than offset by the social losses due to inadequate corporate taxation. The only gain under the circumstances just assumed is to the corporation. It benefits at the expense of all other taxpayers. There is little justice dispensed, therefore, by the inadequate assessment of corporate property, tangible or intangible. Those who are beneficiaries of such taxation should be prepared for rapid increases in assessments as economic conditions warrant.

By not assessing corporate tangibles at their full equalized value, many counties lose all opportunity to receive their proper share of the corporate tax base. By not assessing real estate and tangibles on a full equalized basis, they only contribute to increased assessments in the main-office counties. No local official should be misled by the argument that if local assessments are inadequate the deficiency will be picked up in the assessment of capital stock. It may be *if the corporate excess is fully taxed*, but the gain accrues only to the main-office county and if tax rates are lower there than where the tangibles are located, the corporation also will gain. If the corporate excess is not completely appraised and is not fully taxed, the taxing district which receives the capital stock assessment will gain less; the corporation will gain more. In that case the corporation profits from both its reduced assessment of tangibles and the inadequate appraisal (or too sympathetic appraisal) of its capital stock. That these are real possibilities should not be overlooked. Counties should make a strenuous effort to assess corporate tangibles for their full economic worth and should not depend on the capital stock assessment to reach the deficiency.

Not all corporations follow the policy of seeking to force tangible assessments to the lowest possible level. One of the very large corporations in the state, which does business in many counties, follows the policy of listing its real estate and tangibles at full value at their situs, believing that it is good public policy to pay taxes to jurisdictions where property is situated and business transacted rather than to have these values recaptured, in part, by the corporate excess tax and transferred to the main-office county. This commendable policy may operate to minimize the property taxes of this company if tax rates in counties where tangibles and real estate are situated are lower than tax rates in the county where its main office is situated. There is,

however, no evidence to suggest that minimizing taxes has any place in the development of the tax policy of this company, for its total taxes are always fully and promptly paid and valuations are never contested unless they are grossly excessive.

Whether or not capital stock assessments are inflated by local under-assessment of tangible personalty and real estate, the area benefited by the capital stock assessment is frequently one which makes little or no contribution to the business or the property values of the corporation. What happens in the case of the capital stock tax assessments of many concerns is illustrated in Tables 28 and 29. In one of the instances represented, the city benefiting from the capital stock assessment has approximately 1 per cent of the population served by the corporation. The capital stock assessment of this company as shown in item 5 of Table 28 makes up more than 64 per cent of the total assessed value of the city in which its principal office is located. In none of the instances cited in Table 29 does the population of the principal city benefited make up more than 40 per cent of the population served by the corporation. The tax rates of the city school district, township, and county in which this return is made are necessarily lower, considering the governmental services received, than in other districts which do not have such an advantage. In fact, the people in such districts benefit from low rates at the expense of people in other districts *because the valuation which should be spread over the entire territory served is given to a single locality.* The case cited may be an extreme one but others listed in the tables illustrate the same inequity.

Until the present capital stock tax is changed to provide for the distribution of capital stock assessments among the counties in which corporate property is situated, the only way counties not containing the main office can share in the taxable values of a corporation is through full and complete assessment of corporate real estate and tangibles. Local self-interest dictates such assessments. It is to be hoped, however, that the general assembly, if it continues to approve of the taxation of the corporate excess, will provide for the distribution of such values among the counties in proportion to the value of corporate tangibles, including real estate, situated within their borders. This change should be made as soon as possible.

Proposal for a New Business Tax Law

Changes in the capital stock tax laws to consolidate all assessments in one agency, to end the discrimination in favor of foreign corporations, to eliminate inducements for local under-assessment of tangibles and the selection of low-rate areas for the principal place of business, and to distribute the capital stock assessment to the taxing districts where its value originates, would go far to improve the present system of business taxation in Illinois. But with all these changes, the capital stock system would still be a patchwork of self-contradictions, costly to administer and imposing heavy burdens upon both the taxpayers and the governments.

From its review of the operations and defects of the capital stock tax in this report and in the *15th Annual Report*, the Tax Commission

TABLE 28
CAPITAL STOCK ASSESSMENTS OF CERTAIN CORPORATIONS IN 1934 COMPARED WITH AGGREGATE 1934
ASSESSED VALUATIONS OF THE DISTRICTS TO WHICH THE CAPITAL STOCK
ASSESSMENTS WERE CERTIFIED
(Amounts in thousands of dollars)

Item number	Assessed valuation of county—all property	Assessed valuation of township		Assessed valuation of city—all property	Capital stock assessment of corporation	Capital stock assessment as a percentage of assessed valuation of city
		All property	Personalty			
1-----	\$ 63,472	\$33,868	\$ 8,984	\$33,868	\$3,380	10 %
2-----	38,121	11,770	4,388	9,729 ¹	2,393	25
3-----	87,292	16,851	3,423	16,851	253	1.5
4-----	124,643	87,056	19,084	87,056 ¹	2,924	3
5-----	24,016	7,410	4,554	5,744 ¹	3,701	64
6-----	66,297	18,667	3,300	22,062	826	4
7-----	81,284	12,529	5,269	----- ²	4,203	34 ²

¹ Assessed valuation for 1933; 1934 not available.
² Corporation's principal office is not located in an incorporated municipality; the township is used in place of the city.

TABLE 29
POPULATION SERVED BY CERTAIN CORPORATIONS COMPARED WITH THE POPULATION BENEFITING FROM CAPITAL STOCK ASSESSMENTS OF THOSE CORPORATIONS

Item number	Population of principal districts benefited by the capital stock assessment			Population served by corporation	Population in benefited city as a percentage of population served	Number of communities served by the corporation
	County	Township	City			
1-----	62,800	39,200	39,200	550,000	7%	471
2-----	32,300	14,900	9,900	140,200	7	118
3-----	104,400	33,500	33,500	115,000	29	10
4-----	141,300	105,000	105,000	266,000	39	60
5-----	15,600	3,200	2,400	238,000	1	450
6-----	98,200	30,600	37,900	104,000	36	3
7-----	110,700	11,000	----- ¹	427,000	3 ¹	82

¹ Corporation's principal office is not located in an incorporated municipality; the township is used in place of the city.

is compelled to the conclusion that nothing short of a comprehensive remodeling of the system of business taxation will answer the present needs of Illinois. The Commission believes that such a remodeling can be undertaken and in a very large measure attained even within the confining limits of the present revenue article of the State constitution. The constitutional requirements will impose upon any new business tax some complications and extra administrative costs that could be avoided if there were a grant of broader powers to the legislature. Nevertheless, the improvement that can be achieved under the present constitutional provisions is so substantial that it ought to be delayed no further.

Specifications for a New Law

The merits and defects of the capital stock tax system indicate the specifications that should be laid down for any proposed new system of business taxation for Illinois. Sixty-five years of experience with the corporate excess system of taxation have demonstrated that it possesses distinct advantages over the earlier system of local piecemeal valuation in which corporate intangibles rarely found their way into the tax rolls. That the system should have developed shortcomings over a period of 65 years is perhaps inevitable; it was not perfect when it was adopted, it was a rather experimental form of tax administration, and the conditions under which business is conducted have changed very materially since 1872. Moreover, such changes as have been made in the administrative provisions since 1872 have been calculated to weaken rather than to strengthen the capital stock tax. The law originally provided for assessment of all domestic corporations by a State agency. It was only because the legislature could not legally exempt some classes of corporations from capital stock assessment that administration became divided between State and local authorities. Local assessment has simply been a device for achieving, at least in part, exemption directly contrary to constitutional requirements. It is rather significant that the framers of the original capital stock tax law did not consider it necessary to excuse merchants, manufacturers, newspaper publishers, and others from State assessment at a time when such business enterprises were practically all local, their properties and activities concentrated in particular taxing districts. If unit assessment of any kind of corporation was ever essential to good tax administration it is certainly necessary now, in an age when a material part of corporate activity takes the form of operating chain stores, chains of gasoline filling stations, chain restaurants, chains of newspapers, scattered manufacturing plants under a single ownership, transportation systems operating over routes extending through many taxing districts, and other similar activities that cut across political boundaries without regard to the niceties of tax assessment jurisdiction.

The specifications for a system of business taxation to take the place of the present capital stock tax may be enumerated as follows:

1. It must not discriminate against domestic, in favor of foreign, corporations.

2. It must not create an artificial importation of taxable valuations into particular taxing districts.

3. It must not create an artificial differential advantage for some areas of the State in competition for the location of industries.

4. It must not discourage business from locating or remaining in Illinois.

5. It must not involve violent fluctuations in the taxes paid by individual enterprises from year to year or in the aggregate revenues yielded to governments.

6. It ought to be responsive to the stages of the business cycle, so that the burden shall not become heaviest when business is poorest.

7. It should impose no increased administrative burden on the taxpayer; if possible, it should reduce this burden and should be simpler and more easily understood than the present system.

8. It must be economical to administer, both in assessment and collection.

9. The taxes must be collectible and they must be collected.

10. The yield of the new tax in its initial years must be at least as great as the yield that would have been obtained from the taxes which it replaces.

11. It must afford encouragement to full local assessments of real estate and tangible personal property, rather than inducement to under-assessment.

12. In order to meet the constitutional restriction upon the power of the legislature to substitute State taxes for local taxes, the new tax law must not deprive local units of any part of the property tax base without providing at least an equivalent.

Available Alternatives

There are only two alternatives for meeting these specifications within the limits of the present constitutional revenue article. One is to repeal all existing capital stock tax provisions, thereby making domestic corporations, like foreign corporations and individuals, subject to assessment of their intangibles piecemeal by the local assessors. Such an arrangement is tantamount to providing for low assessments of intangibles and complete exemption of the special value of the corporate franchise. It would result in the absolute escape of substantial amounts of intangible property from the tax rolls. It would be a distinct and abrupt step backward, reviving the wholly unsatisfactory assessment system that prevailed in the earliest years of the general property tax before 1870. It is a step that cannot be contemplated seriously in a state of the industrial and commercial importance of Illinois.

The other method of meeting the specifications enumerated above is to clarify the capital stock tax provisions and to consolidate them with a simplified comprehensive system of business taxation applying to all business enterprises, whether incorporated or unincorporated, or—if so broad a system be found to have constitutional shortcom-

ings—a business tax applying at least to corporate enterprises generally.

The requirements of economical administration, convenience to the taxpayer, and simplicity dictate that a business tax of the sort here contemplated should replace the capital stock tax and local taxes on intangibles or foreign corporations as far as that can be achieved within constitutional limits by methods to be indicated below, and that it should replace also the annual corporation franchise tax now administered by the secretary of state.

A business tax to be applied to unincorporated enterprises should be kept legally distinct from the tax on corporations, although it must be in entire harmony with that tax. The two categories should be treated in separate laws, or at least in separate articles if in one act, in order that the possible unconstitutionality of one portion of the system should not prove fatal to the entire system. The provisions for taxing corporations will therefore be discussed separately from those for unincorporated business.

Elements of a Corporation Tax

In view of the taxes that are to be replaced, the appropriate elements to be considered and employed as bases for a tax upon corporations are (a) corporate excess as now determined under the property tax laws and Rule 11 of the Tax Commission, (b) the capital structure of the corporation as now considered in assessing the corporation franchise tax, (c) the gross income of the corporation, and (d) the net income of the corporation,—in each instance with appropriate allocation to Illinois in the cases of corporations conducting interstate operations.

The tax assessed on each of these bases should be, as in other leading industrial and commercial states, alternative taxes, with the corporation liable to pay the tax computed upon the highest basis and subject to a minimum fee designed to cover the bare costs of administration and also to provide some compensation to the State for the corporate franchise.

Constitutional Inhibition on State in lieu of Local Taxes

From the standpoint of administrative simplicity and economy it probably would be preferable to drop the present system of capital stock assessment entirely. However, the State constitution has provisions in it which have been interpreted to prevent the legislature from adopting a state tax in lieu of local property taxes. An attempt was made in 1899 to require all foreign insurance companies, other than life, to pay an annual tax of 2 per cent of the gross premiums received for business done in Illinois as a condition precedent to doing business in this State and “in full for all taxes, State and local, against such corporations or associations, except taxes on real estate, and such reciprocal tax as is required by law.”⁴⁴ Several insurance

⁴⁴ *Laws, 1899*, p. 265, approved April 19 and enforced July 1, 1899. The “reciprocal tax” referred to in the quotation was any tax imposed upon a foreign insurance company in retaliation of taxes imposed by its own state upon Illinois corporations doing business in that state, if such taxes were higher than the Illinois tax upon foreign corporations. There was an additional provision that fire insurance companies paying to cities or villages a tax of 2 per cent or less upon gross premium receipts for the support of organized fire departments should be allowed to offset such tax payments against the State tax.

companies sought to restrain collection of the tax on their personal property in Cook County on the ground that the State gross premiums tax was in lieu of such property taxes. The case was carried to the State supreme court, which decided that because the law attempted to excuse these companies from paying city taxes upon personal property it was unconstitutional. The court declared:

“Surely, if the legislature must, by constitutional mandate, require that all taxable property within the municipal limits shall be taxed to pay municipal debts and that such tax shall be uniform in respect to persons and property within the jurisdiction of the municipality, it cannot exempt or release any corporation or individual, or its property within its limits, from such tax or commute such tax for a State tax.”⁴⁵

A Constitutional Program

This ruling is accepted constitutional law under the present revenue article. In view of that fact, it would be futile to propose a business tax law which substituted a uniform State tax directly and wholly for local taxes on any part of the property of business enterprise, regardless of how desirable such an arrangement might appear. Since all property of corporations, as of individuals, must continue subject to local property taxes, a new business tax law should be devised to take account of this circumstance.

The Tax Commission believes that a law can be formulated which will combine an acceptable method of taxing business with the constitutional property tax requirements. The steps that must be taken are as follows:

1. *Make the capital stock tax uniform, comprehensive, and systematic.* This requires—

a. That all corporations be subject to assessment by the State.

⁴⁵ *Raymond v. Hartford Fire Insurance Co.*, 196 Ill. 329 (1902), at pp. 341-42. The relevance of this decision to the question of a general State tax on business, under discussion in the text above, warrants quoting the opinion on this point *in extenso*:

“The question arises, has the legislature the power to commute the local taxes levied on appellees’ personal property, without any equivalent tax, or to release appellees from payment of their local taxes upon payment of the State tax of 2 per cent on their gross receipts? As we have seen, such power is not inhibited by section 6 (of article ix of the Constitution), which applies only to State taxes. But it must not be forgotten that section 10 makes it incumbent on the legislature to require that all taxable property within municipal corporations shall be taxed for the payment of their debts, such taxes to be uniform in respect to persons and property therein; and section 9 requires the same rule of uniformity to be observed in respect to corporate taxes. The local taxes here sought to be enjoined were municipal taxes and in part levied to pay municipal debts, and if the act in question be sustained the rule of uniformity enjoined by the constitution would be destroyed and a portion of the property in the corporate limits would no longer be subject to taxation to pay the corporate debts. Surely, if the legislature must, by constitutional mandate, require that all taxable property within the municipal limits shall be taxed to pay municipal debts, and that such taxes shall be uniform in respect to persons and property within the jurisdiction of the municipality, it cannot exempt or release any corporation or individual, or its property within its limits, from such tax or commute such tax for a State tax. If it can, then by changing its mode of taxation, and by taxing ‘brokers, merchants, commission merchants, inn-keepers, grocery keepers, liquor dealers, toll bridges, ferries, insurance, telegraph and express interests or business, vendors of patents, and persons or corporations owning or using franchises and privileges,’ a large portion of the taxes levied to pay the debts of cities and villages would be rendered illegal and uncollectible and this requirement imposed upon the general assembly by section 10 would become nugatory. While the act in question does not apply to real estate, but expressly excepts it, thus leaving it to be taxed under other laws, yet if the statute be not limited to personal property used in the business taxed, all personal property in the municipality owned by persons or corporations included in the statute would be relieved of all municipal taxes. While, doubtless it may be safely said that the general assembly would never enact laws so unequal in operation and of such a mischievous tendency, still such laws would, if enacted, differ in scope and degree only from the statute now under consideration, and not in character. But the question is one of constitutional power, and if such power is denied altogether by some provision of the Constitution it cannot be exercised to any extent.” (196 Ill. 341-342.)

b. That the capital stock tax be extended to include foreign corporations.

c. That provision be made for distributing corporate excess assessments among the various taxing districts where corporate values originate.

d. That changes be made in the general property tax collection laws to provide that taxes upon the capital stock or other intangible personal property of corporations, and possibly of unincorporated taxpayers, shall be extended and collected separately from taxes on assessments of other property of the same taxpayers.

2. *Adopt a carefully formulated modern type of business tax.* This requires—

a. That administration of all features of the business tax be assigned to a central State agency. This agency should make the assessments and the collections, paying the funds into the State treasury, in the same manner as the motor vehicle license tax is assessed and collected by the secretary of state and various other taxes are assessed and collected by the department of finance.

b. That each corporation be assessed on each of the following bases: The par value of issued stock, in proportion to business and property in Illinois; the Illinois portion of gross receipts; the Illinois portion of the net income.

c. Statutory provision for a rate of tax to be applied uniformly upon each base.

d. Computation for each corporation of the amount of tax that would be collectible upon each of the three bases indicated above, calculated at the rate fixed by law.

e. Collection from each corporation of the largest amount calculated upon any one of the three bases, with credit for property taxes paid locally upon capital stock or upon any other assessments of intangibles.

Simplified Administration

From the point of view of the taxing corporation, administration of the tax would be materially simpler than under present laws. With the capital stock assessment for property tax purposes and the business tax assessment for State purposes unified in a single State agency, a corporation would be required to make only one report and deal with only one assessing authority, as far as its intangibles are concerned, whereas under present laws it is required to report annually to both the secretary of state and the Tax Commission or the local assessor and to undergo assessment by each of these authorities. By uniting the returns, the Tax Commission or other State agency to which administration of the business tax was assigned could make the capital stock assessment as part of the same process in which it would make the other assessments. It could publish the capital stock assessment and other assessments at the same time, conduct hearings on objections to both types of assessments at a single sitting, minimize correspondence, annoyances, and misunderstandings, and reduce administrative costs materially.

Role of the Corporate Excess Tax

Central assessment of all corporations on their corporate excess would be absolutely essential to success of any improved system of corporation taxation. Without central assessment, administrative economy and simplicity cannot be realized and the system cannot be integrated.

The rates to be applied to the capital stock assessments would continue, of course, to be the local rates extended upon all classes of property in any particular taxing district. Distribution of corporate excess assessments among various taxing districts, rather than allocation as at present to the main-office taxing district, would not be essential to unification of the capital stock tax with a general business tax, but it would be desirable. It would mitigate some of the inequities that otherwise would persist despite introduction of the improved business tax. Similarly, it would not be absolutely essential to extend the capital stock tax to foreign corporations, but it would be highly desirable. These corporations could be credited upon their business tax with such local taxes as they paid upon intangible personalty. If they were brought under the corporate excess method, however, they would be placed upon the same footing before the revenue law as domestic companies and the local governments which serve them would have equal opportunity to tax both classes of corporations.

Rates of Tax

Inasmuch as the general corporation tax here proposed is designed to replace the present corporation franchise tax and to have taxes on corporate intangibles offset against it, the rates to be applied to the capital structure, gross income, and net income must be high enough to assure a tax, before offsets of local property taxes, at least equal to the aggregate of present taxes on corporate intangibles and franchises. This means, roughly, that the rates must be set high enough to assure a yield of at least \$18,000,000 to \$25,000,000 annually in the earliest years. Adequate data for determining just what the rates should be are not available. The necessity for avoiding loss of revenue to the State and local governments encounters the contradictory necessity for avoiding the imposition of heavy burdens upon business. The rates should be moderate. Experience may show that they ought to be set at the levels prevailing in New York, Massachusetts, and other states which have employed comprehensive methods of business taxation. The Tax Commission is of the opinion, however, that it would be safe to adopt at the outset as a tentative rate structure a system of rates somewhat lower than those employed in New York State. In that state, the rate applied to net income has been 4½ per cent for many years and will be 6 per cent for the tax year beginning November 1, 1936.⁴⁶ The rate applied to the capital structure is 1/10 of 1 per cent, with adjustments to safeguard the State against dissipation of corporate assets through official salaries and other devices.

⁴⁶ New York exempts from property taxes all personal property, tangible or intangible, excepting "special franchises," so-called, which are taxed locally at property tax rates.

It is suggested that Illinois could safely adopt as a tentative basis rates of $1/5$ of 1 per cent upon the Illinois portion of the corporate capital and surplus, $1/10$ of 1 per cent upon the Illinois portion of the corporate gross income and 3 per cent upon the Illinois portion of the net income. The proposed rate of $1/5$ of 1 per cent on the capital structure is four times the present rate, but it should be remembered that the property tax on corporate intangibles is to be offset against the tax based upon the capital structure. Such data as the Commission has been able to obtain suggest that if the proposed rates had been in effect in Illinois during 1933, the business tax after offsets of property taxes on corporate intangibles would have yielded no more than the amount of revenue actually collected for that year under the corporation franchise tax administered by the secretary of state. Because of the inclusion of gross and net income as alternative bases for figuring the proposed business tax, the revenue in years of greater business prosperity undoubtedly would go higher than under the existing franchise tax.

These rough estimates indicate that the proposed business tax would have greater responsiveness to the business cycle than either the present capital stock tax or the present corporation franchise tax. At the same time, the provision of alternative bases for calculating the business tax would insure against violent fluctuations in the amounts of tax payable either by individual corporations or in the aggregate. This would tend to make the tax somewhat more stable than if it were based upon a single measure of corporate activity. Such stability is of great importance to the State government, as the fiscal experience of the last several years has demonstrated. If the State undertakes to share its revenues with local units more extensively than at present—a step which it might well undertake as a means of diversifying the revenue resources of local governments and giving further relief to property taxpayers as a class—stability in the business tax collections will be of substantial benefit to all governments in the State.

In adopting a corporation tax of the sort outlined above, provision should be made for a minimum amount of tax to be applied to each domestic corporation.⁴⁷ This amount ought to be not less than \$25 yearly. This may seem a large tax for many small corporations, but in that case it will serve to discourage the use of the corporate form of business enterprise where other types of organization would be more appropriate. Any corporation to which the privilege of the corporate form is not worth at least the difference between the minimum tax upon corporations and the minimum to be imposed on unincorporated business probably ought not to be organized as a corporation. In any case, the difference as recommended by the Tax Commission, is only \$1 a month.

⁴⁷ A graduated minimum tax for foreign corporations was held unconstitutional in *St. Louis Southwestern Railway Co. v. Stratton*, 353 Ill. 273 (1933); certiorari denied by the United States supreme court (291 U. S. 673). This does not necessarily mean, however, that a moderate flat minimum tax to cover administrative costs would likewise be void, since the decision was based upon imposition of a burden upon interstate commerce. Indeed, the Illinois secretary of state has collected a \$10 minimum tax from foreign corporations in place of the voided minimum.

Tax on Unincorporated Business

In the case of unincorporated businesses, the Tax Commission suggests a general business tax with a minimum of \$12 yearly for each unincorporated enterprise accompanying provisions for a tax of (a) not less than $1/20$ of 1 per cent of gross income or (b) not less than $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of net income. These rates are only half as great as the rates proposed on the same bases for corporations, but the Tax Commission is not proposing that unincorporated business be granted an offset of taxes upon their intangible property against the State business tax. To provide such offsets in the case of unincorporated business would be to open the way for gross abuses and tremendous administrative complications, because of the difficulty of drawing a line between the intangibles owned and reported by individuals in their capacities as business men and those intangibles owned and reported in their capacities as individuals outside their business.

Summary of Business Tax Proposals

The foregoing proposals for a comprehensive State tax upon incorporated and unincorporated businesses contain various complicating elements made necessary by the restrictive provisions of the State constitution. Undoubtedly a better system of business taxation could be formulated for Illinois, but not until the revenue article has been revised. As a matter of fact, the proposed business tax is not so complicated as the preceding discussion might suggest.

Essentially the proposal in the case of corporations is as follows: That each corporation shall pay a yearly tax of (a) not less than \$25, or (b) not less than the amount of local property taxes upon its corporate excess assessment, or (c) not less than $1/5$ of 1 per cent per cent upon the Illinois portion of its issued capital, or (d) not less than $1/10$ of 1 per cent of the Illinois portion of its gross income, or (e) not less than 3 per cent of the Illinois portion of its net income. Nearly all the data that would be needed for computing the tax liability upon each of these various bases, excepting the actual amount of tax to be paid on the corporate excess assessment, are now required by the Tax Commission for purposes of the corporate excess assessment upon corporations now assessable by it. Returns would have to be amplified somewhat, but the burden of reporting would be lighter for the taxpayer than under existing laws.

In the case of unincorporated business enterprise, there would be, in addition to present property taxes, a yearly tax of (a) not less than \$12 for each business enterprise, or (b) not less than $1/20$ of 1 per cent of the Illinois portion of gross income, or (c) not less than $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of the Illinois portion of the net income. This new impost would not involve any substantial addition to the taxes of unincorporated business, but it would tend toward greater equity in the taxation of business generally, incorporated or unincorporated. Introduction of such a tax would end the present favoritism to unincorporated business, just as bringing foreign corporations under the capital stock and other Illinois business taxes would tend to correct the present discrimination against domestic corporations.

The foregoing proposals are presented by the Tax Commission with a frank recognition that the projected system when added to the present taxing structure of Illinois would have distinct shortcomings as a system of business taxation. It is presented, not as a panacea for all the shortcomings of the capital stock tax or the system of business taxation generally, but as the best possible arrangement that can be adopted in Illinois within limits set by the present constitution. It would be a decided improvement over existing haphazard and inequitable methods. With proper administration it could be made to serve as an important and effective counterpart of the more clear-cut systems of business taxation that are in use in other states occupying the same advanced level of economic and social development as the State of Illinois.

CHAPTER VII

THE ASSESSMENT OF FREIGHT AND PASSENGER CAR-LINE COMPANIES IN ILLINOIS *

Nature of the Car-Line Industry

An important affiliate of the railroads in this country is the car loaning and equipment industry. Companies engaged in this business are of two types, those loaning passenger equipment and those supplying freight facilities. Although the only company in the passenger business is the Pullman Company,¹ three types of freight car lines may be distinguished. The first type builds its own equipment and leases it to railroads for a rental fee paid at a fixed mileage rate. Such a company is called an equipment company. When the cars are operated by the company rather than the railroad, in transporting the property of contracting shippers, such a company is known as a freight car-line company, this being the second type. The third, usually referred to as a mercantile company, loans cars to railroads at the regular mileage fee, but uses them for transporting its own products with incidental advertising en route. While the railroads are usually given the privilege of using the cars for shipping their own freight on the return trip, mercantile companies do not engage in separate contracts with other shippers for the use of their cars. As distinguished from the other two types, mercantile companies do not build their own cars, although they may undertake to keep them in repair. Frequently such companies contract with a freight car-line or equipment company for maintenance as well as construction of the cars.

There are from 800 to 1,000 such freight car loaning, equipment, and mercantile companies. Some of the latter operate as few as one car, while the former have fleets of as many as 50,000 cars. The Pullman Company at present owns over 8,000 cars, about half of which are actively operated. The principal classes of cars operated by car-line companies are sleeping and parlor cars in the passenger service, and refrigerator and tank cars in the freight service.²

The car-line industry is believed to have originated in about 1870. The first shipment via refrigerator car was made in 1869.³ From

* This chapter was prepared during the assessment year 1934-35. For subsequent developments, see note on p. 190.

¹ Some railroads furnish a part of their own sleeping car equipment, as in the case of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company (cf. New Hampshire State Tax Commission, *24th Annual Report*, p. 43). Further instances where railroads operate their own sleeping and parlor cars can probably be found in the case of other railroads, but the relative number of cars operated by them is small (cf. Table 45, *infra*).

² Other types of equipment include buffet, dining, tourist, palace, drawing-room and observation cars for passenger service and box, fruit, stock, poultry, automobile, furniture, gondola, flat, coal, dump, and hopper cars for freight service.

³ Traffic Publishing Co., *Freight Traffic Red Book*, 1935, p. 544.

a modest beginning this business has developed until in 1933 car-line, equipment, and mercantile companies owned over 300,000 cars. The early theories regarding the use of railroad facilities were that anyone could use them subject, of course, to agreements with the railroads. In this manner many private cars made their appearance, and on payment of the required consideration the railroads provided the necessary motive power. These cars, however, entered into direct competition with the railroads by transporting commodities privately at differential rates. This induced the railroads to hire the cars and pay rentals to their owners for the use thereof, in this manner circumventing the difficulties that had developed concerning the rates charged for transportation of commodities but opening the door for rebates and freight concessions to large shippers.

The rentals paid for car-line services came under the surveillance of the Interstate Commerce Commission, and were declared insufficient, rate increases being ordered in 1918 and 1920. The rates in effect at the present time vary according to car types as may be seen from Table 30.

TABLE 30

MILEAGE RENTALS PAID BY RAILROADS TO PRIVATE CAR AND MERCANTILE COMPANIES

Type of car	Rate per mile in cents
Gondola ¹	1.5
Hopper.....	1.5
Horse.....	1.0
Live Poultry.....	1.5
Refrigerator ²	2.0
Refrigerator ³	1.7
Refrigerator Express.....	2.5
Stock.....	1.0
Stock-refrigerator.....	1.5
Special.....	1.5
Tank.....	1.5
All other cars.....	.6

Source: *Freight Traffic Red Book*, 1935, p. 556.

¹ Except cars incapable of carrying "marked capacity" of bituminous coal, which earn a rental of 6 mills per mile.

² Iceless milk and solid carbon dioxide types only.

³ Beverage, ice, water, or vinegar types only.

The car-line industry is one of significant proportions as indicated by the fact that 311,732 cars owned by private car lines were reported in use December 31, 1933.⁴ This constituted 13.3 per cent of the total freight equipment used on the railroads.⁵ The value of this equipment is relatively greater per unit than regular railroad freight equipment and it is not improbable that the rolling stock of

⁴ *Statistics of Railways*, 1933, pp. 5-18.

⁵ Compare: 1893, 70,000 cars; 1918, 150,000 cars. In 1893 these cars comprised 6 per cent of the total equipment used on the railroads and 20 per cent of the car mileage. Cf. *Freight Traffic Red Book*, 1935, p. 544.

private-car companies in service at the present time has a depreciated value of at least \$350,000,000.⁶

The ownership of cars is concentrated with 14 car-line companies owning two-thirds of the rolling stock and an estimated 900 or more companies of all three types (car line, equipment, and mercantile) owning the remainder.⁷ Of these, only about 250 companies own 10 or more cars. Thus, the revenue yield from car-line assessment seems in the main to depend upon the assessment of some 250

⁶ This estimate is based on evidence submitted at a hearing on the value of the cars of private car-line companies, held January 25, 1927, by the Wisconsin Tax Commission. It was disclosed that reproduction cost ranged from \$1,650 to \$2,525 for tank cars and from \$2,500 to \$3,250 for refrigerator cars. The above estimate is based on an assumption of 50 per cent condition for cars now in service.

The evidence submitted at that hearing regarding reproduction costs is generally supported by data from other sources. An analysis of security values given for cars used as security for equipment trust certificates reveals an average value for refrigerator cars of \$2,900 and \$1,800 for tank cars. The depreciated value of tank cars of the Union Tank Car Company ranged from \$1,165 in 1926 to \$690 in 1934. Cf. *Moody's Industrials for 1926-1934*. It is also to be observed that for assessment purposes the Missouri Board of Equalization assumed the following values: refrigerator, fruit, and meat cars, \$750; oil and tank, coal, and dump cars, \$700; furniture cars, \$600; and box and stock cars, \$500.

The following depreciation schedule submitted to the Wisconsin Tax Commission indicates the probable values of tank and refrigerator cars from year to year:

DEPRECIATION SCHEDULE FOR TANK AND REFRIGERATOR CARS

Year constructed	Percent condition	Yearly rate of depreciation	Cumulative rate	Refrigerator cars, value per car	Tank cars, value per car
1909.....	100%			\$2,750*	\$1,850*
1910.....	94	6.00%	6.00%	2,585	1,740
1911.....	88	6.00	12.00	2,420	1,625
1912.....	82	6.00	18.00	2,255	1,520
1913.....	76	6.00	24.00	2,100	1,400
1914.....	72	4.00	28.00	1,980	1,330
1915.....	68	4.00	32.00	1,870	1,258
1916.....	64	4.00	36.00	1,760	1,180
1917.....	60	4.00	40.00	1,650	1,110
1918.....	56	4.00	44.00	1,540	1,035
1919.....	52	4.00	48.00	1,430	960
1920.....	50	2.25	50.25	1,380	925
1921.....	48	2.25	52.50	1,320	885
1922.....	46	2.25	54.75	1,260	845
1923.....	44	2.25	57.00	1,200	800
1924.....	41	2.25	59.25	1,135	760
1925.....	39	2.25	61.50	1,070	720
1926.....	37	2.25	63.75	1,010	680
1927.....	35	2.25	66.00	950	640
1928.....	32	2.25	68.25	885	595
1929.....	30	2.25	70.50	825	555
1930.....	28	2.25	72.75	760	515
1931.....	26	2.25	75.00	700	470
1932.....	23	2.25	77.25	640	430
1933.....	21	2.25	79.50	575	388
1934.....	19	2.25	81.75	500	350

Source: Information submitted to Wisconsin Tax Commission at hearings on assessment of car-line companies (1927, unpublished). Adjusted to show current years.

*Based on 1900 prices.

⁷ No count has been made of the number of companies other than railroads owning cars, but the *Official Railway Equipment Register* lists approximately 800 car companies. However, in reporting the number of such cars in use, the Interstate Commerce Commission has indicated that its reports from the American Railway Car Institute include companies not listed in the *Official Railway Equipment Register*. The Connecticut Temporary Commission to Study the Tax Laws of the State and to Make Recommendations Concerning Their Revision in its *Report* (1933), p. 372, declared that there were approximately 1,000 car line companies.

to 300 companies.⁸ Table 31 lists the freight car-line companies owning over 1,000 cars and Table 32, the mercantile companies owning over 1,000 cars.

As to the relative tax burden borne by car-line companies little information is available because of the difficulty of procuring complete information regarding tax extensions in all states against the individual companies. However, the complete information compiled for the Fruit Growers Express Company in Table 33 is submitted as typical of the principal car-line companies.

Although no direct comparison of effective tax rates between private cars and other classes of property is possible, it may be pointed out that much tangible personal property in Illinois is taxed at an effective rate of from 1 to 2.5 per cent of full value, whereas the state and local taxes of the Fruit Growers Express Company range from 0.29 per cent to 0.47 per cent of book values.⁹ As late as 1903 the property of foreign car-line companies was declared exempt from local taxation on the grounds that it was used in interstate commerce.¹⁰

Situs of Car-Line Companies for Assessment Purposes

Originally it was held that the rolling stock of car-line companies was taxable on 100 per cent of its value at the principal office of the company and that no portion was taxable elsewhere.¹¹ This view was held despite the fact that the earnings of car-line companies were derived not at the principal office of the business, but in their operations over the entire country. Although there is no reason to doubt that the construction and repair shops and non-operative property of such companies should be assessed at their permanent situs, it is unreasonable to believe that rolling stock should be put in the same category with property having a fixed situs. Nevertheless the rule of *mobilia sequuntur personam* seemed to apply for all types of movable tangible property, as well as intangible. Thus, all the rolling stock was assessed to support one small group of coincident taxing districts

⁸ The *Summary of the Report of the Connecticut Commission, 1933*, pp. 56-57, recommended that the gross receipts tax on private car lines be repealed because (1) the taxes assessed against each company were so small as not to be worth the cost of assessment and collection and (2) due to inability to check the information submitted on the return the tax is largely self-assessed. It is felt that the first situation, though true for Connecticut, does not apply to the same extent in Illinois because the greater area and greater railway mileage make probable the return of a materially greater portion of the property of car lines in Illinois than in Connecticut. The answer to the second objection seems to lie in requiring reports from railroad companies where possible concerning the operation of the cars.

⁹ Assuming a tax rate of \$7.00 in Cook County and an assessment of 37 per cent of full value, the effective rate of taxation appears to be around 2.6 per cent. Figured on the basis of a conservative statewide average rate of \$3.00 it might appear that an effective tax rate of 1.25 per cent prevailed in Illinois.

¹⁰ *Union Tank Line Company v. Board of Review*, 204 Ill. 347.

¹¹ This attitude prevailed until *Marye v. Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Co.*, 127 U. S. 117 (1887), and *Pullman's Palace Car Co. v. Pennsylvania*, 141 U. S. 613 (1890), established the theory of property apportionment, the former for railroad rolling stock and the latter for privately-owned sleeping car companies. It should be pointed out, however, that this changing opinion with regard to movable personalty made no impression on the Illinois courts, for in 1903 in *Union Tank Line Company v. Board of Review*, *supra*, the Court declared the tank cars of the Union Tank Line Company not taxable in Illinois or in any other state except the domicile of the corporation. Furthermore, this judicial attitude held in Illinois until 1918 when it was modified in *Keith Railway Equipment Co. v. Board of Review*, 283 Ill. 244. In this case an assessment of all the cars of an Illinois corporation by the board of review, apparently in accordance with the decision in the Union Tank Line case, was declared void as to all cars in excess of the average number used in the State.

TABLE 31
MAJOR FREIGHT CAR-LINE COMPANIES OPERATING IN THE
UNITED STATES¹

Name of company	Approximate number of cars owned Dec. 31, 1934	1934 book value of plant and equipment ²
General American Tank Car Co.....	50,000	\$ 63,236,286 ³
Pacific Fruit Express.....	40,800	45,647,199
Union Tank Car Co.....	39,343	26,920,522 ³
Fruit Growers Express.....	18,363	16,357,636
Merchants Despatch Refrigerator Line.....	13,270	10,237,268
Pennsylvania Conley Tank Car Co.....	9,133	7,639,796
North American Car Co. ⁴	8,836	6,575,430
Western Fruit Express.....	7,126	9,999,623
American Refrigerator Transit.....	5,200	-----
Northwestern Refrigerator Express.....	4,112	-----
Northern Refrigerator Line.....	3,500	3,815,509
Shippers' Car Line Co.....	2,992	2,851,664
Burlington Refrigerator Express.....	2,617	-----
Inland Car Line Co.....	1,279	355,714
Total.....	206,571	\$190,166,647

Source: *Official Railway Equipment Register, 1933*, and *Moody's Industrial, 1935*.

¹ Includes all major car-line companies owning over 1,000 cars excepting mercantile companies transporting their own products.

² After depreciation.

³ Rolling stock only.

⁴ Includes Palace Live Poultry Car Co.

TABLE 32
EQUIPMENT OWNED BY PRINCIPAL MERCANTILE COMPANIES, 1933¹

Name of company	Number of cars			
	Tank	Refrigerator	Other	Total
Texas Co.....	6,523	-----	-----	6,523
Armour Car Lines.....	463	5,733	200	6,396
Sinclair Refining Co.....	5,852	-----	-----	5,852
Berwind-White Coal-Mining Co.....	-----	-----	2,905	2,905
Shell Petroleum Co.....	2,791	-----	-----	2,791
Empire Oil & Refining Co.....	2,507	-----	-----	2,507
Westmoreland Coal Co.....	-----	-----	2,244	2,244
United States Coal & Coke Co.....	-----	-----	2,240	2,240
Cosden & Co.....	2,180	-----	-----	2,180
Mexican Petroleum Co.....	2,068	-----	-----	2,068
Tennessee Coal, Iron & R. R. Co.....	-----	-----	1,802	1,802
Cudahy Car Lines.....	45	1,627	-----	1,672
Gulf Refining Co.....	1,670	-----	-----	1,670
Barrett Co.....	1,664	-----	-----	1,664
Wilson Car Lines.....	-----	1,428	200	1,628
Phillips Petroleum Co.....	1,569	-----	-----	1,569
Imperial Oil Ltd.....	1,419	-----	-----	1,419
Continental Oil Ltd.....	1,285	-----	-----	1,285
Sun Oil Co.....	1,224	-----	-----	1,224
Proctor & Gamble Transp. Co.....	1,221	-----	-----	1,221
Magnolia Petroleum.....	1,137	-----	-----	1,137
Koppers Co.....	-----	-----	1,025	1,025
Tide-Water Oil Co.....	1,004	-----	-----	1,004
	34,622	8,788	10,616	54,026

Source: *Official Railway Equipment Register, 1933*.

¹ Only those companies which owned more than 1,000 cars are included in this table.

TABLE 33
FEDERAL, STATE AND LOCAL TAXES EXPRESSED AS RATIOS OF THE BOOK VALUE OF THE PLANT
AND EQUIPMENT OF THE FRUIT GROWERS EXPRESS COMPANY¹
1926-1934

Year	Plant and equipment ²	Federal taxes	% of plant and equipment	State and local taxes	% of plant and equipment	Total taxes	% of plant and equipment
1926	\$26, 033, 730	\$166, 905	.64%	\$103, 915	.40%	\$270, 820	1.04%
1927	28, 106, 032	174, 739	.62	131, 750	.47	306, 489	1.09
1928	29, 412, 479	155, 068	.53	132, 000	.45	287, 068	.98
1929	30, 152, 744	138, 236	.46	108, 000	.36	246, 236	.82
1930	30, 696, 734	138, 889	.45	104, 953	.34	243, 842	.79
1931	32, 692, 370	166, 130	.51	110, 366	.34	276, 496	.85
1932	35, 830, 318	89, 838	.25	105, 829	.30	195, 667	.55
1933	34, 505, 082	93, 793	.27	104, 062	.30	197, 855	.57
1934	34, 130, 167	58, 371	.17	99, 552	.29	157, 923	.46

¹ Source: *Moody's Industrials, 1926. Moody's Railroads, 1927-34.*

² Only physical assets other than materials and supplies have been included here. The latter and intangible assets which have been excluded average about \$6,000,000, or 20 per cent of the assets. Consequently the ratios here shown are overstated about 20 per cent, inasmuch as the taxes paid were on the total taxable assets.

in one state when its value was derived from facilities in other states and from franchises granted by the other states.

Obviously the earning power of such cars arises directly out of their use in the transportation of passengers and property, not from property permanently located within any taxing district. Assessments for property tax purposes are based on the fair cash value of the property or the consideration such property would command at a *bona fide* sale. If the cars of these companies were never to be used and consequently had no earning power either present or prospective, such property would have only a reproduction cost, with little sales value beyond a scrap or junk value.

The historical development of judicial doctrines concerning the situs of the cars of car-line companies for assessment purposes has been a development and extension of the concept that tangible personal property be assessed where it is located, in contrast with intangible property, which is generally said to have the same situs as the owner, i. e., in the case of business enterprises, at the principal place of business or the location of the principal office. Early litigation of some states held that for assessment purposes the cars of car-line companies might be considered property of the railroads hauling the equipment, whose duty it was to list such cars for taxation along with their own rolling stock.¹² In Illinois an act of 1869 required property used on railroads to be listed by the railroad companies without regard to ownership.¹³ This statute was repealed in 1872.

The problem of assessing the rolling stock of car-line companies is one of equitably apportioning the value of the equipment among the states where it is habitually used. This procedure was probably first sanctioned by the United States supreme court in 1887 when the rolling stock of railroads was declared subject to apportionment to states other than the domicile of the corporation on the basis of habitual use in those states.¹⁴ It was decided that where the particular items of personal property (rolling stock) were continually changing, the average amount of the property, measured by comparative mileage, thus habitually used could be taxed. Thus it was not essential that the identical property be within the jurisdiction of the State.¹⁵

Car-line companies presented the same problems as railroads in the apportionment of their rolling stock, for the only difference in conditions was in the ownership of the assessed property, a difference which did not in any way affect the principles of apportionment on

¹² *Kennedy v. St. Louis, Vandalia & Terre Haute R. R. Co.*, 62 Ill. 395 (1871).

¹³ Cf. *ibid.*, interpreting the statute enacted April 9, 1869.

¹⁴ *Marye v. Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Co.*, 127 U. S. 117 (1887). For the interstate apportionment of fixed personal property, cf. *Western Union Telegraph Co. v. Massachusetts*, 125 U. S. 530 (1887).

¹⁵ In the words of the court: "If the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Co. is permitted by the State of Virginia to bring into its territory, and there habitually to use and employ, a portion of its movable personal property, and the railroad company chooses so to do, it would certainly be competent and legitimate for the State to impose upon such property thus used and employed its fair share of the burdens of taxation imposed upon similar property used in the like way by its own citizens. And such a tax might be properly assessed and collected in cases like the present, where the specific and individual items of property so used and employed were not continuously the same, but were constantly changing according to the exigencies of the business. In such cases, the tax might be fixed by an appraisement and valuation of the average amount of the property thus habitually used, and collected by distraint upon any portion that might at any time be found." *Marye v. Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Co.*, 127 U. S. 117, at 121-22.

which the previous ruling had been made. This was recognized by the supreme court when in 1890 it ruled for purposes of taxation that Pennsylvania had jurisdiction over the average number of cars habitually employed in the state by the Pullman's Palace Car Company, an Illinois corporation.¹⁶ In this instance the average number of cars was determined by taking that portion of the total number represented by the ratio of route mileage over which cars were operated in Pennsylvania to the total route mileage everywhere. In addition the court ruled that (1) although a tax upon the fundamental right to carry on interstate business imposes a direct burden upon the commerce itself, the State is not prevented from taxing property used in interstate commerce; and (2) for purposes of taxation, personal property may be separated from its owner and taxed at the place where it is located or used, although not the place of the owner's domicile.

Prior to 1900 all litigation concerning the jurisdiction of the states to tax the property of car-line companies used therein concerned the Pullman Company. In that year however the validity of the reasoning employed in prior cases was recognized in the case of freight car-lines and the rule of law evolved was in all respects similar to that reached in connection with passenger car lines.¹⁷

In spite of the foregoing decisions, the Illinois supreme court ruled in 1903 that the cars of the Union Tank Company, a New Jersey corporation, were taxable only at the domicile of the corporation. As the cars were operated in Illinois in interstate commerce, it was declared that none of them was taxable in this State, all being subject to assessment only in New Jersey.¹⁸ In Minnesota an assessment of the average number of cars operated in a given county was declared invalid in 1905,¹⁹ not because the cars were instruments of interstate commerce nor because the situs of movable personalty is necessarily that of the owner, but because in the opinion of the State court the cars had not acquired sufficient situs to render them subject to taxation in the county. This decision held that in the absence of a state statute for the assessment of such property, situs must be established very clearly.²⁰

¹⁶ *Pullman's Palace Car Company v. Pennsylvania*, 141 U. S. 18 (1890).

¹⁷ *American Refrigerator Transit Company v. Hall*, 174 U. S. 70 (1900), and *Union Refrigerator Transit Company v. Lynch*, 177 U. S. 149 (1900). In contrast with a previous ruling in Colorado (cf. *Carlisle v. Pullman's Palace Car Company*, *supra*), the statement of agreed facts in the American Refrigerator case contained the following declaration: "Whenever it shall be found that one corporation uses or controls any property belonging to or owned by another corporation, said board may assess such property either to the corporation using or controlling the same, or to the corporation by which it is owned or to which it belongs."

Although prior cases had clearly implied the sole liability of car line companies for ad valorem levies against their property in the absence of a statute, this tendency to permit railroads to be assessed on privately-owned equipment tended to persist in Colorado.

¹⁸ The Illinois Court explicitly followed *State ex rel. v. Stephens*, 146 Mo. 662, where under similar circumstances the cars of a mercantile company were declared to have situs only in the state of domicile of the corporation (1) because the cars were *in transitu* in Missouri and (2) because they were instruments of interstate commerce.

¹⁹ *State v. Union Tank Line Company*, 102 N. W. 721 (1905).

²⁰ Reviewing the findings of the United States supreme court in *American Transit Company v. Hall*, *supra*, the Minnesota supreme court said: "The decision is an interesting and important one on the subject of taxation of the cars of corporations of the class to which the defendant belongs. But it is not relevant to the case at bar, for the obvious reason that we have no statute similar to the one involved in that case. Again, the assessment here in question was not made by a state board for the entire state, but by the assessor of a local assessment district upon specific cars passing through or temporarily within the county of Ramsey."

Many of the cases decided subsequent to 1905 concerned attempts to administer ambiguous or even contradictory statutes.²¹ In 1919 a decision by the Federal supreme court in *Union Tank Line Company v. Wright*²² disclaimed the technique of apportionment according to route mileage, a rule evolved in *Pullman's Palace Car Company v. Pennsylvania* nearly 30 years before. The court decided that allocation according to route mileage was not an equitable procedure, holding that density of traffic and not the extent of mileage over which the cars were operated should be controlling in apportioning car line property.²³ In order to remedy the inequities that had arisen through the use of the route mileage method it was recommended that car mileage be used as a basis for allocation.

In 1918 the Illinois supreme court, in a case involving a domestic car-line company, reversed its attitude concerning the apportionment of property, declaring the average number of cars used in Illinois could be assessed there.²⁴ In 1936 the United States circuit court (7th district) in Illinois ruled similarly with respect to the cars of a foreign freight car line.²⁵

The foregoing decisions relate to property taxation. A second aspect of the litigation over the assessment of car-line companies had to do with gross receipts taxes used in a number of states in lieu of property taxes. In *Cudahy Packing Co. v. Minnesota*²⁶ a gross receipts tax was attacked on the grounds (1) that the tax was aimed at receipts from interstate commerce, constituting an unlawful burden thereon, and (2) that the tax was not a fair equivalent of the regular property tax, therefore depriving the taxpayer of his property without due process of law. The court answered that because the gross earnings tax was imposed in lieu of property taxes and used only as a means of reaching the property, the tax was not levied on gross earnings *per se*.²⁷ Since gross earnings were taken as a measure of the value of the property, it was held that a tax on such earnings was essentially a tax on the property. Furthermore, the court concluded that the gross earnings tax was not invalidated because it may have exceeded the tax extended against a property assessment, for it reached the intangible values of car-line property difficult of assessment under the property tax.

²¹ *Union Refrigerator Transit Company v. Kentucky*, 199 U. S. 194 (1905); *Germania Refining Company v. Auditor General*, 245 U. S. 632 (1915); *Johnson Oil Refining Company v. Oklahoma*, 290 U. S. 158 (1933); *Pullman Company v. Murray*, 43 Pac. 2nd. 428 (1935); *Union Tank Car Company v. McKnight*, U. S. C. C. A., 7th district (March 13, 1936).

²² 249 U. S. 275.

²³ The majority opinion in the *Union Tank Line* case cited the fact that in *Pullman's Palace Car Company v. Pennsylvania*, *supra*, the question was solely one of jurisdiction, and inasmuch as the assessment itself had not been challenged, *Pullman's Palace Car Company* could not complain of the manner in which the assessment had been made. The statement in the *Pullman* case opinion expressing approval of the track-mile was declared to be *obiter dictum* and not controlling in the *Union Tank Line* case, in which this was the very point up for discussion. With regard to the instant case, the court declared: "Real values—the essential aim—of property within a state cannot be ascertained with even approximate accuracy by such a process; the rule adopted has no necessary relation thereto. During a year two or three cars might pass over every mile of railroad in one state, while hundreds constantly employed in another moved over lines of less total length" (249 U. S. 275, 283).

²⁴ *Keith Railway Equipment Company v. Board of Review*, 283 Ill. 244 (1918).

²⁵ *Union Tank Car Company v. McKnight*, *supra*.

²⁶ 246 U. S. 450 (1918).

²⁷ Cf. *United States Express Co. v. Minnesota*, 223 U. S. 335 (1911).

A significant rule of law²⁸ appeared in *Fruit Growers Express Co. v. Brett*,²⁹ in which a gross receipts tax levied on car-line companies in lieu of property taxes was declared unconstitutional because it violated the uniformity provision of the Montana constitution requiring uniform taxation of the same class of subjects within the territorial limits of the authority levying the tax.³⁰ Thus, although gross receipts taxes are generally supported, they may not be imposed in those states having constitutional provisions requiring uniformity of taxation.

The principles governing apportionment of values of movable tangible personal property have arisen largely through litigation concerning taxation of car-lines.³¹ They have been utilized by many of the states in framing statutes designed to tax car-line property in an equitable manner. Their influence may be observed in the following survey of state laws prescribing the technique of apportionment and assessment of car-line property.

Assessment of Car-Line Companies in the United States

In Table 34 an attempt is made to classify the methods now employed by the various states in assessing the property of car-line companies.³² At the present time 40 states provide for state-assessment of car-line companies while 37 employ this technique in assessing freight car lines (see Table 35). Local assessments prevail in but nine states for passenger companies³³ and in 12 for freight car-lines.³⁴

Illinois is one of the few states where local assessments prevail. The other states in this group are not comparable economically. They are all small in area and have a relatively small amount of the total railroad track of the United States. Illinois is admittedly an important railroad center. It is important in the origin and destination of freight and passenger traffic. With the exception of Texas, Illinois contains a greater number of miles of railroad track (over

²⁸ Although the jurisdiction of a state over apportioned gross receipts had presumably been established, suit was brought in *Pullman Co. v. Richardson*, 261 U. S. 330 (1922), disputing the jurisdiction of the state over interstate receipts, even though they are prorated in a judicially recognized manner. It was contended that a tax on apportioned interstate receipts was an effort to reach income from property situated or business done outside the state, and that the levy was so direct as to become a burden on interstate commerce. The court decided that the tax, including that portion levied on prorated interstate receipts, was in name and essence a tax on the property in the state, gross receipts being used only as a method of arriving at the true value of the taxable property commonly used in the state. It said: "In taxing property so situated and used, a state may select and employ any appropriate means of reaching its actual or full value as part of a going concern—such as treating the gross receipts from its use in both intrastate and interstate commerce as an index or measure of its value—and if the means do not involve any discrimination against interstate commerce, and the tax amounts to no more than would be legitimate as an ordinary tax upon the property valued with reference to its use, the tax is not open to attack as restraining or burdening such commerce."

²⁹ 94 Mont. 281 (1933).

³⁰ Constitution of the State of Montana, art. XII, sec. 11.

³¹ The principles of apportionment developed by this litigation have been applied to other property used in interstate commerce. Thus, Nebraska (*Compiled Statutes of Nebraska, 1929*, sec. 77-1102), and Wyoming (*Wyoming Revised Statutes, 1931*, sec. 115-1505) assess the rolling stock of interstate motor carriers on this basis. One state applies this technique to airplane equipment engaged in interstate commerce.

³² Cf. Table 48, Taxation of Freight and Passenger Car Line Companies in the United States as of November 1, 1935, at the end of this chapter, for a detailed tabulation.

³³ Illinois, Kentucky, Delaware, Maryland, Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey, Rhode Island, and the District of Columbia. In the first two, intangibles are state-assessed as described in Table 6.

³⁴ These include the states listed for passenger companies and in addition Florida, Maine, and Texas. The intangibles of freight companies in Illinois, Kentucky, Rhode Island, and Texas are state-assessed.

TABLE 34
PREVAILING METHODS FOR ASSESSING CAR-LINE COMPANIES IN THE UNITED STATES

States	All property				Operating property				Cars				Gross receipts ¹			
	State		Local		State		Local		State		Local		State		Local	
	Pass.	Frt.	Pass.	Frt.	Pass.	Frt.	Pass.	Frt.	Pass.	Frt.	Pass.	Frt.	Pass.	Frt.	Pass.	Frt.
Alabama.....	X ²	X ¹														
Arizona.....	X	X														
Arkansas.....					X					X						
California.....	X ³	X ³														
Colorado.....	X	X														
Connecticut.....																
Delaware.....																
Dist. of Columbia.....			X	X									X	X		
Florida.....			X	X												
Georgia.....	X	X														
Idaho.....																
Illinois.....			X ⁴	X ⁴					X	X						
Indiana.....					X				X	X						
Iowa.....									X	X						
Kansas.....					X	X										
Kentucky.....																
Louisiana.....			X ⁴	X ⁴					X	X						
Maine.....																
Maryland.....			X	X									X			
Massachusetts.....			X	X												
Michigan.....																
Minnesota.....					X	X										
Mississippi.....	X	X											X	X		
Missouri.....									X	X						
Montana.....		X														
Nebraska.....																
Nevada.....					X	X										
New Hampshire.....					X	X										
New Jersey.....			X ⁶	X												
New Mexico.....									X	X						

5 per cent of the total for the country) than any other state. Because of this, the perpetuation for this type of property of a system of local assessment with its demonstrated ineffectiveness creates a much more serious fiscal situation in Illinois than in states where railroad facilities are of minor economic significance.

TABLE 35

DISTRIBUTION OF STATES ACCORDING TO STATE OR LOCAL
ASSESSMENT OF CAR-LINE COMPANIES

Measure of tax	Assessing authority (by number of states)			
	State		Local ¹	
	Passenger	Freight	Passenger	Freight
All property.....	11	12	9	12
Operating property.....	15	11	-----	-----
Cars.....	9	10	-----	-----
Gross receipts ²	5	4	-----	-----
Total number of states.....	40	37	9	12

¹ Includes three states in the case of passenger companies and five states in the case of freight companies where intangible property is state-assessed, although all tangible property is assessed locally.

² States in which gross receipts taxes are in lieu of ad valorem taxes on cars or operating property. This classification does not include states in which such taxes are additional to property taxes.

Unit Assessment

The system most widely employed, of having state officers assess car-line property as a unit, is in sharp contrast with the policy of local assessment prevailing in Illinois and 10 other states.³⁵ The "unit assessment" method requires the valuation of all tangible and intangible property, including franchises, as a single whole. It is to be distinguished from that method of assessment where only the cars of a car-line company are assessed. In the latter instance, intangible values escape completely, and it becomes necessary moreover to deal with average car values in a piecemeal fashion. Unit assessments, on the other hand, can easily be made by central officers from a balance sheet and earnings and income data. Local officers could perhaps do the same if they had—as very few do—the technical skill required for the task, but this would place an undue burden on taxpayers in filing the requisite information with a multitude of assessors and it would magnify and complicate the problem of allocating portions of the unit value to particular taxing districts. Central assessment is far simpler and more effective in a system of unit valuation of property. Undoubtedly this is the reason why most states have adopted the system of central assessment and a unit valuation method.³⁶

³⁵ These are Delaware, Florida, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York, Rhode Island, and Texas.

³⁶ In practically every instance where state assessment of car-line property prevails, the job is done by the state tax commission.

The question whether a state had the authority to tax allocated intangibles, as is done in a unit assessment of car lines, was brought to the United States supreme court in litigation concerning gross receipts taxes. In *Cudahy Packing Company v. Minnesota*, *supra*, the court declared:

The State is not confined to taxing the cars or to taxing them as separate articles. It may tax the entire property, tangible and intangible, constituting the car line as used within its limits, and may tax the same at its real value as part of a going concern.³⁷

And, with reference to the assessment of property as a system, the court said in *Pullman Co. v. Richardson*, *supra*:

And if the property be part of a system, and have an augmented value by reason of a connected operation of the whole, it may be taxed according to its value as part of the system, although the other parts be outside the state; in other words, the tax may be made to cover the enhanced value which comes to the property in the state through its organic relation to the system.³⁸

An assessment of this sort, it is believed, is more apt to reflect the true value of the car-line company operating as a going concern than a piecemeal valuation of the items of property subject to assessment. Furthermore a unit assessment lacks in great degree the arbitrariness of an assessment made according to average car values, especially when the number of cars to be assessed has been allocated to the state in accordance with average daily mileage, a measure usually fixed by arbitration with the taxpayer rather than from known facts.

Interstate Allocation of Rolling Stock

Various methods are used for ascertaining the amount of property subject to assessment in any given state. Inasmuch as the bulk of the fixed assets of a car-line company is composed of movable property, the problem of the assessor becomes one of determining (1) the average amount of such property in his jurisdiction on assessment day or (2) the portion of all such property which may equitably be apportioned to his state or taxing districts.

Six factors are prescribed by statute in various states as a bases for making this allocation between states. Passenger companies are assessed according to car-mileage³⁹ in 14 states, route mileage⁴⁰ in 14 states, number of cars to make intrastate car mileage⁴¹ in one, gross receipts⁴² in four, and railroad mileage⁴³ in two. In three other states the method of allocation is to be determined by the assessing

³⁷ 246 U. S. 450, at 456. Cf. also *C. C. C. & St. Louis Railway Co. v. Backus*, 154 U. S. 439 (1893); *Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Co. v. Pennsylvania*, 82 U. S. 164 (1872).

³⁸ 261 U. S. 330, (1922) at p. 17.

³⁹ Determined by dividing the total annual car mileage within the state by the total annual car mileage everywhere.

⁴⁰ Determined by dividing the total miles of railroad track (usually main track) over which cars were run within the state by the total track mileage everywhere over which the cars were run.

⁴¹ The quotient of the daily intrastate care mileage divided by the daily average mileage per car is taken as the average number of cars used.

⁴² Taxable receipts are intrastate gross receipts plus a portion of the interstate gross receipts allocated to the State in the proportion that the car mileage in the State bears to the total car mileage.

⁴³ In this instance the number of cars subject to assessment or the portion of the unit value to be assessed is taken to be that percentage of the total that the track mileage in the State bears to the total mileage in the United States.

TABLE 36
FACTORS USED BY STATE AGENCIES IN THE INTERSTATE ALLOCATION OF THE CARS OR TANGIBLE OPERATING PROPERTY OF CAR-LINE COMPANIES

State ¹	Car-mileage		Route-mileage		No. of cars to make interstate car-mileage		Gross receipts ² (allocated by)				Railroad mileage		Other	
	Pass.	Frt.	Pass.	Frt.	Pass.	Frt.	Car-mileage		Route-mileage		Pass.	Frt.	Pass.	Frt.
							Pass.	Frt.	Pass.	Frt.				
Alabama		X												
Arizona	X ³	X ³												
Arkansas			X			X								
California													X ⁴	X ⁴
Colorado	X	X												
Connecticut														
Florida														
Georgia		X	X											
Idaho			X			X								
Indiana		X ³												
Iowa	X													
Kansas	X	X												
Louisiana			X	X										
Michigan		X	X											
Minnesota														
Mississippi		X												
Missouri														
Montana	X											X		
Nebraska			X											
Nevada	X	X												
New Hampshire														
New Mexico	X	X												
North Carolina			X											
North Dakota	X													
Ohio	X	X												
Oklahoma														
Oregon						X								
Pennsylvania			X	X ⁶										
South Carolina			X ⁶	X										
South Dakota	X													

agency. Freight car-line companies are assessed in 14 states according to car mileage; in seven, by route mileage; in nine by the number of cars to make the intrastate car mileage; in five by gross receipts; and in one by a method to be determined by the assessor. These methods are listed by states in Table 36.

Similar methods are used in allocating state assessments to local taxing districts where taxes are extended locally against car-line companies. Thus, as shown in Table 37, six states apportion passenger car-line assessments according to car mileage; nine, according to route mileage; five, by railroad mileage; one, by the ratio of assessed value of all property in the district to the total valuation of all property for the state; one, to the principal office in the state, and in three according to a method to be determined by the assessing agency. The assessments of freight car-lines are apportioned to localities according to car mileage in six states, route mileage in five, railroad mileage in three, to the principal office in one, according to the valuation of fixed property in one, and by a method to be determined by the assessing agency in one.

Car Mileage

As far as it goes, car mileage⁴⁴ the most widely employed allocation factor, provides an excellent basis for apportioning property values.⁴⁵ Allocation according to car mileage takes into account the density of traffic. For many years this fact had been overlooked in allocating car-line values in proportion solely to route mileage. Its principal weakness⁴⁶ lies in the fact that it treats all car-line traffic alike with no regard for differences in car rentals or profits⁴⁷. In order to correct the failure of the car-mileage method to take account of more strictly economic rather than physical factors, it is essential that a composite index including gross or net receipts or income be used rather than car mileage alone.

Such a composite allocation factor is used at present by Indiana,⁴⁸ where earnings and car mileage are given equal weight in allocating car values. This practice tends to allocate the total taxable value of car line companies in direct proportion to the earnings derived in the state. This may afford the best clue to the proper apportionment of such property.

⁴⁴ A statutory description of allocation according to car-mileage is found in the *Compiled Laws of Michigan, 1929*, c. 60, sec. 3560.: "In ascertaining the true cash value of the property in Michigan, of car loaning, stock car, refrigerator, fast freight line and other car companies, and other companies owning, leasing, running or operating cars subject to taxation under this act, the State Board of Assessors shall be guided by the relation which the aggregate car mileage made or run by the entire number of cars owned or operated by each of such companies bears to the car mileage made or run by the entire number of cars owned or operated by any such company within this State."

⁴⁵ In 1923 a committee of the *National Tax Association, Proceedings of 16th Annual Conference*, pp. 416-417, recommended that wheelage (car mileage) be used in apportioning property of freight car companies with allowance for idle cars and for passenger companies wheelage (car mileage) and gross receipts. It was further recommended, however, that passenger miles, if obtainable, should be substituted for gross receipts.

⁴⁶ This weakness is apparent in cases where one car line company operates several different types of cars for which varying mileage rentals are paid.

⁴⁷ A further weakness lies in the difficulty of verifying reports of out-of-state mileage, inasmuch as car lines are not required to report their mileage to the Interstate Commerce Commission, and other public commissions could not have jurisdiction. Car companies which operate some of their car mileage outside the boundaries of the assessing state are therefore in a position practically to make their own assessments.

⁴⁸ *Burns' Annotated Indiana Statutes, 1926*, c. 102, art. 7, sec. 14138.

TABLE 37

FACTORS USED BY STATE AGENCIES IN THE INTRASTATE
ALLOCATION OF THE CARS OR OPERATING PROPERTY
OF CAR-LINE COMPANIES

State ¹	Car-mileage		Route-mileage		Railroad mileage		Other	
	Pass.	Frt.	Pass.	Frt.	Pass.	Frt.	Pass.	Frt.
Arkansas.....	X							
California.....							X ²	X ²
Colorado.....		X	X					
Florida.....					X			
Georgia.....							X ³	X ³
Idaho.....					X	X		
Indiana.....					X			
Iowa.....	X							
Louisiana.....							X ⁴	X ⁴
Mississippi.....						X	X ²	
Missouri.....		X			X			
Nebraska.....			X					
Nevada.....	X	X						
North Carolina.....			X	X				
New Hampshire.....	X	X						
North Dakota ⁵	X							
Oklahoma.....							X ²	
Oregon.....			X	X				
South Carolina.....			X	X				
South Dakota.....			X					
Tennessee.....			X	X				
Utah.....					X	X		
Washington.....			X	X				
West Virginia.....	X	X						
Wyoming.....		X	X					
Total number of states.....	6	6	9	5	5	3	5	3

¹ States not included, and passenger or freight designations not included for states given in the table do not share taxes on car line companies with localities or do not have central assessment of the cars or operating property *per se*. Not included here are states where such property is reached through the assessment of intangible property or corporate excess whether this be in lieu of or in addition to the local assessment of such property.

² Allocation is to be made in a manner to be determined by the assessing agency.

³ Movable property is apportioned according to the ratio that the assessed valuation of the fixed property in a county bears to the assessed valuation of such property in the State.

⁴ The assessment of domestic companies is apportioned to the situs of the principal office. The assessment of foreign companies is apportioned to East Baton Rouge Parish.

⁵ Freight companies were previously assessed on gross receipts, with no distribution to localities. At present the constitution requires assessment by the board of equalization; there is no provision for distribution, although it is probably intended.

Route Mileage

By apportionment according to route mileage is meant the division of property values in the proportion that the railroad mileage over which the cars are run in any state bears to the total route mileage.⁴⁹ The legality of this method for passenger companies was approved judicially in *Pullman's Palace Car Co. v. Pennsylvania*.⁵⁰ It was subsequently adopted for allocating the movable property of freight car companies in various states. In 1919 the supreme court in its decision in *Union Tank Car Company v. Wright*⁵¹ declared

⁴⁹ An example of a statute providing for allocation according to route mileage is to be found in *Wyoming Revised Statute, 1931*, art. 19, sec. 115 (1903).

⁵⁰ 141 U. S. 613 (1890).

⁵¹ 249 U. S. 274 (1919).

this method arbitrary and void as applied to freight car companies. These decisions explain, in part, why a majority of the states still using this method apply it only to passenger companies. The route mileage method does not necessarily contribute to over or under taxation on the part of the various state and local governments taken in the aggregate, yet it is responsible for an inequitable distribution of the property of such companies between states. This method does not operate to apportion property values to localities where such value arises for the origin of the values depends upon density of traffic as well as upon the route mileage over which the cars are operated.

Number of Cars to Make Intrastate Car Mileage

A third type of apportionment consists in determining the average number of cars operated in the state through the use of data concerning intrastate operations, no account being taken of car mileage operated in other states. Instead of arriving at the average number of cars in the state on any given date by prorating them over a railroad system, this technique seeks to approximate those results by dividing the daily intrastate car mileage⁵² by the average number of miles operated daily by each of the various types of private cars.

This formula is less accurate than the unit method of assessment because average car values must be determined instead of going concern value, and it is less reliable than car mileage method of assessment because it may prove difficult to corroborate reported average daily car mileage. The method is nonetheless popular among assessment offices because it is unnecessary to verify car mileage traveled outside the state from reports of railroads. Only through cooperation between state taxing agencies in disclosing total car mileage reported to them can discrepancies be disclosed.

Also by reason of its strict consideration of only the average number of cars within the state, this method might seem to satisfy constitutional tenets a little more completely than one which allocates values over an interstate system. As a matter of fact, however, the very technique in its use is such as to bring up debatable issues which can easily impair the assessment. Specifically, if the average mileage per car is set at a high figure relatively few cars will be assessed, whereas a low-average mileage per car may result in the assessment of an undue number.⁵³ In order accurately to set average mileage figures in certain cases the assessor may find himself compelled to require information regarding the total mileage made by the cars wherever operated, and this is in effect allocation according to relative car mileage. The flexibility of opinion regarding car values and mileages is sufficiently great to raise considerable doubt as to the efficacy of this method.

Railroad Mileage

The railroad mileage method of apportioning the rolling stock and other operating property of car-line companies among the states

⁵² Annual car mileage is customarily reported and divided by 365 to find the daily car mileage.

⁵³ In Arkansas, as in other states using this method, average daily car mileages are required to be checked against railroad reports. Cf. Crawford and Moses: *Digest of Arkansas Statutes*, c. 168, sec. 10003.

is employed only for passenger car lines and in but two states, Indiana and Missouri. No interstate apportionment of the property of freight car-lines is made on this basis. This method has only its simplicity of application to recommend it. It is based on rather arbitrary assumptions, (1) that there is equal density of traffic of car-line equipment on all parts of any given railroad, and (2) that such equipment is used over all the railroad track (or all the main, as specified) whether this actually is the case or not. Inasmuch, however, as this method is employed only for passenger companies and the interstate allocation is made on the basis of the ratio of total main track of all railroads within the state to total main track everywhere the result although not desirable (because it does not reflect traffic density) is plausible.

This method is most frequently used in the intrastate distribution of assessments made by a state agency to the various taxing districts. In Table 37 it was shown that Florida, Idaho, Indiana, Missouri, and Utah, make intrastate apportionment of the assessments of passenger companies on the basis of railroad mileage, and in the cases of Idaho, Mississippi and Utah this method is used for allocating freight car-line assessments.⁵⁴

Gross Receipts

Although gross receipts are not thought of as property *per se*, the supreme court has with marked consistency declared gross receipts to be a measure of property within any given district, and it is in this connection that gross receipts have been used in a number of states as a basis for taxation. In addition to gross receipts taxes, which are in lieu of property taxes of car-line companies,⁵⁵ there are gross receipts taxes levied in addition to property taxes.⁵⁶ In a number of instances occupation taxes have taken the form of gross receipts taxes levied in addition to property taxes. Where this is the case, they are usually imposed on a diversified group of businesses and are not peculiar to car-lines alone.

The widespread adoption of the gross receipts method of taxing car-line companies may be attributed in part to the judicial interpretation placed upon statutes imposing this method of taxation. In 1891 the United States supreme court settled the question of tax jurisdiction and interstate commerce by allowing each state to tax the average amount of property habitually used within the state.⁵⁷ The analogy was carried to the gross receipts tax in *Cudahy v. Minnesota*, *supra*, and *Pullman Company v. Richardson*, *supra*, where allocated interstate gross receipts were considered a measure of the property habitually used in the jurisdiction to which the apportionment was made.

⁵⁴ In Florida, Missouri, and Utah the apportionment is made according to all track mileage, and in Idaho and Indiana, according to main track mileage.

⁵⁵ Connecticut, Maine, Minnesota, Oklahoma, Texas, Virginia, and Wisconsin levy gross receipts taxes on passenger and/or *property* freight car lines in lieu of property taxes.

⁵⁶ Arizona, Florida, Indiana, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, Missouri, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Texas, Utah, Washington, West Virginia, and Wyoming levy gross receipts taxes on passenger and/or freight car lines in *addition* to property taxes.

⁵⁷ *Pullman's Palace Car Co. v. Pennsylvania*, *supra*.

The manner of apportioning gross receipts may be according to either car or route mileage and the receipts apportioned may be total gross receipts, intrastate receipts, or all intrastate and prorated interstate receipts. In the case of gross receipts taxes imposed in addition to property taxes, the tax is most frequently applied solely to intrastate gross receipts. In the case of gross receipts taxes in lieu of property taxes, an allocated portion of interstate receipts is commonly included in the tax base. As shown in Table 36, in Minnesota, Virginia, and Wisconsin interstate gross receipts are prorated according to the route mileage operated in the state compared with the route mileage operated everywhere. In Connecticut car mileage is used. The merits and shortcomings of these measures when used in apportioning property appear in the same degree when they are applied to gross receipts. In all the states excepting Connecticut, intrastate gross receipts plus a prorated portion of interstate gross receipts are used as a basis for taxation. Connecticut arrives at the same result by taxing total allocated gross receipts. This results, of course, in a 100 per cent proration of all intrastate receipts and a partial proration of intrastate receipts.

The advantage of a gross receipts tax imposed in lieu of a property tax is in the comparative ease of assessment and collection, especially when the railroads are required to pay the tax by withholding equivalent amounts from the mileage payments regularly made to the car-line companies. In Minnesota, Oklahoma, and Wisconsin the gross receipts tax on freight car-line companies is paid by the railroads under such an agreement. Iowa and Missouri even employ this "collection-at-the-source" for property taxes due on passenger car companies. In addition to its simplicity, this tax seems accurately to measure the tangible and intangible value of a car-line company, because gross receipts when weighed by car mileage appear to stand in a somewhat direct relationship to property values. In a going concern gross receipts may be a sensitive measure of the short-run trend of such values. However, as indicated by *Fruit Growers' Express Co. v. Brett, supra*, this type of taxation is in certain cases insupportable in states like Illinois which have constitutional provisions regarding uniformity of assessment and extension of taxes.

Collection and Distribution of Car-Line Taxes

Arrangements for the collection and distribution of state-assessed car-line taxes are set forth in Table 38. Although no unmistakable tendency is exhibited, it appears that state-assessed property taxes are for the most part locally collected and shared by local and state governments in proportion to their levies. If gross receipts taxes are also considered, it is to be observed that 13 states collected and retain passenger car-line taxes and 19 states collect and retain freight car-line taxes. Some explanation of this tendency on the part of states to turn to central collection of car-line taxes may be found in the intricacies of intrastate apportionment.

While no insurmountable difficulties arise in the allocation of state assessments to the local taxing districts the results are generally

none too satisfactory. The explanation of this is both geographical and economic. It is apparent that intangible factors of value such as earnings and income can much more easily be given a situs for the purpose of allocating values (1) when the area is not as small as in the case of a school district, township, or even a county, and (2) when by the use of averages an allocation is made to what are more nearly unified economic areas. Not only is it an imposition on the taxpayer to require reports of the car mileage operated in diminutive taxing districts, but consideration of other economic factors, such as earnings and income, in valuing the property is restricted when such factors must be placed within political boundaries that have no relationship to business activities. Thus, it is entirely conceivable that a state assessor would be largely estopped from reaching the intangible values of a car-line company were he required to allocate such intangibles among the political units where they may have been created in the operation of the cars. Precise allocation of that type would be impractical, whereas allocation might be feasible if applied either to larger or to distinctly commercial areas.

Assessment of Car-Line Companies in Illinois

The status of car-line assessments has always been a matter of great uncertainty in Illinois. The power to assess this property devolves upon local assessors because it is not expressly exempted from taxation either in the constitution or statutes of the State. Besides the local assessors, the only body in the State empowered to assess property is the State Tax Commission. The attorney-general declared in 1931 that the cars of private car-line companies are subject to assessment by the local assessors and that the corporate excess of domestic companies is subject to assessment under the capital stock tax by the Tax Commission.⁵⁸ This leaves the matter of assessment of the cars of these companies squarely up to the local assessors.

There are in Illinois 102 counties in which 1,454 county and township assessors⁵⁹ are empowered to assess the property of car-line companies. A recent survey of the taxes paid by car lines in Illinois revealed that in 1933⁶⁰ car-line assessments had been made in only two counties, Cook and Crawford. In the latter county the board of review assessed the average number of cars of the Union Tank Car Company habitually used and at rest in two townships. This appears to have been the first assessment of car lines ever made in Downstate Illinois.⁶¹ Data relative to the assessment in Cook County are to be found in Table 39. Although all Downstate counties but one have railroad main track, ranging from 23 miles in Brown County to 461 miles in Madison County, none but Crawford reported an assessment

⁵⁸ Attorney General, *Opinions*, 1931, No. 3463, p. 481.

⁵⁹ Number of assessors as reported in Tax Commission, *15th Annual Report*, 1933, p. 309.

⁶⁰ An assessment of \$335 per car was made against 297 cars of this company, making an assessment of \$62,980 against which a tax of \$4,268.10 was extended. The assessment was contested in *Union Tank Car Co. v. Mail*, U. S. D. C. (7th), No. 716-D in Equity, and with a ruling in favor of the county the case was appealed in *Union Tank Car Co. v. McKnight*, U. S. C. C. A. (7th), No. 5562, where the assessment was upheld.

⁶¹ There is some indication that car lines may have been assessed in a small way as early as 1872, judging from the litigation in *Kennedy v. St. Louis, Vandalia & Terre Haute R. R. Co.*, *supra*, p. 154.

TABLE 38
STATE AND LOCAL COLLECTION AND DISTRIBUTION OF PROPERTY TAXES EXTENDED AGAINST THE CARS OR
OPERATING PROPERTY OF STATE-ASSESSED CAR-LINE COMPANIES¹

State	Collection				Distribution			
	State		Local		All to state		Part-State Part-Local	
	Pass.	Frt.	Pass.	Frt.	Pass.	Frt.	Pass.	Frt.
Alabama.....		X				X		
Arizona.....	X	X			X	X		
Arkansas.....		X				X		
California.....			X	X			X	X
Colorado.....			X	X			X	
Florida.....								
Georgia ²			X	X			X	
Idaho.....			X	X			X	X
Indiana.....		X	X			X		
Iowa.....		X	X			X		
Kansas.....	X	X			X	X		
Louisiana (foreign).....	X	X			X	X		
" (domestic).....				X				
Michigan.....	X	X			X			
Mississippi.....			X	X			X	
Missouri.....								
Montana.....	X	X	X		X	X		
Nebraska.....			X					
Nevada.....			X	X			X	
New Hampshire.....	X	X			X			
New Mexico.....	X	X			X			
North Carolina ²			X	X			X	
North Dakota.....			X				X	
Oklahoma.....			X				X	
Oregon.....			X	X				
South Carolina.....			X	X				
South Dakota.....		X	X			X		
Tennessee ²			X					
Utah.....	X	X						
Vermont.....	X	X			X			

TABLE 39

ASSESSED VALUATION OF AND TAXES EXTENDED AGAINST CAR-LINE COMPANIES IN COOK COUNTY IN 1933

Company	Full value assessment	Penalty added for failure to file return ¹	Total full value as- essment as made by assessor	Full value assessment as determined by board of appeals	Full value assessment equalized at 37%	Tax extended
Armour & Co.....	\$ 82,000	-----	\$ 82,000	²	\$ 30,340	\$ 1,969.07
Arms and Yager.....	118,800	-----	118,800	\$ 77,733 ³	28,760	1,932.68
Bordens Farm Prod. Co.....	104,000	-----	104,000	cancelled ⁴	-----	-----
Bowman Dairy Co.....	48,233	-----	48,233	-----	17,846	1,199.26
Budlong Pickle Co.....	3,370	-----	3,370	-----	1,247	83.80
Callahan, A. P. & Co.....	1,147	-----	1,147	-----	424	27.52
Chicago Freight Car Line Co.....	7,518	\$ 3,759	11,277	-----	4,172	242.40
Chicago, New York & Boston Refrig. Co.....	11,143	-----	11,143	-----	4,123	267.59
Chicago Tank-Car Co.....	2,784	-----	2,784	1,092	403	26.16
Clapp, Riley & Hall Equipment Co.....	90,836	45,418	136,254	-----	50,414	3,135.76
Commercial Car Lines.....	2,148	-----	2,148	-----	795	51.60
Crystal Car Lines.....	59,623	-----	59,623	-----	22,061	1,047.90
Cudahy Packing Co.....	1,802	-----	1,802	-----	667	43.29
Dairy Shippers Despatch.....	28,333	14,167	42,500	-----	15,725	1,020.56
Darling & Co.....	9,347	-----	9,347	5,538	2,049	132.99
Davies, Wm., Co. Inc.....	4,009	-----	4,009	-----	1,483	96.25
Glaser Crandell Co.....	2,157	-----	2,157	-----	798	49.64
Graee, John H., & Co.....	8,278	4,139	12,417	-----	4,594	298.16
Harbor Tank Line.....	1,049	-----	1,049	-----	388	25.19
Hately Bros. & Co.....	3,838	1,919	5,757	-----	2,130	138.24
Hygrade Food Products Co.....	125	-----	125	-----	46	2.99
Illinois Steel Tank Line.....	1,905	-----	1,905	-----	705	45.76
Keith Railway Equipment Co.....	450	-----	450	-----	167	10.84
Libby, McNeil, & Libby.....	4,156	-----	4,156	-----	1,548	100.47
Mather Stock Car Co.....	9,756	-----	9,756	-----	3,610	74.37
National Tank Car Co.....	41,873	-----	41,873	9,519	3,522	228.58
North American Car Co.....	110,488	-----	110,488	-----	40,881	2,653.18
Northwestern Refrigerator Line.....	59,853	-----	59,853	cancelled ⁵	-----	-----
Palace Live Poultry Car Co.....	31,415	-----	31,415	-----	11,624	754.40
Pure Oil Co.....	24,788	-----	24,788	-----	9,172	595.27
Roby Tank Lines.....	3,541	1,771	5,312	-----	1,966	127.60
Servisee Tank Car Co.....	1,100	-----	1,100	-----	407	26.42
Squire Dingee Co.....	4,912	-----	4,912	1,336	494	30.73
Union Tank Line Co.....	41,873	-----	41,873	cancelled ⁶	-----	-----
United States Fuel Co.....	50,524	-----	50,524	-----	18,694	1,213.25
Wilson Car Lines Co.....	130,104	-----	130,104	-----	48,138	3,124.16
Wisconsin Steel Co.....	400	-----	400	-----	148	9.61
Totals.....	\$1,107,678	\$71,173	\$1,178,851	\$95,218	\$329,541	\$20,785.69

[Footnotes on p. 173.]

of car-line companies. Indeed it is probably correct to say that not over 10 per cent of the assessable property of car-line companies used in Illinois is returned for assessment.⁶²

Some idea of the efficacy of local assessment is to be had from a comparison of the number of car-line companies assessed in Illinois and the number assessed by central assessing agencies in various states. Table 40 shows that although only 37 car-line companies were assessed in Illinois, Wisconsin assessed 370 in 1931. There is nothing conclusive from a revenue point of view in the assessment of a large number of car-line companies, but it does furnish some clue to the thoroughness of the administration.⁶³

The primary reason for non-assessment of car lines in this State is the lack of adequate laws prescribing special methods of assessment and definitely fixing responsibility and jurisdiction. In addition, the ruling of the Illinois supreme court long contributed to the ambiguous legal status of local assessment of the rolling stock of foreign companies when such assessment is undertaken (as it must be in Illinois) in the absence of express statutory authorization.⁶⁴ A second reason for the failure of local officials to assess this type of property is the territorial limitations under which the work of the

⁶² Based upon the information contained in Table 41, *infra*, p. 178. This shows the yield of car-line taxes in states that are economically comparable to be well in excess of \$100,000, reaching \$275,000 in California in 1933; whereas total car-line taxes in Illinois in that year were only about \$25,000. Cf. note 1 above and Table 39.

⁶³ An indictment of local assessment of car lines was made by the Washington State Tax Commission, *4th Biennial Report, 1932*, p. 28:

"In this state the property of these companies is not adequately assessed. County assessors find it practically impossible to locate private cars or accurately determine their taxable situs. The information and statistical data necessary for a sound foundation for any general tax upon private car companies is very difficult to obtain. The problem of ascertaining a proper valuation for the property of such companies is complicated. To assure the fair and adequate assessment of these properties and to effect an equitable distribution of the aggregate assessment to the proper counties of the state, these assessments should be made by the Tax Commission."

As a result of this recommendation, a statute was enacted in 1933 transferring authority for the assessment of the operating property of car-line companies in Washington from local assessors to the Tax Commission.

⁶⁴ Cf. *Union Tank Line Co. v. Board of Review*, *supra*.

FOOTNOTES FOR TABLE 39

¹ Under Smith-Hurd, *Annotated Statutes*, c. 120, sec. 298, the assessor is obliged to add to the valuation a penalty of 50 per cent of the amount of the assessment made against the property of each taxpayer failing to file a schedule of his property.

² On complaint before the board of appeals, Armour & Co. was granted a reduction in column 10 of the assessor's books (mach. & equip.) from \$1,408,478 to \$969,696 and in column 2 (trucks and busses) from \$114,234 to \$64,788. The assessment of freight cars might appear in either item; it is therefore probable that there has been a reduction, but there is no way of determining the amount. No reduction has been reported in this table, consequently the assessment for this company and for the total may be slightly overstated.

³ Column 16 (all other property) of the Cook County assessor's books was reduced from \$119,331 to \$78,264. Of the original assessment in column 16, \$531 did not represent cars and was not reduced, hence the assessment on the cars was reduced from \$118,800 to \$77,733 as shown above.

⁴ An assessment of \$40,646 was made against certain tank cars of the Broden Co., representing the average number present and taxable in Cook County on April 1. This property was listed by the company in column 10 (mach. & equip.). The assessor altered the return, putting this valuation in column 16 (all other property), together with a franchise valuation of some \$138,000. Complaint was made by the taxpayer only to the assessment of the franchise, specifically stating that objection was being made to no part of the assessment of tangible personalty. Nevertheless the board of appeals cancelled the assessment in column 16 entirely, including the assessment on the tank cars which the taxpayer had listed and against which no objection had been filed.

⁵ This assessment was cancelled by virtue of the plea of the company (1) that the cars did not have a taxable situs in the county, (2) that the assessment was made on property not described or classified by law, (3) that the assessment violated the Constitution and statutes of Illinois and deprived the taxpayer of his property without the protection of due process of law guaranteed by the Federal Constitution.

⁶ The Union Tank Car assessment was cancelled when the company presented arguments substantially similar to those of the Northwestern Refrigerator Line (note 5). In addition, it contended that the assessment was discriminatory and confiscatory and that no notice had been given.

TABLE 40

NUMBER OF FREIGHT CAR-LINE COMPANIES ASSESSED IN ILLINOIS
AND IN 17 STATES HAVING CENTRAL ASSESSMENT, 1930-1934

State	Number of companies assessed.				
	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934
Arkansas.....	240				
California.....	14	14	13	15	109
Colorado.....	125	126		106	112
Georgia.....			161	149	
Idaho.....	93	79			
Illinois.....			20	37	
Iowa.....	236	236	203	175	187
Louisiana ¹	237	284	237	232	
Michigan.....	211	199	179	175	
Missouri.....	369	327			
Nebraska.....	243				
New Hampshire.....	44			69	
Ohio.....	229	194	210	188	
Oregon.....	67			67	71
South Dakota.....	104	104	106	101	95
Vermont.....	113	116	122		
West Virginia.....	378	246			
Wisconsin.....	230	370			

¹ Figures for 1930-1933 include 92 companies locally assessed. Those for 1933 include 86 companies locally assessed.

local assessor is done. Movable property is most conveniently assessed according to its allocable situs to some large assessment jurisdiction. The state is well-suited to be an assessment unit, but any subdivision of a state, as, for example, a county or more particularly a township, is so small that assessments made there on the basis of relative mileage will be extremely small and will scarcely justify the administrative cost. A third reason for the non-assessment of car-line companies is the roving nature of the property itself. Unless the township or county contains a railroad terminal or engages in a substantial amount of commercial or car-loading activity, it is doubtful if the cars ever come to rest in such a district. Furthermore, it is very easy to assume that the cars belong to the railroads or that the taxes due on them are paid by the railroads with their own taxes. Conditions such as these make it very difficult for local assessors either to discover that the property is taxable, to make a uniform and adequate appraisal of it, or to know to whom to assess the property.

These difficulties were revealed by the supervisors of assessment in several Illinois counties in reports made to the Tax Commission.⁶⁵ In Clinton County it was reported that the Fruit Growers' Express Company was not assessed because it had a contract with the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. In Fulton County it was stated to fieldmen that cars were reported only in transit, not operating there. Car lines were not assessed in St. Clair County because, it was said, the companies declared that they were assessed in Chicago or some other point. In Hancock and Johnson Counties requests were made to the Tax Commission for information as to how to assess this type of property.

⁶⁵ Questionnaire sent to county treasurers, June 13, 1935.

In general, the explanation of the comparative exemption of this property devolves from the conditions under which it must be assessed. In *Fruit Growers' Express Co. v. Brett, supra*, the court declared car-line property to be of a fugitive nature difficult of assessment for any purpose. County and township assessors are neither qualified nor equipped to make such an assessment. Indeed, it is probable that most local assessors are completely unaware of the existence of car-line property. This lack of appreciation of the problem of car-line assessments on the part of officials upon whom the assessment duty has devolved, coupled with lack of information or means of obtaining it in the case of those officials who do recognize the problem, is evidenced by the meager valuations in Illinois.

The assessment made by the Cook County assessor demonstrates an intelligent approach to the situation. At the same time its results emphasize the inadequacy of the county as a jurisdictional unit for assessing the rolling stock of car-line companies. In general, the information requested by the assessor is as follows:

- (1) The number of cars owned by the car-line company on April 1.
- (2) The types of cars, the number in each type, and the average age and average cost of each type.
- (3) The total number of car-miles run in the United States, in Illinois, and in Cook County.
- (4) The number of railway cars in Cook County on April 1, and the average number of cars in Cook County during the year, the latter taken to be the average of the daily figures in April.

However, judging from the schedules filed, it appears that the actual assessment is made by taking the average value and average number of cars returned by the taxpayer and making the assessment on the basis of that information alone. This method might be followed to advantage by many other counties in Illinois.

A further problem in the assessment of privately-owned rolling stock is the assessment of the Pullman Company, the only company operating non-railway-owned cars for the transportation of passengers. So far as is known, prior to 1936 no effort had ever been made in Illinois to assess the rolling stock of this company. The Tax Commission makes an assessment of the capital stock of the Pullman Company of Illinois, and this offsets the omission of the cars. Assessments of tangible property are allowable deductions from the capital stock assessment; the failure of the assessors to list Pullman cars estops the company from claiming the assessed value of its cars as a deduction from the corporate excess. Capital stock assessments of the Pullman Company are shown in Table 47.⁶⁶

In order to reap the advantage of improved valuations offered by the unit method of assessment it is practically essential that the duty of assessing this property be transferred to some central administrative agency. Indeed, it is inconceivable that the taxpayer should be required to file with a multiplicity of assessing officials, such as prevails in Illinois, the detailed information required for a proper

⁶⁶ These assessments are not distributed among the taxing districts in which Pullman cars operate. In accordance with the law governing capital stock assessments, they are certified to the county clerk of Cook County, in which the company has its principal office, and they are taxed at the rates prevailing in the taxing district in which the principal office is located. The revenues accrue entirely to local governments in that taxing district.

assessment. Efficient use of such information could hardly be expected, and the adoption of such a system cannot economically be justified.

The assessment of car-lines lends itself to office procedure and the handling of filed schedules. The customary method of making an assessment by inspection of property is entirely inapplicable for cars which may always be in transit, never coming to rest within the county. Furthermore, any reliance on an assessment of movable property governed by the situs of the property on April 1 will in many cases result in no assessment at all in taxing districts in which the average number of cars usually present is substantial. Although the courts have established the rule of *mobilia sequuntur personam* for intangible property for the purpose of fixing situs, this rule does not apply to tangible personal property of the nature of the cars of car-line companies.⁶⁷ The courts have ruled, however, that the situs of such property is determined by the relative car mileage operated in any given jurisdiction and that the apportionment of the total valuation shall be made on that basis. If each township assessor were required to secure the requisite information for each car-line company, the expense to both government and taxpayer would be inordinately great. The unit expense of assessment would be infinitely less for assessments made by the Tax Commission or some other central authority. It is recommended that the simplest and most efficient procedure is to require the submission of this information to the Tax Commission and that it be given authority by statute to assess car lines and extend a tax at a state-wide average rate. Such a statute should also provide for central collection of the tax, with sharing of revenues with the localities, if desired. An alternative procedure would substitute for central collection an allocation of assessments to local taxing districts on the basis of car mileage or some other method.

These recommendations were made in a bill drawn up by the Tax Commission and introduced in the legislature May 22, 1935.⁶⁸ Under this bill, the Tax Commission would be empowered to assess the operating property of all car-line companies by determining the unit valuation of the entire property as a going concern and deducting therefrom the value of the non-operating property. In valuing the property the Commission was to be permitted to employ the following:

- (1) Market or actual value of the shares of stock outstanding.
- (2) Market or actual value of all bonds and other indebtedness incurred for operating the company.
- (3) Net earnings during the five calendar years or other reasonable period preceding the assessment date.
- (4) Reproduction cost of the property plus additions and betterments and less retirements and depreciation.

Due to the necessity of avoiding too rigid a limitation of powers, this valuation procedure was made largely discretionary.

⁶⁷ Cf. *Keith Railway Equipment Co. v. Board of Review*, *supra*, p. 156.

⁶⁸ H. B. 1008, 59th General Assembly.

It was provided in the bill that the allocation of operating property to Illinois should correspond to the average percentage of:

(1) The number of car miles made within the State during the preceding calendar year, and

(2) The gross revenues arising from the use of operating property within the State during the preceding calendar year.⁶⁹

Further, the bill provided that against the valuation determined in the above manner a tax should be extended at a rate equal to the state-wide average rate of property taxes as determined by the total assessed valuation and taxes levied for the current year. It was provided that the tax be collected by the State treasurer and paid into the general revenue fund.

Owing to the uniformity provision in the Illinois constitution,⁷⁰ some doubt might exist concerning the constitutional authority of the State to collect such a tax and redistribute it by the somewhat devious process of reducing the State levy on general property. For this reason the bill contained an alternative procedure to be followed by the Commission in the event that the foregoing method of collection and distribution was declared unconstitutional. This required that the operating property of car-line companies be listed and taxed in the several counties, towns, villages, cities or other taxing districts in which the property was operated, in the ratio of the car mileage operated therein to the total car-mileage operated in the State. Under this alternative provision, assessments would be made and distributed by the Commission in the same manner as for railroad rolling stock, and the taxes would be extended and collected by the various local taxing districts in the same manner as for railroad cars and other property.

Uniform distribution of the general property tax burden and justice to other forms of property require that car lines be put on the tax rolls. Other states having competent assessment machinery are able to charge a portion of the cost of government to car-line companies. As in most cases of tax avoidance, the remedy lies in more adequate and intelligent assessment administration. The revenues lost through non-assessment of car lines are not large but they are substantial. If this gap in the taxing structure were closed, the inequities of present property taxation would be at least somewhat reduced.

Productivity of Car-Line Taxes

In states having local assessment there is, in general, no record of the car-line taxes paid. In Illinois the total taxes charged against car lines in 1933 was in the neighborhood of \$25,000. It is necessary to depend, for comparative purposes, upon statistics of revenues from car-line taxes in states where this property is state-assessed. The taxes charged in 35 such states and the assessed valuation of car lines in 10 others are shown in Tables 41 and 42.⁷¹

⁶⁹ Gross revenues include all revenues from intrastate business and a portion of those arising from interstate business as measured by the relative route mileage operated in the State.

⁷⁰ Constitution of 1870, art. ix, sec. 1.

⁷¹ Assessed valuations are shown for those states in which taxes charged were not reported on in cases where such taxes could not be estimated because no reliable state-wide average could be computed.

TABLE 41
PROPERTY AND GROSS RECEIPTS TAXES LEVIED AGAINST PASSENGER AND FREIGHT CAR-LINE
COMPANIES, 1925-1934
(In thousands of dollars)

State	Type of car-line company	Type of Tax		1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934
		Property	Gross receipts										
Alabama	Passenger Freight	X ¹ X					\$ 8.6	\$11.8		\$ 10.9	\$ 8.8	\$ 7.0	
Arizona	Total	X		\$ 74.5	\$ 83.7	\$ 97.5	\$102.3	109.2	\$110.5	107.6	90.5	76.5	\$ 84.6
Arkansas ²	Passenger Freight	X X						22.3 34.0	22.5 34.0				20.9
	Total							56.3	56.5				
California	Passenger Freight		X X	161.2 161.7	163.9 161.6	166.7 180.7	177.5 205.1	176.5 208.4	182.2 216.5	171.4 218.5	148.1 181.6	105.2 169.3	85.5 164.1 ³
	Total			322.9	325.5	347.3	382.5	385.9	398.7	389.9	329.7	274.4	249.6 ³
Colorado ⁴	Passenger Freight	X X		30.8 28.9 57.8		39.7 33.3 73.0	33.0 30.8 63.9	33.3 34.6 67.9	34.9 32.9 67.8	28.7 37.0 65.7	21.4 33.5 54.9	20.9 31.2 62.1	17.8 31.3 49.2
	Total		X	31.0	31.2	33.0	33.0	35.4	36.2	31.3	22.7	19.7	
Connecticut	Passenger Freight	X ⁵ X			104.2	104.1	87.9	53.7 9.8		39.8	30.3		
Florida	Passenger Freight	X X				11.4 18.6	14.4 17.9	14.3 17.4		14.5 18.1	12.3 20.1	8.8 13.8	
Georgia	Total					30.1	32.3	31.7		32.6	32.4	22.6	
Indiana	Passenger Freight	X ⁶ X		42.6 91.0	45.0 93.6	46.7 92.8	49.3 91.1	50.5 89.8	50.1 88.9	47.5 75.7	36.7 71.1	27.5 62.8	24.3 67.7
	Total			133.6	138.6	139.5	140.4	139.9	139.0	123.2	107.8	90.3	92.0

TABLE 42
 ASSESSED VALUATIONS OF PROPERTY OF FREIGHT AND PASSENGER CAR-LINE COMPANIES, 1925-1934
 (In thousands of dollars)

State	Type of car-line company	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934
Idaho-----	Passenger	\$ 200.0	-----	\$ 225.0	\$ 225.0	\$ 225.0	\$ 236.0	\$ 236.0	-----	-----	-----
	Freight--	1,127.5	-----	1,229.1	1,607.9	1,248.4	1,153.0	1,265.5	-----	-----	-----
	Total--	1,327.5	-----	1,454.1	1,832.9	1,473.4	1,389.0	1,501.5	-----	-----	-----
Louisiana ¹ -----	Passenger	889.4	\$ 790.6	-----	887.4	-----	-----	818.5	\$ 805.9	\$ 808.2	-----
	Freight--	7,796.2	10,323.3	-----	7,131.1	-----	3,304.6	-----	4,040.8	3,551.6	-----
	Total--	8,691.4	11,118.4	-----	8,018.4	-----	4,123.1	-----	4,846.7	4,359.9	-----
Mississippi-----	Passenger	1,036.3	1,156.5	1,151.0	1,056.2	1,038.4	1,048.6	830.1	-----	-----	-----
	Freight--	-----	2,511.6	2,322.5	1,952.3	1,707.5	901.9	843.5	-----	-----	-----
	Total--	-----	3,668.1	3,473.5	3,008.5	2,745.9	1,950.5	1,673.7	-----	-----	-----
Missouri-----	Passenger	-----	853.3	798.8	826.2	787.0	797.6	623.9	-----	-----	-----
	Freight--	-----	5,151.4	5,426.1	5,392.6	4,534.9	3,246.1	3,604.8	3,353.9	2,860.5	\$2,452.8
	Total--	-----	6,004.7	6,224.9	6,218.8	5,321.9	4,043.7	4,228.7	-----	-----	-----
Nevada-----	Passenger	1,074.6	1,103.4	1,181.1	1,174.1	1,234.9	1,129.0	1,135.5	1,091.6	688.7	519.4
	Freight--	688.9	949.5	1,146.7	1,355.5	1,412.1	1,286.1	1,819.8	1,539.0	1,502.9	1,391.6
	Total--	1,763.6	2,053.0	2,327.9	2,529.6	2,646.9	2,415.1	2,955.2	2,630.6	2,191.6	1,911.0
North Carolina-----	Passenger	731.2	846.5	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1,092.5	-----	-----
	Freight--	431.4	480.3	547.8	629.8	630.8	632.6	600.1	475.3	471.9	424.4
	Total--	895.2	962.6	952.2 ²	950.5 ²	876.8	864.7	-----	-----	690.7	640.5
Oregon-----	Passenger	613.0	652.6	849.1 ²	800.5 ²	1,087.1	1,014.7	-----	-----	1,035.1	1,033.0
	Freight--	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
	Total--	1,508.2	1,615.1	1,801.4	1,751.0	1,964.0	1,879.4	1,945.8	1,835.1	1,725.8	1,673.5
South Carolina ³ -----	Passenger	-----	\$ 238.2	\$ 235.6	\$ 262.7	\$ 248.0	\$ 248.9	\$ 253.6	\$ 247.8	-----	\$ 216.0
	Freight--	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
	Total--	-----	-----	3,776.0	4,301.7	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Wyoming-----	Total--	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

¹ Approximately 25 per cent of the assessment in each year is made by the tax commission and 75 per cent by the parish assessors.
² In 1927-28 only the assessed valuation was reported. As taxes are extended on the apportioned value reported to the counties, an average of the ratios of apportioned to assessed value of passenger car-line companies as reported by the State Tax Commission for 1925, 1926, and 1929, 1930 was computed and found to be 63.95%.
³ In addition to property taxes which are locally extended against the valuations shown, passenger car-line companies pay a license tax of 8/10 per cent on gross receipts. The yield of this tax averaged about \$70 annually from 1926-1931.

In comparison with the revenues in other states, taxes charged in Illinois amounted to approximately \$25,000 in 1933 as indicated,⁷² while taxes charged in California approached \$400,000 in 1930. In 1933 there were six states where the taxes charged on freight and passenger car lines exceeded \$100,000. These were California, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, and Wisconsin. The taxes charged in bordering states are of some significance because of the strategic position such states occupy as tributary traffic sources for Illinois. These are shown in Table 43.

Instead of explaining the paltry yield of car-line taxes in this State, a comparison of the economic characteristics of Illinois with other states serves only to emphasize the discrepancy. Inasmuch as operating data of car-line companies are not available, it becomes necessary to turn to indexes of railroad activity in order to infer the density of car-line traffic in this as compared with other states. The validity of this inference is attested by the close similarity in the transportation services rendered.

TABLE 43

PROPERTY TAXES EXTENDED AGAINST PASSENGER AND FREIGHT
CAR-LINE COMPANIES IN STATES BORDERING ON ILLINOIS,
1929-1934

(In thousands of dollars)

State ¹	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934
Indiana.....	\$139.9	\$139.0	\$123.2	\$107.8	\$ 90.3	\$ 92.0
Iowa.....	191.8	151.9	112.7	104.7	61.2	63.0
Missouri.....	67.8	48.7				
Wisconsin.....	122.4	123.7	120.9 ²	135.8 ²	120.6 ²	
Average.....	\$130.5	\$115.8	\$118.9	\$116.1	\$ 90.7	\$ 77.5

¹ Kentucky, which also borders on Illinois, publishes no record of car-line assessments and revenues other than for the state franchise tax, as property tax assessment and collection are local functions. For franchise tax assessments, see the reports of the Kentucky Tax Commission.

² Freight companies pay a gross receipts tax in lieu of property taxes.

With this in mind it is significant to observe that the railroad track mileage in Illinois⁷³ is exceeded only by that in Texas, and that Illinois contains more than five per cent of the total in the United States.⁷⁴ In 1933 Illinois ranked third in railway tax accruals, being exceeded by New York and New Jersey. It does not necessarily follow, but it is none the less substantially true, that in those states where the largest tax accruals are found, the greater part of the revenue

⁷² Cf. p. 173, note 62.

⁷³ As car lines are assessed in only two counties in Illinois, it is evident that only the cars operating over the track mileage (842 miles) in those counties are being assessed. This represents only about 7 per cent of the track mileage of the State of Illinois (cf. Illinois Tax Commission, *15th Annual Report, 1933*, pp. 491-513). If assessments in Illinois were made on a route mileage basis, without record for traffic density, the percentage of cars being assessed would be in the neighborhood of 7 per cent. Such assessments as are made in Illinois are based upon car mileage, so that assuming complete assessment in both counties and recognizing the density of traffic in Cook, it is probable that more than 7 per cent of the cars are being assessed in this State.

⁷⁴ Interstate Commerce Commission, *Statistics of Railways in the United States, 1933*, p. S-5.

traffic will probably both originate and terminate.⁷⁵ A large amount of railway tax accruals in a given area could, of course, signify a relatively high property tax rate, but it is more likely to reflect a concentration of the elements which give value to a railroad system.

Population is another element to be considered in estimating the density of car-line traffic in Illinois. Centers of large population are usually areas that give rise to the need for transporting persons, commodities, raw materials, and manufactured articles. Illinois is third among the states in its aggregate population.⁷⁶ Likewise urban concentration of the population is important because the demand for products customarily transported in private cars is most pronounced in urban areas. Thus, the large demand for gasoline, oil, acids, and liquids used in industrial operations or for perishable products, such as fruits, vegetables, and milk, arises primarily in urban communities. In percentage of urban to total population Illinois ranks fifth among the states; 73.9 per cent of its population was urban in 1930.⁷⁷

Car-line traffic is confined principally to two or three general types. In freight traffic, it comprises the transportation of perishable commodities and liquids requiring the services of special equipment, such as refrigerator and tank cars. In passenger traffic, private cars are used exclusively to supply sleeping car, parlor car, dining, and other special accommodations. The distribution of ownership of refrigerator, tank, sleeping, and parlor cars between railroads and private car lines is set forth in Tables 44 and 45.

TABLE 44

FREIGHT RAILWAY EQUIPMENT IN SERVICE (AS OF DECEMBER 31)

Type of car	Owned by railroads		Owned by private car companies ¹		Total equipment		Private car company equipment as percentage of total	
	1932	1933	1932	1933	1932	1933	1932	1933
Tank.....	8,921	8,900	153,379	148,934	162,300	157,834	94.5%	94.4%
Refrigerator.....	37,058	32,271	141,799	138,788	178,857	171,059	79.3	81.1
Stock.....	77,833	74,986	7,108	6,452	84,941	81,438	8.4	7.9
Coal.....	868,342	833,667	17,329	15,936	885,671	849,603	2.0	1.9
Flat.....	91,739	86,968	899	914	92,638	87,882	1.0	1.0
Box.....	987,184	926,045	962	352	988,146	926,397	.1	-----
Other Freight.....	73,554	71,951	1,847	356	75,401	72,307	2.4	.5
Total.....	2,144,631	2,034,788	323,323	311,732	2,467,954	2,346,520	13.1	13.3

Source: Adapted from *Statistics of Railways, 1933*, p. S-18, and *ibid.*, 1932, pp. S-15, 16.

¹ Described as cars not directly owned nor controlled by steam railways, reported to the Interstate Commerce Commission by the American Railway Car Institute.

⁷⁵ The terminal operations in the city of Chicago, the recognized concentration point of the national railroad network, give added support to the belief that the traffic of private cars in Illinois is at least as heavy as in any other state.

⁷⁶ Cf. Bureau of the Census, *15th Census of the United States, Population*, p. 10.

⁷⁷ *Ibid.*, p. 15.

Owing to the fact that the railroads utilize their own equipment whenever feasible, it cannot be assumed that a close relationship exists between the volume of traffic in particular commodities and the relative number of private cars owned of a type suitable for that

TABLE 45
PASSENGER RAILWAY EQUIPMENT IN SERVICE
(AS OF DECEMBER 31)

Type of cars	Cars owned by railroads		Cars owned by Pullman Company		Total cars		Pullman equipment as percentage of total	
	1932	1933	1932	1933	1932	1933	1932	1933
Sleeping.....	208	192	7,859	7,211	8,067	7,403	97.4%	97.4%
Parlor.....	480	464	1,099	959	1,579	1,423	69.6	67.4
Combination-Passenger.....	4,253	3,973	265	242	4,518	4,215	5.9	5.7
Total.....	4,941	4,629	9,223	8,412	14,164	13,041	65.1	64.5

Source: Adapted from *Statistics of Railways, 1933*, pp. S-18, 19, and *ibid.*, 1932, p. S-16.

traffic. Nevertheless since private car-line companies are practically the only owners of refrigerator, tank, sleeping, and to a lesser extent of parlor cars, it is entirely probable that a major portion of the traffic customarily handled in these cars is moved in the equipment of private car lines.

Intercorporate Relationships Between Car-Line Companies and the Railroads

The corporate kinship of car-line companies and railroads is an important consideration in any program for taxation of car-line rolling stock. In some respects car-line companies and railroads represent competing forms of transportation, but this depends almost entirely on the extent to which corporate ownership is separate and distinct. Where ownership and control of car-line companies is not vested in any railroad or group of railroads, competition is governed by the requirements of railroads for the special types of equipment furnished by freight car-line and equipment companies. It may also be governed to a minor extent by competition between car lines and railroads for contracts with shippers. In the main, competition is probably somewhat restricted, the ultimate limits being set by the point where it would be more profitable for a railroad to construct its own equipment rather than contract with a car-line or equipment company to furnish facilities. Indeed, only in times of shortage of railroad equipment are railroads forced to rely on car-line companies, while in depressions the use of private equipment enforces greater idleness upon cars and facilities owned by the railroads themselves.

In spite of obvious advantage to them, the railroads have not been openly aggressive in urging the equalization of competitive opportunities through the more effective taxation of car lines. This indifference by the railroads has not, however, extended to competitive motor transportation. The difference in policy may be accounted for by the fact that 20 railroads own half of those car-line companies owning 1000 cars or more, which are enumerated in Table 31.⁷⁸ The intercorporate affiliations of railroads and car-line companies are shown by Table 46 where, for example, it is indicated that 13 railroads have an interest in one important company.

One-third of the total number of cars owned by all freight car-line and equipment companies are owned or controlled by railroads. As approximately 91,000 cars are owned by railroads through car-line subsidiaries, the railroads profit indirectly from the inadequate taxation of this property.

In Illinois, where car-line property is subject to local assessment, it is distinctly advantageous for a railroad to operate its equipment as the property of a private car-line company. Thus, a railroad may avoid payment of taxes on that portion of its property which it can show to be in the possession of a separately incorporated subsidiary. In this manner, the benefits of government protection and service are won without compensating responsibility for payment of taxes. More than this, a railroad which can take advantage of a dual corporate organization places itself at an advantage over a railroad with no subsidiary car-line company. The railroad would be assessed in Illinois on only that part of its rolling stock allocated to the State and listed as property of the railroad corporation. That portion classified as the property of a subsidiary car-line company cannot be assessed by the Tax Commission as railroad property and is not in most counties assessed by local assessors as car-line property. In case the railroad corporation owns its equipment in its own name, it will be fully taxed under the laws of Illinois. Simply stated, the benefits of "administrative tax exemption" accruing to car-line companies in Illinois are available to those railroads which have segregated the corporate ownership of their refrigerator and tank cars by listing them as the property of a car-line subsidiary. This condition will continue until present statutes are changed, or until special taxes are adopted on car-line companies.

In many cases the taxes on car-line companies will be small, particularly in the case of some mercantile companies operating only one or two cars. It is none the less essential that adequate state assessments be established to reach this type of property. If equitable treatment is to be accorded to other classes of property and the burden of governmental expenditures is to be spread equally upon all property, the state cannot tolerate the omission of any class of property from the tax base unless exemption is expressly authorized as a matter of public policy by the constitution and the legislature. The Constitution of Illinois was drawn up before the recognized development of car-line companies.⁷⁹ Before 1935 the defects of car-line

⁷⁸ *Supra*, p. 152.

⁷⁹ Cf. *supra*, p. 148.

TABLE 46
RAILROAD OWNERSHIP OF CAR-LINE COMPANIES¹

Railroads	American Refrig. Transit	Burlington Refrig. Express	Fruit Growers Express	Merchants Despatch Refrig. Line	Northern Refrig. Line	Pacific Fruit Express	Western Fruit Express
Atlantic Coast Line.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Baltimore & Ohio.....	-----	-----	X	-----	-----	-----	-----
Central of Georgia.....	-----	-----	X	-----	-----	-----	-----
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy.....	-----	X	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Chicago & Eastern Illinois.....	-----	-----	X	-----	-----	-----	-----
Florida East Coast.....	-----	-----	X	-----	-----	-----	X
Great Northern Railway.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Louisville & Nashville.....	-----	-----	X	-----	-----	-----	-----
Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis.....	-----	-----	X	-----	-----	-----	-----
Missouri Pacific.....	X	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
New Haven & Hartford.....	-----	-----	X	-----	-----	-----	-----
New York Central.....	-----	-----	-----	X	X ²	-----	-----
Norfolk & Western.....	-----	-----	X	-----	-----	-----	-----
Pennsylvania.....	-----	-----	X	-----	-----	-----	-----
Richmond, Fred. & Potomac.....	-----	-----	X	-----	-----	-----	-----
Seaboard Air Line.....	-----	-----	X	-----	-----	-----	-----
Southern.....	-----	-----	X	-----	-----	-----	-----
Southern Pacific.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	X	-----
Union Pacific.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	X	-----
Wabash.....	X	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

¹ Does not include the North Western Refrigerator Line, which is privately owned. It has, however, a preferential contract with the Chicago & North Western Railway.

² Owned by Merchants Despatch Refrigerator Line, which in turn is owned by the New York Central Railroad.

taxation had not been called to the attention of the general assembly by the Tax Commission.⁸⁰ No program of property tax reform in Illinois could make a better beginning than by removing from the jurisdiction of local assessors all types of property that they have been unable effectively to assess.

Remedies

Essentially, the problem of assessing a car-line company is similar to that of assessing a railroad, but the task is measurably easier for the car-line if the assessment covers a large enough geographical area. The striking similarities between these two types of transportation, not only from the point of view of physical operation but also the aspect of ownership itself, imply that car-line service is essentially railroad service. The necessity for central assessment of railroad operating property has been continuously recognized in Illinois for nearly 65 years. Before 1872 it was plain that local assessors could not and would not make adequate assessments of railroad track and rolling stock. In the revenue act of that year the function was transferred to the State board of equalization. In 1919 it was passed on to the Tax Commission. The advantages of State-assessment of railroad rolling stock are accepted as common-place; the same advantages would accompany State-assessment of car-line rolling stock.

The only remedy for the non-assessment of car-line companies in Illinois lies in enactment of a statute conferring the power and duty of assessment on a central assessing authority. The matter should be taken out of the hands of local assessing officials because of the legal and practical difficulties involved. This is a case in which omission may be expected to continue until a statute is enacted prescribing the method and agency of assessment. The present supervisory powers of the Tax Commission, while helpful, cannot bring about an adequate and equitable assessment on a localistic, piecemeal basis.

It is possible that the situation can be met indirectly in another manner. It has been recommended by the Tax Commission that the capital stock tax provisions of the revenue act be amended to tax an allocated portion of the corporate excess of foreign corporations which operate in this State.⁸¹ Should such an amendment be adopted the situation would be ameliorated, since the Commission could include the value of untaxed cars in its capital stock assessment, but this approach to the problem is not completely satisfactory. A capital stock assessment aims to assess the taxable values of a corporation that have not otherwise been reached by *ad valorem* taxation of tangible property. Such an assessment, made by the Tax Commission, could be certified to county clerks on the basis of the car mileage operated in the several taxing districts of the county if the statute provided for such distribution. If there were no provision for this distribution, the entire capital stock value would be assigned arbitrarily to the principal place of business in Illinois,—just as is

⁸⁰ In 1931, Mr. H. S. Hicks, chief clerk of the Tax Commission, in a special report to the Governor called attention to the problem, but the first legislation to be introduced by the Tax Commission on this subject was presented in 1935.

⁸¹ Cf. Tax Commission, *15th Annual Report, 1933*, pp. 245-48 and 250; also *supra*, p. 21.

done in the case of the Pullman Company.⁸² In the case of some foreign car companies, it might be difficult to select the principal place of business even though a large number of cars moved in Illinois traffic.

At the present time, only domestic car-line companies are subject to the Illinois capital stock tax. The largest and more important companies are not liable to the tax because they are foreign corporations. The capital stock assessments made on domestic car-line companies since 1929 are shown in Table 47.

Another possible procedure would be for the Tax Commission to furnish to the local officials information sufficient in scope to aid them in assessing this property. The latter could then conveniently require car-line companies to file a schedule of their taxable cars on pain of

TABLE 47

ASSESSMENT OF CAPITAL STOCK OF DOMESTIC CAR-LINE
COMPANIES IN ILLINOIS BY THE TAX COMMISSION:¹
1929-1934

Name of company	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934
Chicago Tank Car.....	-----	-----	-----	\$ 1,500	\$ 15,499	\$ 6,529
Crystal Car Line.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	146,965	50,075
Keith Railway Equipment.....	-----	-----	\$ 5,000	-----	-----	-----
Mather Stock Car.....	-----	-----	10,000	10,000	147,846	217,557
National Tank Car.....	\$ 63,000	\$ 62,000	40,000	-----	-----	-----
North America Car.....	-----	-----	50,000	50,000	75,000	75,000
Pullman Company ²	4,250,000	4,250,000	3,750,000	4,400,479 ³	2,330,000	3,474,000
Totals.....	\$4,313,000	\$4,312,000	\$3,855,000	\$4,461,979	\$2,715,310	\$3,823,161

¹ All capital stock assessments (1929-1934) were certified to Cook County.

² The 1935 assessment of the Pullman Company was \$2,178,000.

³ A revision of this assessment was directed by the court, and the revised assessment was set at \$3,188,000.

having a penalty assesment made of their property.⁸³ To enhance this service the Tax Commission might, if the attorney-general advised that it has the power, require railroads operating in Illinois to report the number and mileage of the private cars hauled by them.

The assessment of car companies might be greatly improved by an amended capital stock tax, or, in the absence of new legislation, by the cooperation of the Tax Commission in furnishing local assessors and boards of review with information enabling them to assess such property, but these substitute measures would be far less efficacious than a law establishing central assessment of the tangible and intangible operating property of car-line companies. The specific pro-

⁸² The inequities of such an assignment of taxable values would be greater than for most other types of business. Cf. *supra*, pp. 133-36.

⁸³ There is still some question as to the legality of assessment of car lines in small taxing districts owing to the difficulty, in certain cases, of demonstrating habitual use, a difficulty not arising in instances where a state is taken as a sphere of operation. This problem of situs and jurisdiction itself discourages local assessors from attempting to list cars.

visions outlined earlier in this chapter are believed adequate for a law to reach the full value of the property with a minimum of administrative expense and complexity. The statute could be administered most easily, with a maximum yield, low cost, and greatest convenience for the taxpayers, if provisions for central assessment of rolling stock were accompanied by provisions for central collection of the taxes. This could be accomplished by making the property taxable at a state-wide average of property tax rates, to be determined by dividing the aggregate of all property tax levies in Illinois for any given year by the aggregate of all assessments for the same year. The funds would be retained in the State treasury, possibly with counterbalancing increases in State grants to local governments. It is not at all clear that such an arrangement would be adjudged unconstitutional under the uniformity clause of the Illinois constitution. But if it were held void, the provisions for central assessment by a method of unit valuation could be saved and the assessed valuations could be distributed among the counties and among taxing districts within each county according to the number of cars habitually present in each place—an apportionment which would be difficult and in some measure unavoidably arbitrary but would at least make available for local taxation an important class of property which now escapes almost wholly.

NOTE: During the interim between preparation of the manuscript for this chapter and publication of the report no changes have been made in the statutory provisions pertaining to assessment of car-line companies. The Tax Commission has, however, sought to improve administrative procedures under the existing law. In the spring of 1936 conferences of car-line representatives were called at the Chicago office of the Commission. These meetings arose out of a decision handed down by the United States Circuit Court (*Union Tank Car Company v. McKnight*) holding that cars owned by a railway equipment company habitually located in any particular taxing district attain a taxable situs there.

In the discussion of car values and administrative procedures it became apparent that one of the greatest difficulties to overcome was that of determining the name and address of the assessor to whom the returns should be directed. To obviate this difficulty the Tax Commission offered to act as a clearing house. It was understood that schedules filled out by the companies would be addressed to the office of the Commission for distribution to the proper local assessing officials.

The spirit of cooperation manifested by the reporting companies in carrying out the conference agreements was most gratifying. An analysis of the results achieved will be presented in subsequent reports.

LAYDOWN OF STONES AND BARRIERS AT

STATION		DISTANCE		REMARKS	
NO.	DESCRIPTION	FEET	PERCENT	REMARKS	DATE
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TABLE 48 TAXATION OF FREIGHT AND PASSENGER CAR LINE COMPANIES IN THE UNITED STATES AS OF NOVEMBER 1, 1935										PASSENGER CARS INCLUDE: Sleeping Parlor Chair Dining Buffet				FREIGHT CARS INCLUDE: Refrigerator Flat Stock Wreck Box			
State	Type of property assessed by		Taxes measured by property values			Distribution of State-collected tax receipts				Taxes measured by gross receipts (income, earnings)				Taxes measured by other criteria			
	Local authorities	State authorities	As a unit	Allocation of interstate values	Apportionment of State assessments to localities	To localities	To State	Rate of tax ¹	Collecting authority	Basis for determining taxable receipts	Rate of tax ²	Administrative agency ³	Relation to other taxes	Corporate and income	Capital structure (Franchise, etc.)	Other taxes ⁴	
I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	XIII	XIV	XV	XVI		
Alabama	None	6 of prop. and 1 of frt. by Tax Commission; 1 of frt. by State Board of Equalization (of old XVI)	Yes	Pass and frt. by gross receipts; 1 of frt. by car mileage	3 of frt. by situs	All		1 of frt. at 2% of local prop. tax rates of levy for all purposes	State treasurer	Intrastate and route mileage revenues; interstate receipts	Pass and frt. at 1% of gross receipts	Tax Commission	In addition to other taxes	None		Pass and frt. at 1% of gross receipts; 1 of frt. by State Board of Equalization (of old XVI)	
Arizona	None	3 of pass. and frt. by Tax Commission; 1 of frt. by State Board of Equalization	Yes	Pass and frt. by car mileage and gross receipts	Pass. by car mileage	All		Statewide average of local prop. tax rates of levy for all purposes	State treasurer	Intrastate and route mileage revenues; interstate receipts	Pass and frt. at 1% of gross receipts	Tax Commission	In addition to other taxes	None		Pass and frt. at 1% of gross receipts; 1 of frt. by State Board of Equalization (of old XVI)	
Arkansas	3 of pass. and 1 of frt. by Tax Commission	2 of pass. and 1 of frt. by Tax Commission	No	Pass by route mileage and frt. by no. of cars to make total car mileage in the State	Pass. by car mileage	All of frt. to be paid		Statewide average of local prop. tax rates of levy for all purposes	Pass. by county treasurers	Intrastate and route mileage revenues; interstate receipts	Pass and frt. at 1% of gross receipts	Tax Commission	In addition to other taxes	None		Pass and frt. at 1% of gross receipts; 1 of frt. by State Board of Equalization (of old XVI)	
California	None	5 (except franchise) of pass. and frt. by State Board of Equalization; 1 of frt. by Tax Commission (of old XVI)	Yes	Pass and frt. by gross receipts and car mileage or other method	Pass. and frt. by gross receipts and car mileage or other method			Local	City and county tax collectors	Intrastate and route mileage revenues; interstate receipts	Pass and frt. at 1% of gross receipts	Tax Commission	In addition to other taxes	None		Pass and frt. at 1% of gross receipts; 1 of frt. by State Board of Equalization (of old XVI)	
Colorado	None	5 of pass. and frt. by Tax Commission	Yes	Pass and frt. by car mileage	Pass by R. R. mileage; frt. by car mileage			Local	County treasurer	Intrastate and route mileage revenues; interstate receipts	Pass and frt. at 1% of gross receipts	Tax Commission	In addition to other taxes	None		Pass and frt. at 1% of gross receipts; 1 of frt. by State Board of Equalization (of old XVI)	
Connecticut	5 of pass. and frt.	None	No					Local	Local collectors	Total gross earnings reported by car mileage less taxes paid in preceding year on Conn. real estate	Pass and frt. at 1% of gross receipts	Tax Commission	In addition to other taxes	None		Pass and frt. at 1% of gross receipts; 1 of frt. by State Board of Equalization (of old XVI)	
Delaware	5 of pass. and frt.	None	No					Local	Local collectors		Pass and frt. at 1% of gross receipts	Tax Commission	In addition to other taxes	None		Pass and frt. at 1% of gross receipts; 1 of frt. by State Board of Equalization (of old XVI)	
District of Columbia	5 of pass. and frt.	None	No					Local	D. C. collector		Pass and frt. at 1% of gross receipts	Tax Commission	In addition to other taxes	None		Pass and frt. at 1% of gross receipts; 1 of frt. by State Board of Equalization (of old XVI)	
Florida	7 of pass. and 5 of frt.	1 of pass. by comptroller; 4 of frt. by State Board of Equalization	No		1 of pass. by all track R. R. mileage			Local	County tax collector	Intrastate gross receipts	Pass and frt. at 1% of gross receipts	Tax Commission	In addition to other taxes	None		Pass and frt. at 1% of gross receipts; 1 of frt. by State Board of Equalization (of old XVI)	
Georgia	None	4 of pass. and frt. by State Board of Equalization; 1 of frt. by State Board of Equalization	No	1 of pass. by route mileage and frt. by car mileage; Special franchise	Fixed prop. of pass. and frt. is apportioned to counties by situs and movable prop. by the ratio of assessed valuations of dead prop. in the county to that of total dead prop. in the State	State share of general ad valorem tax		Local	County tax collector; State treasurer; Pass. by county treasurers	Intrastate and route mileage revenues; interstate receipts	Pass and frt. at 1% of gross receipts	Tax Commission	In addition to other taxes	None		Pass and frt. at 1% of gross receipts; 1 of frt. by State Board of Equalization (of old XVI)	
Iaho	7 of pass. and frt.	1 of pass. and frt. by State Board of Equalization	No	1 of frt. by no. of cars to make total car mileage in the State; 1 of pass. by route mileage	1 of pass. and frt. by R. R. main track mileage			Local	County tax collector	Intrastate and route mileage revenues; interstate receipts	Pass and frt. at 1% of gross receipts	Tax Commission	In addition to other taxes	None		Pass and frt. at 1% of gross receipts; 1 of frt. by State Board of Equalization (of old XVI)	
Illinois	5 of pass. and frt. on 4 of domestic cos.	1 of pass. and frt. by Tax Commission	No	1 of frt. by no. of cars to make total car mileage in the State	1 of frt. by no. of cars to make total car mileage in the State			Local	County treasurer or sheriff	Intrastate and route mileage revenues; interstate receipts	Pass and frt. at 1% of gross receipts	Tax Commission	In addition to other taxes	None		Pass and frt. at 1% of gross receipts; 1 of frt. by State Board of Equalization (of old XVI)	
Indiana	3 of pass. and 7 of frt.	1 of pass. and 1 of frt. by State Board of Equalization	Yes	1 of pass. by R. R. main track mileage; 1 of frt. by no. of cars to make total car mileage in the State	1 of pass. by R. R. main track mileage	All of frt.		Local	Tax on 1 of frt. by State auditor; All other taxes by county treasurers	Intrastate gross receipts	Pass and frt. at 1% of gross receipts	Dept. of treasury	In addition to other taxes	None		Pass and frt. at 1% of gross receipts; 1 of frt. by State Board of Equalization (of old XVI)	
Iowa	3 of frt. (local cars not operated) and 7 of pass.	1 of pass. and frt. by State Board of Assessment and Review	No	1 of pass. by route mileage; 1 of frt. by no. of cars to make total car mileage in the State	Pass by R. R. main track mileage	All of frt.		Local	Pass. by State treasurer; Pass. by county treasurers	Intrastate and route mileage revenues; interstate receipts	Pass and frt. at 1% of gross receipts	Tax Commission	In addition to other taxes	None		Pass and frt. at 1% of gross receipts; 1 of frt. by State Board of Equalization (of old XVI)	
Kansas	3 of pass. and frt.	2 and 4 of pass. and frt. by Tax Commission	Yes	Pass and frt. by car mileage				Local	Statewide average of local prop. tax rates of levy for all purposes	Intrastate and route mileage revenues; interstate receipts	Pass and frt. at 1% of gross receipts	Tax Commission	In addition to other taxes	None		Pass and frt. at 1% of gross receipts; 1 of frt. by State Board of Equalization (of old XVI)	
Kentucky	All prop. except 4 of pass. and frt.	1 of pass. and frt. by Tax Commission	No	4 of pass. and frt. by gross receipts and net earnings	Pass and frt. to cities and counties by route mileage	State share of tax on corp. franchise		Local	State tax on corp. franchise by State treasurer; Tax on 1 of frt. by State auditor; All other taxes by county treasurers	Intrastate and route mileage revenues; interstate receipts	Pass and frt. at 1% of gross receipts	Tax Commission	In addition to other taxes	None		Pass and frt. at 1% of gross receipts; 1 of frt. by State Board of Equalization (of old XVI)	
Louisiana	7 of pass. and frt.	1 of pass. and frt. by Tax Commission	No	Pass and frt. by route mileage	Domestic pass. and frt. by location of principal office; Foreign pass. and frt. to East Baton Rouge Parish	All from tax on 1 of foreign pass. and frt.		Local	Domestic pass. and frt. at 1% of gross receipts; Foreign pass. and frt. at 1% of gross receipts	Intrastate and route mileage revenues; interstate receipts	Pass and frt. at 1% of gross receipts	Supervisor of public accounts	In addition to other taxes	None		Pass and frt. at 1% of gross receipts; 1 of frt. by State Board of Equalization (of old XVI)	
Maine	7 of pass. and 5 of frt.	None	No					Local	Town and city collectors	Intrastate gross receipts	Pass and frt. at 1% of gross receipts	Assessment by Board of State Assessors; Collection by State treasurer	In addition to other taxes	None		Pass and frt. at 1% of gross receipts; 1 of frt. by State Board of Equalization (of old XVI)	
Maryland	8 of foreign pass. and frt.	Share of 5 of domestic pass. and frt. on 3	No					Local	County and city treasurers	Intrastate and route mileage revenues; interstate receipts	Pass and frt. at 1% of gross receipts	Assessment by State Tax Commission; Collection by State treasurer	In addition to other taxes	None		Pass and frt. at 1% of gross receipts; 1 of frt. by State Board of Equalization (of old XVI)	
Massachusetts	3 of pass. and frt.	None	No					Local	Town and city collectors	Intrastate and route mileage revenues; interstate receipts	Pass and frt. at 1% of gross receipts	Assessment by State Tax Commission; Collection by State treasurer	In addition to other taxes	None		Pass and frt. at 1% of gross receipts; 1 of frt. by State Board of Equalization (of old XVI)	
Michigan	Non-operative real estate of pass. and frt.	9 of pass. and frt. by State Board of Assessment	Yes	Pass by route mileage; frt. by car mileage		All		Local	Statewide average of local prop. tax rates of levy for all purposes	Intrastate and route mileage revenues; interstate receipts	Pass and frt. at 1% of gross receipts	Tax Commission	In addition to other taxes	None		Pass and frt. at 1% of gross receipts; 1 of frt. by State Board of Equalization (of old XVI)	
Minnesota	None	None	No					Local	County and city tax collector	Intrastate and route mileage revenues; interstate receipts	Pass and frt. at 1% of gross receipts	Assessment by Tax Commission; Collection by State treasurer	In addition to other taxes	None		Pass and frt. at 1% of gross receipts; 1 of frt. by State Board of Equalization (of old XVI)	
Mississippi	None	5 of pass. and frt. by State Tax Commission	Yes	Pass and frt. by car mileage	Pass and frt. by R. R. mileage with consideration of traffic density			Local	County and city tax collector	Intrastate gross receipts	Pass and frt. at 1% of gross receipts	Tax Commission	In addition to other taxes	None		Pass and frt. at 1% of gross receipts; 1 of frt. by State Board of Equalization (of old XVI)	
Missouri	7 of pass. and frt.	1 of pass. and frt. by Tax Commission with review by State Board of Equalization	No	Pass by R. R. mileage; frt. by no. of cars to make total car mileage in the State	Pass. by car mileage; frt. by no. of cars to make total car mileage in the State	All of frt.		Local	Revenue collector for frt. by State auditor; Frt. by county treasurers	Intrastate gross receipts	Pass and frt. at 1% of gross receipts	State auditor	In addition to other taxes	None		Pass and frt. at 1% of gross receipts; 1 of frt. by State Board of Equalization (of old XVI)	
Montana	3 of pass. cos.	5 of pass. and frt. by State Board of Equalization	Yes	Pass by car mileage and gross receipts and no. of cars to make total car mileage in the State	Pass to general fund; frt. to common school fund and interest fund			Local	Statewide average of local prop. tax rates of levy for all purposes	Intrastate gross receipts	Pass and frt. at 1% of gross receipts	Tax Commission	In addition to other taxes	None		Pass and frt. at 1% of gross receipts; 1 of frt. by State Board of Equalization (of old XVI)	
Nebraska	All tangible prop. except 1 of pass. and frt.	1 of pass. and frt. by State Board of Equalization	Yes	1 of pass. by route mileage; 1 of frt. by no. of cars to make total car mileage in the State	1 of pass. and 4 of frt. by no. of cars to make total car mileage in the State	All of frt. for State purposes		Local	1 of frt. at statewide average of local prop. tax rates of levy for all purposes; 1 of frt. by State auditor; All other taxes by county treasurers	Intrastate and route mileage revenues; interstate receipts	Pass and frt. at 1% of gross receipts	Tax Commission	In addition to other taxes	None		Pass and frt. at 1% of gross receipts; 1 of frt. by State Board of Equalization (of old XVI)	
Nevada	3 of pass. and frt.	2 and 4 of pass. and frt. by Tax Commission	Yes	Pass and frt. by car mileage	Pass and frt. by car mileage			Local	County treasurers	Intrastate and route mileage revenues; interstate receipts	Pass and frt. at 1% of gross receipts	Tax Commission	In addition to other taxes	None		Pass and frt. at 1% of gross receipts; 1 of frt. by State Board of Equalization (of old XVI)	
New Hampshire	3 of pass. and frt.	2 of pass. and frt. by Tax Commission	Yes	Pass and frt. by car mileage	Pass and frt. by car mileage	All		Local	Statewide average of local prop. tax rates of levy for all purposes	Intrastate and route mileage revenues; interstate receipts	Pass and frt. at 1% of gross receipts	Tax Commission	In addition to other taxes	None		Pass and frt. at 1% of gross receipts; 1 of frt. by State Board of Equalization (of old XVI)	
New Jersey	5 of frt. and 5 (except franchise) of pass.	None	No					Local	Local taxing district collectors	Intrastate gross receipts	Pass and frt. at 1% of gross receipts	Assessment by State Tax Commission; Collection by State treasurer	In addition to other taxes	None		Pass and frt. at 1% of gross receipts; 1 of frt. by State Board of Equalization (of old XVI)	
New Mexico	7 of pass. and frt.	1 of pass. and frt. by Tax Commission	No	Pass and frt. by route mileage; 1 of frt. by no. of cars to make total car mileage in the State	Pass and frt. by route mileage	All		Local	1 of pass. and frt. at statewide average of local prop. tax rates of levy for all purposes; 1 of frt. by State auditor; All other taxes by county treasurers	Intrastate gross receipts	Pass and frt. at 1% of gross receipts	Bureau of revenue	In addition to other taxes	None		Pass and frt. at 1% of gross receipts; 1 of frt. by State Board of Equalization (of old XVI)	
New York	5 of pass. and frt.	None	No					Local	Local collectors and tax receivers	Additional franchise tax levied by intrastate gross receipts	Pass and frt. at 1% of gross receipts	Tax Commission	In addition to other taxes	None		Pass and frt. at 1% of gross receipts; 1 of frt. by State Board of Equalization (of old XVI)	
North Carolina	3 of pass. and frt.	2 of pass. and frt. by State Board of Assessment	Yes	Pass and frt. by route mileage	Pass and frt. by route mileage			Local	County and municipal collectors	Intrastate gross receipts	Pass and frt. at 1% of gross receipts	Commissioner of Revenue	In addition to other taxes	None		Pass and frt. at 1% of gross receipts; 1 of frt. by State Board of Equalization (of old XVI)	
North Dakota	5 of pass. and frt.	1 of pass. and frt. by State Board of Equalization	Yes	Pass by car mileage and gross receipts and no. of cars to make total car mileage in the State	Pass. by car mileage			Local	County treasurer	Total gross earnings reported by car mileage	Pass and frt. at 1% of gross receipts	Assessment by Tax Commission; Collection by State treasurer	In addition to other taxes	None		Pass and frt. at 1% of gross receipts; 1 of frt. by State Board of Equalization (of old XVI)	
Ohio	7 of pass. and frt.	Proportion of 6 of pass. and frt. by Tax Commission	Yes	6 of pass. and frt. by car mileage		All		Local	Local frt. 7 of pass. and frt. 1.5% for cash tax on 4	Intrastate and route mileage revenues; interstate receipts	Pass and frt. at 1% of gross receipts	Tax Commission	In addition to other taxes	None		Pass and frt. at 1% of gross receipts; 1 of frt. by State Board of Equalization (of old XVI)	
Oklahoma	2 of pass. 7 of frt. 1 of pass. by State Board of Equalization; 1 of frt. by Tax Commission (of old XVI)	2 of pass. 7 of frt. 1 of pass. by State Board of Equalization; 1 of frt. by Tax Commission (of old XVI)	No	Pass. by no. of cars to make total car mileage in the State	Pass. in counties where operated			Local	County treasurers	Intrastate and route mileage revenues; interstate receipts	Pass and frt. at 1% of gross receipts	Tax Commission	In addition to other taxes	None		Pass and frt. at 1% of gross receipts; 1 of frt. by State Board of Equalization (of old XVI)	
Oregon	None	5 of pass. and frt. by Tax Commission	Yes	Pass and frt. by route mileage	Pass and frt. by route mileage			Local	County sheriffs	Intrastate gross receipts	Pass and frt. at 1% of gross receipts	Public utilities commission	In addition to other taxes	None		Pass and frt. at 1% of gross receipts; 1 of frt. by State Board of Equalization (of old XVI)	
Pennsylvania	8 of pass. and frt.	9 of pass. and frt. by State Board of Equalization	Yes	Domestic cos. by route mileage; Foreign cos. by car mileage		All		Local	Dept. of revenue	Intrastate gross receipts	Pass and frt. at 1% of gross receipts	Dept. of revenue	In addition to other taxes	None		Pass and frt. at 1% of gross receipts; 1 of frt. by State Board of Equalization (of old XVI)	
Rhode Island	10 of pass. and frt.	4 of frt. by Board of Tax Commissioners	No			All of tax on 4 (corp. excess)		Local	Tax on corporate excess by county treasurer; Tax on 1 of frt. by State auditor; All other taxes by county treasurers	Total gross earnings reported by car mileage	Pass and frt. at 1% of gross receipts	Assessment by Dept. of Taxation and Regulation; Collection by State treasurer	In addition to other taxes	None		Pass and frt. at 1% of gross receipts; 1 of frt. by State Board of Equalization (of old XVI)	
South Carolina	3 of pass. and frt.	2 and 4 of pass. and frt. by Tax Commission	Yes	2 and 4 of pass. and frt. by route mileage	2 and 4 of pass. and frt. by route mileage			Local	County and city treasurers	Intrastate gross receipts	Pass and frt. at 1% of gross receipts	Assessment by Tax Commission; Collection by State treasurer	In addition to other taxes	None		Pass and frt. at 1% of gross receipts; 1 of frt. by State Board of Equalization (of old XVI)	
South Dakota	1 of pass. and frt.	2 of pass. and 4 of frt. by Tax Commission	No	Pass. by car mileage; frt. by no. of cars to make total car mileage in the State	Pass. by route mileage	All from tax on frt. cos.		Local	Pass at local rates; frt. at statewide average of local prop. tax rates of levy for all purposes	Pass by county treasurers; frt. by State treasurer	Pass and frt. at 1% of gross receipts	Tax Commission	In addition to other taxes	None		Pass and frt. at 1% of gross receipts; 1 of frt. by State Board of Equalization (of old XVI)	
Tennessee	3 of pass. and frt. and 1 of certain mercantile cos.	2 and 4 of pass. and frt. by State Board of Equalization; 1 of frt. by Tax Commission (of old XVI)	Yes	Pass and frt. by route mileage	Pass and frt. by route mileage	All of State rate		Local	Statewide average of local prop. tax rates of levy for all purposes; 1 of frt. by State auditor; All other taxes by county treasurers	County collector collects statewide average of local prop. tax rates of levy for all purposes	Intrastate gross receipts	Pass and frt. at 1% of gross receipts	Tax Commission	In addition to other taxes	None		Pass and frt. at 1% of gross receipts; 1 of frt. by State Board of Equalization (of old XVI)
Texas	4 of frt.	4 of frt. by State Tax Board; cos. are exempt	No	4 (corporate excess) by route mileage or gross receipts	As determined by the board			Local	Tax collector	Intrastate gross receipts	Pass and frt. at 1% of gross receipts	Assessment by Comptroller; Collection by State treasurer	In addition to other taxes	None		Pass and frt. at 1% of gross receipts; 1 of frt. by State Board of Equalization (of old XVI)	
Vermont	None	4 of pass. and frt. are exempt; 6 of pass. and frt. by Tax Commission	No	Pass and frt. by route mileage	Pass and frt. by car mileage			Local	State Tax Commission	Intrastate gross receipts	Pass and frt. at 1% of gross receipts	Tax Commission	In addition to other taxes	None		Pass and frt. at 1% of gross receipts; 1 of frt. by State Board of Equalization (of old XVI)	
Virginia	3 of pass. and frt.	2 and 4 of pass. and frt. by State Board of Equalization	Yes	2 and 4 of pass. and frt. by route mileage	2 and 4 of pass. and frt. by route mileage	All of State-owned property		Local	State treasurer for frt. 1.5% for cash tax on 4	State treasurer for frt. 1.5% for cash tax on 4	Pass and frt. at 1% of gross receipts	Tax Commission	In addition to other taxes	None		Pass and frt. at 1% of gross receipts; 1 of frt. by State Board of Equalization (of old XVI)	
Washington	7 of frt. (Pass cos. are exempt (of old XVI))	4 of frt. by State Board of Equalization; 1 of frt. by Tax Commission (of old XVI)	No	Frt. by no. of cars to make total car mileage in the State		All of frt.		Local	Statewide average of local prop. tax rates of levy for all purposes	Intrastate and route mileage revenues; interstate receipts	Pass and frt. at 1% of gross receipts	Assessment by State Tax Commission; Collection by State treasurer	In addition to other taxes	None		Pass and frt. at 1% of gross receipts; 1 of frt. by State Board of Equalization (of old XVI)	
West Virginia	3 of pass. and frt.	2 of pass. and frt. by Tax Commission	Yes	Pass and frt. by car mileage	Pass and frt. by route mileage			Local	County treasurers	Intrastate gross receipts	Pass and frt. at 1% of gross receipts	Tax Commission	In addition to other taxes	None		Pass and frt. at 1% of gross receipts; 1 of frt. by State Board of Equalization (of old XVI)	
Wisconsin	None	5 of pass. and frt. by State Board of Public Works	Yes	Pass and frt. by car mileage	Pass and frt. by car mileage	All except State rate		Local	State treasurer	Intrastate gross receipts	Pass and frt. at 1% of gross receipts	State Tax Commission	In addition to other taxes	None		Pass and frt. at 1% of gross receipts; 1 of frt. by State Board of Equalization (of old XVI)	
Wyoming	3 of pass.	7 and 4 of pass. by Tax Commission	Yes	Pass. by route mileage		All		Local	Statewide average of local prop. tax rates of levy for all purposes; 1 of frt. by State auditor; All other taxes by county treasurers	Intrastate and route mileage revenues; interstate receipts	Pass and frt. at 1% of gross receipts	Assessment by Tax Commission; Collection by State treasurer	In addition to other taxes	None		Pass and frt. at 1% of gross receipts; 1 of frt. by State Board of Equalization (of old XVI)	
Yonking	7 of pass. and frt.	1 of pass. and frt. by State Board of Equalization	No	Pass by route mileage; frt. by no. of cars to make total car mileage in the State	Pass. by route mileage	State levy on frt. cos.		Local	Pass. by county treasurer; frt. by State treasurer	Intrastate gross receipts	Pass and frt. at 1% of gross receipts	State Board of Equalization	In addition to other taxes	None		Pass and frt. at 1% of gross receipts; 1 of frt. by State Board of Equalization (of old XVI)	

CHAPTER VIII

MUNICIPAL REVENUE ADMINISTRATION

Urbanization in Illinois, with the dominance of one metropolitan community, causes the assessment procedure provided by law to present significant problems. Over 73 per cent¹ of the population of Illinois now resides in places of 2,500 or more, and it is estimated that the proportion of urban to rural dwellers will be four to one in 1960.² The assessed value of urban realty in 1933 was over two and a quarter times greater than that of agricultural lands;³ value added by manufacture in 1931 was five times greater than the estimated gross income from farm production;⁴ manufacturing, trade and transportation in Illinois required 1,558,308 male employees in 1930, while agriculture employed only 343,746.⁵ The cost payments of all governments in urban areas are approximately four times the expenditures of all remaining local governments.⁶

This process of urbanization has been associated with numerous dislocations of government. Population flows have disregarded traditional governmental boundaries, both state and local. The customary revenues derived from property levies and license fees have proved entirely inadequate. Antiquated forms of organization have broken under the stress of administrative detail associated with a "service" government. In no one single division has this transition from a rural to an urban economy produced a more anachronistic situation than prevails in the matter of revenue administration. The property tax still provides cities with the major part of their revenues, yet its administration lies in the hands of governments established when economic activity was primarily agrarian. The control of that administration is for the most part outside the urban units.

The Situation in Illinois

The absence of an adequate revenue system for the municipalities of Illinois rests wholly on the failure to alter the statutory plan in a way to conform with changing social and economic conditions.

¹ U. S. Bureau of the Census, *15th Census, 1930, Population*, Table IX, p. 15.

² *Report of Illinois State Planning Commission, 1934*, p. 25.

³ Tax Commission, *15th Annual Report, 1933*, Table XXI, p. 596.

⁴ Value added by manufacturing in 1931 was \$1,738,812,000; estimated gross income, \$343,800,000. *Statistical Abstract of the United States, 1933*, pp. 567, 720.

⁵ *Statistical Abstract of the United States, 1933*, p. 66.

⁶ In computing the cost payments for urban communities the expenditures of all governments in Cook, DuPage, Kane, Lake, Macon, Madison, Peoria, and Winnebago counties were totaled and added to the total payments for all cities, towns, and villages in the State. This amount of \$394,766,000 plus \$107,805,000 for the State government and \$89,784,000 for all other counties, townships, schools, and *ad hoc* districts, equals the \$592,355,000 for the State as a whole. *Financial Statistics of State and Local Governments, 1932*, p. 440.

In 1843, when assessment functions were given to the counties, and still later in 1849, when township assessments were introduced in the major part of the state, urban communities as they exist today were virtually unknown. Of the twenty cities in Illinois now having a population in excess of 30,000, only seven were reported in the census of 1840.⁷ Chicago, with a population of three and one-third million, had less than 5,000 inhabitants when the basic revenue laws now operating in the State were evolved. Failure materially to revise the procedure for assessing, reviewing, and collecting property taxes throughout the past three-quarters of a century has resulted in depriving the majority of the citizens of the state from exerting direct control over local fiscal policies. No one person or group is to be blamed for the condition; it simply developed gradually and without official recognition.

The City of Chicago may be taken as a case in point. Chart XIII depicts a situation of decentralization and utter lack of responsibility in fiscal matters. The city is dependent upon an assessor who is answerable only to an inarticulate electorate, comprised in part of individuals living without the bounds of the metropolis and possessing views which may be, in many instances, unsympathetic toward urban problems. A similar situation prevails with respect to the board of appeals, county court, county clerk and county treasurer. Neither the mayor, the city council, nor any other agency of city government has an iota of control over determining what the tax base shall be, how the levies shall be extended, and, after extension, how the imposts laid are to be collected. Thus, the chief governmental unit in the State of Illinois, and the fourth in the United States (including the Federal government), has virtually no control over the process of actually assessing and collecting levies extended against real and personal property. In 1933, the City of Chicago received revenues from all sources for corporate purposes of \$108,627,000. Of this amount only \$65,588,000 or 40 per cent was collected by city officials, the balance being turned over by the county treasurer.

The position of cities in all township organization counties is essentially similar to that of Chicago. Assessments are made by town officials, reviewing functions are exercised by the county board, and collections are made by town collectors and/or county treasurers. Peoria, the principal Downstate city in Illinois, collected over \$1,500,000 of revenue receipts for the year 1933.⁸ Chart XIV indicates that approximately three-fourths of these receipts were brought in by agencies independent of city authorities. The fact that the township collector in this instance serves a constituency identical with the city does not materially alleviate the awkwardness of the adminis-

⁷ These cities were: Chicago, 4,470; Peoria, 1,467; Springfield, 2,579; Joliet, 2,558; Quincy, 2,319; Danville, 503; and Alton, 2,340.

⁸ *Revenue Receipts for the Corporation of Peoria, 1933.*

	Amount	Percentage of total
Town collector	\$736,098	44.0
County collector	432,624	25.9
City license collector	146,514	8.8
City collector	258,513	15.4
Other city collections	97,988	5.9
	<hr/> \$1,671,737	<hr/> 100.0

trative set-up. The township collector is in no way responsible to the city organization. Whether the police department, the fire department, the library or the department of health has adequate revenues is no direct concern of his. If by leniency here and an oversight there he can strengthen the chances of re-election, in all probability such motives will shape collection policies.

REVENUE RECEIPTS OF PEORIA DISTRIBUTED ACCORDING TO COLLECTING AGENCY 1933

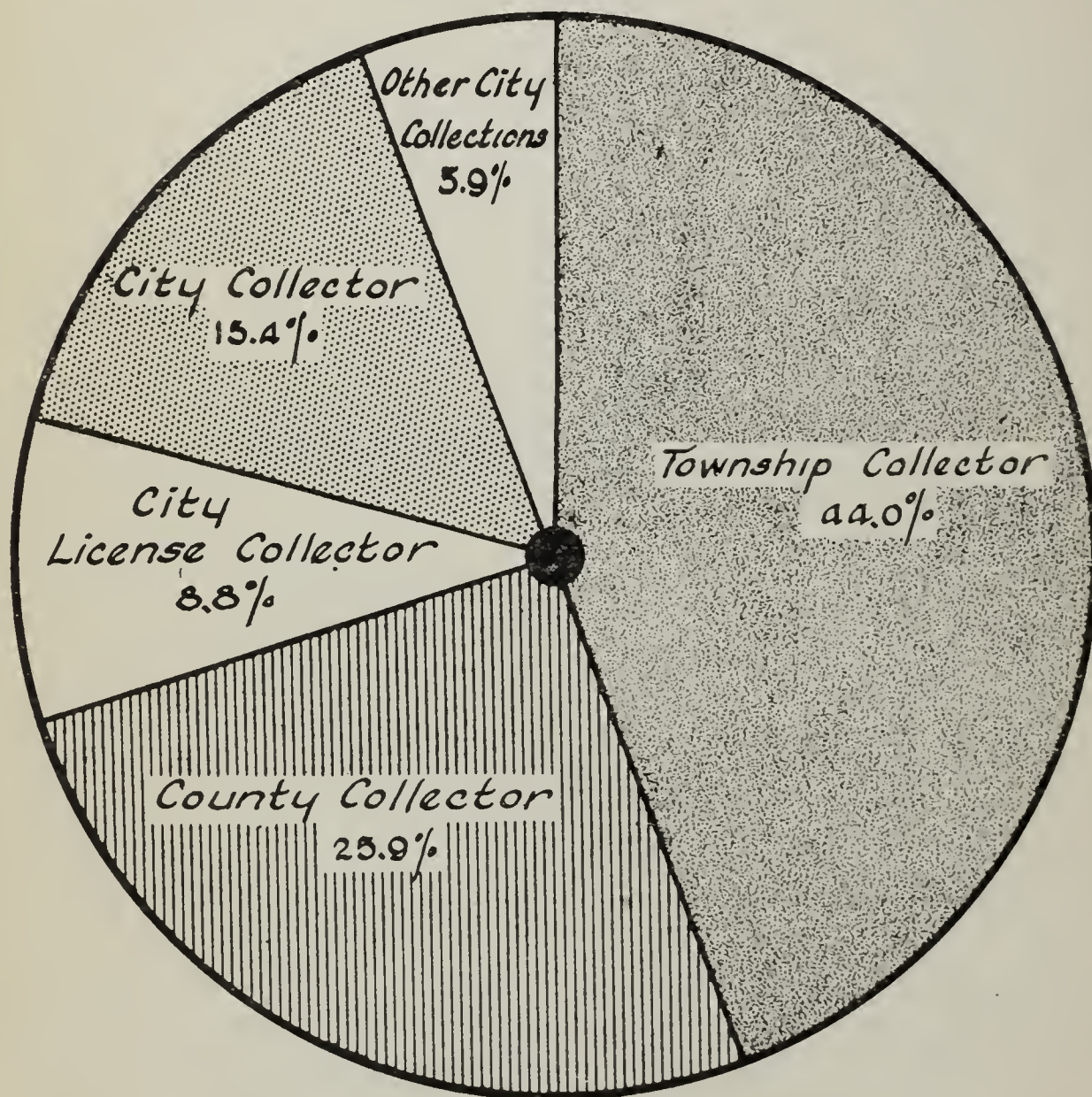


CHART XIV

Uneconomical Features of Decentralization

What are the diseconomies that apparently grow out of this situation wherein the most important fiscal units in the state are dependent upon other governments to assess, review, and collect more than 50 per cent of their revenues? The complete divorcement of revenue administration from the service side of government destroys

the possibility of a responsible government. Responsibility in government means, in short, the devising of machinery whereby members of both the policy-determining and administrative branches of government may be held strictly accountable for their acts and decisions—the policy-determining group to the electorate, the chief of the administrative division to the assembly, department heads to the administrator, and so on down the line to the most remote works unit. Instead of an arrangement of this sort, neither the electorate nor the chief administrative officer has the slightest control over the character of revenue assessment and collection policies. The city executive cannot direct assessment policies, for the assessor is elected by a township or county electorate. The executive can exercise no control over extensions and billing, for these operations are handled by the county clerk and the county treasurer. Nor can he exercise any control over the effectiveness of tax collections, for here this duty is divided between elected town and county treasurers. Not only are these various revenue officers independent of the city government, but receiving their several appointments directly from the voters, each conducts his office without regard for other fiscal operations. However much any one official may desire to perform his duties in a creditable manner, his purpose may be defeated by dilatory, prejudicial, or obstructive tactics on the part of other taxing officials. Not only does decentralization make for irresponsibility in government, but it also heightens costs through duplication of equipment and partially utilized personnel; discourages citizen interest in government because of its undue complexity; and fosters the development of all sorts of unsound fiscal practices.

A Plan of Fiscal Centralization

Since there is only a remote possibility that all the various officials charged with tax administration will be equally aggressive, and in view of the fact that no assessment can be better than the work done by the least efficient officer, the clearest remedy is to bring all revenue functions under the jurisdiction of one department. Chart XV, representing a composite of various organization arrangements prevailing in efficiently organized American and Canadian cities, indicates the relationships that should exist between the electorate, council, chief executive, and the head of the finance division. The director of finance should be selected by the executive solely on the basis of his expertness in fiscal affairs. This officer in turn should exercise an equal amount of discretion in his choice of the various bureau heads. The names of the various subdivisions—assessment, collection, accounts, and purchasing—indicate clearly the qualities essential for a likely incumbent.

A plan very similar to the one just outlined prevails in Rochester, New York, a city with a population of 328,000. Here the comptroller heads the department of finance. The charter provides that “he shall appoint to hold office during his pleasure, an auditor, a city treasurer, an assessor, and a purchasing agent, all such appointments being subject to the approval of the city manager.”⁹ In Denver,

⁹ Charter of the City of Rochester, 1930, sec. 200.

Colorado, the mayor appoints all department heads.¹⁰ The duties of the revenue department cover all fiscal matters including the assessment and collection of property taxes.¹¹ Miami, Florida, authorizes its chief executive to appoint all department heads and subordinate officers.¹² The director of finance has charge of all fiscal affairs of the city, including the keeping of accounts, levy and collection of taxes, assessing and collecting special assessments, and the custody and disbursement of all city monies.¹³

The charter of Fort Worth, Texas, probably conforms to the pattern set forth in Chart XV as closely as that of any city of the United States.

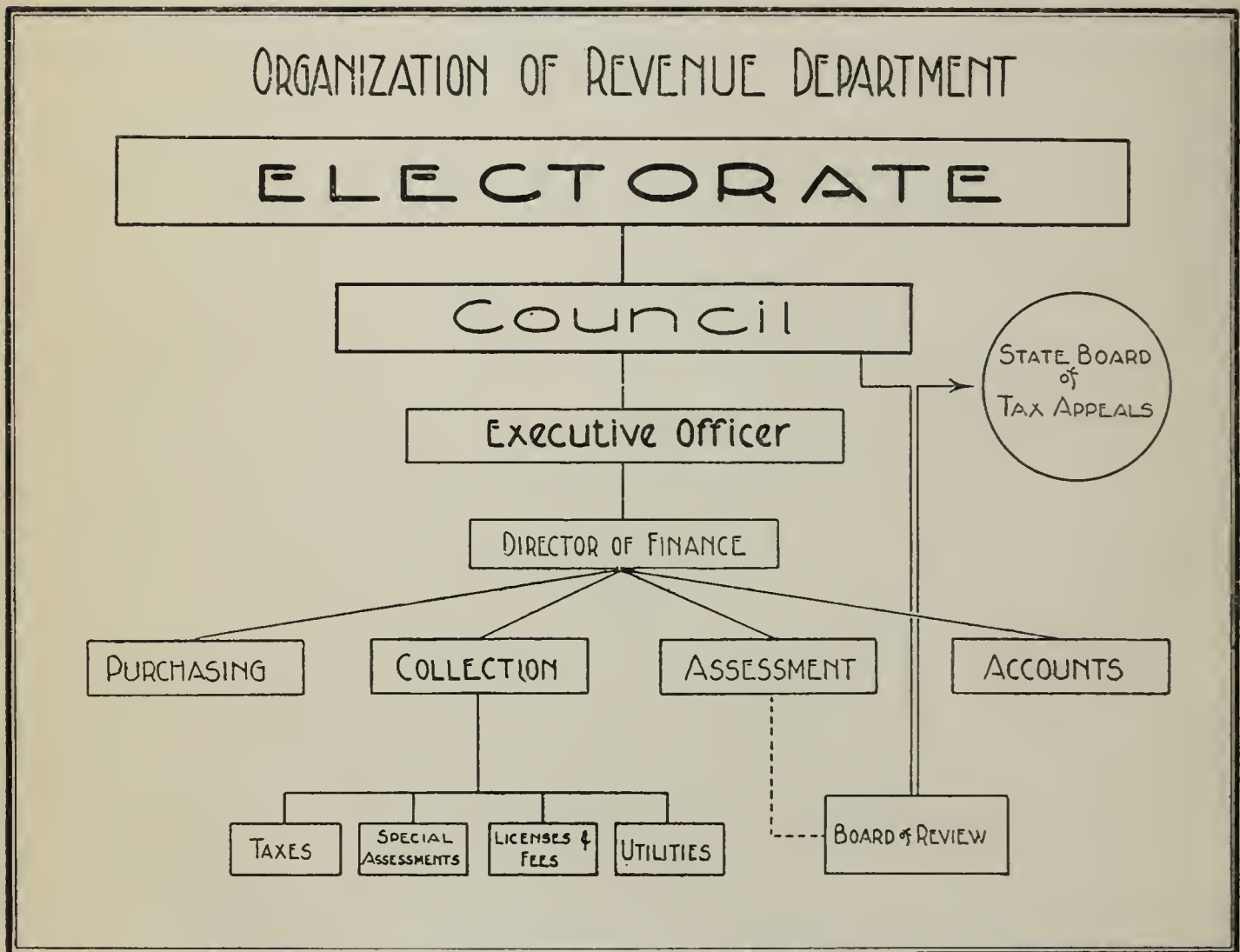


CHART XV

Advantages of Fiscal Centralization

There is much to be gained by placing responsibility for assessing, reviewing, and collecting general taxes directly upon the agency that spends the revenue and by centralizing all revenue functions under one department. Preservation of the tax base is placed upon a group answerable to the same electorate that is directly affected by the line of action pursued. The situation prevailing in Rochester, New York, as compared with Chicago may be taken as a case in point. In Rochester the council, elected by urban voters, appoints a

¹⁰ Charter of the City of Denver, 1927, art. XX, sec. 320.

¹¹ *Ibid.*, art. IV, sec. 98.

¹² Miami Charter, 1929, sec. 16.

¹³ *Ibid.*, sec. 27.

manager, who in turn names the director of the finance department. Under these circumstances, the council not only has control over the spending agencies, but over the chief source of revenue, namely, the property tax. On the other hand, in Chicago the agency preparing the assessment roll is in no direct manner responsible for the effects of its policies on city fiscal administration. The assessor is not wholly answerable to the municipal electorate. He will, if prudent, temper his policies to conform in part with the wishes of some 3,000,000 people within the city, but he may be more than proportionately influenced by the 600,000 persons who are residents of Cook County but are without the corporate limits of Chicago. In calling attention to this situation the Tax Commission is not criticizing the work or policies of any individual assessor. It is rather criticizing a system full of potential difficulties for local governments.

Like the assessor, the board of review in a city organized after the Rochester-Miami-Fort Worth pattern, representing only municipal areas, will be forced to consider the results of its actions in terms of effects on essential governmental services. The incentives to order horizontal cuts in assessed valuations, grant reductions to "small" home owners and make unwarranted decreases on individual items would be largely eliminated if the personnel of the board were properly related to the agency providing the essential services of government.

The plan in operation in the various cities mentioned in the preceding paragraphs is further desirable, because it permits the selection of office incumbents chiefly on the basis of merit. This principle is expressly supported in numerous city charters. The section of the Fort Worth charter dealing with the city manager states that this officer shall be "chosen solely upon the basis of his executive and administrative training, experience and ability and without regard to political consideration." The range of qualifications established in this instance for the manager should apply with equal force to any of the bureau heads in the department of finance. In the absence of some limitation upon those eligible for nomination to administrative offices, competent and qualified persons rarely will be selected by popular vote. A show of hands cannot determine whether or not an individual is qualified to do such appraisal work as arises in making an assessment. Reviewing operations require not only an appreciation of the problems of valuation, but also that statistical techniques be rigorously applied in evaluating the work of the assessment division. Keeping of municipal accounts long ago passed the stage of cash book entries. It involves all phases of accrual accounting in connection with items of insurance, wages, and interest; apportionment of fixed charges where municipal enterprises are in operation; and the use of actuarial and mathematical formulae in computing requirements for pension fund reserves. In view of these prerequisites, there can be little doubt that selection by appointment is superior to selection by referendum, for offices of this character.

The centralization of all fiscal activities of government in one department offers much in the way of economy and efficiency. The work

of assessment cannot be satisfactorily set apart from the processes incidental to securing revenue for the support of government. Assessment is but one of the steps in the process. Review, extension, collection, and the handling of delinquency is as much a part of the revenue-getting process as any other. Placing the ultimate responsibility for each of these operations on one individual promises much in the way of eliminating the usual shifting of responsibility, known more commonly as "passing the buck." Under the present arrangement in Illinois, unsatisfactory results may be the fault of the assessor, board of review, county clerk, the collector, state's attorney, or perhaps even the courts. No one of the offices is related to the other excepting insofar as the statutes prescribe the work to be done by one and submitted to another. Instead of conducting cooperation, the filling of each of these fiscal offices by direct election may, on the contrary, create a spirit of rivalry and jealousy detrimental to the harmonious operation of these closely allied departments. A degree of uniformity is achieved through supervisory activities of the Tax Commission, but the limitations of the law make its efforts largely ineffective, for its supervision extends only to the assessment process. The extension, levy and collection of taxes are beyond its control.

Of no small import are the economies inherent in placing the control of all personnel and office equipment employed in fiscal operations under one management. In even the most important taxing jurisdiction the volume of the work is subject to seasonal fluctuations. The work of assessing must be completed before the process of computing the rates can be undertaken. Rate making precedes billing and so on until the collection process is finished and the cycle is begun again.

Within limits the unit cost of machine operations tends to become lower the larger the volume of work to be done. The volume of work in connection with the preparation of the tax roll alone might not be adequate to justify abandonment of hand methods. If, however, the equipment used in assessing could also be used in the treasurer's office for sending out all bills, including those for licenses and other purposes as well as general property taxes, economies might immediately be evident. Much duplicate record-keeping might be obviated in a well-organized finance department; all collections, whether arising from property taxes, occupational licenses or other miscellaneous sources would be collected at one central place. For example, in Austin, Texas, the tax department collects all taxes, including the gross receipts tax, franchise tax, fees for filling station and sign permits, plumbing permits, pure food permits, cigarette licenses, dog registrations, court costs, and tax certificates.¹⁴

Property Tax Administration in Illinois Cities Compared with Practices in Other States

Illinois is one of the few states that has not seen fit to provide its principal cities with a large measure of fiscal autonomy in property tax administration. Table 49, summarizing information gathered from

¹⁴ *Annual Report of Austin, 1932*, pp. 14, 15.

TABLE 49
SUMMARY OF ORGANIZATION OF PROPERTY TAX ADMINISTRATION IN PRINCIPAL CITIES OF UNITED STATES AND CANADA, 1935

Agency administering property tax in municipalities	Assessment				Review				Collection					
	No. of cities reported	Method of selection			No. of cities reported	Method of selection			No. of cities reported	Current taxes		No. of cities reported	Delinquent taxes	
		Appoint-ments	Elec-tion	Ex officio		Method of selection	Appoint-ment	Elec-tion						
				City officers						County officers				
City-----	199	168	28	3	-----	101	-----	5	207	135	72	185	129	56
County-----	73	5	50	-----	18	-----	88	-----	88	1	87	117	1	116
Town-----	31	-----	31	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	8	-----	8	-----	-----	-----
City and county--	2	1a	2a	-----	-----	-----	-----	23	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
County and state--	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	2	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
City and state----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	4	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Courts-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total number of cities reported--	305	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	300b	303c	-----	-----	302d	-----	-----

a. Memphis elects a city and county assessor. Joplin elects a county assessor and appoints a city assessor.
b. Information incomplete for five cities.
c. Information incomplete for two cities.
d. Information incomplete for three cities.

TABLE 50

ORGANIZATION OF PROPERTY TAX ADMINISTRATION IN PRINCIPAL CITIES OF UNITED STATES AND CANADA
CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION, 1935

Agency adminis- tering property tax in municipi- palities	Assessment			Review					Collection				
	Method of selection			Method of selection					Current taxes		Delinquent taxes		
	No. of cities reported	Appoint- ments	Elec- tion	No. of cities reported	Appoint- ments	Elec- tion	Ex officio		Appointed and ex officio	No. of cities reported	Method of selection		
							City officers	County officers			No. of cities reported	Appoint- ment	Elec- tion
Cities having a population of 500,000 and over													
City-----	10	9	1	9	4	1	5	2	-----	10	5	5	4
County-----	3	-----	2	3	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	3	-----	3	3
City and State-----	-----	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	1a	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total-----	13	-----	-----	13	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	13	-----	-----	-----
Cities having a population of 300,000 to 500,000													
City-----	9	8	1	8	1	-----	7	4	-----	8	6	2	2
County-----	3	-----	2	5	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	5	-----	5	5
Town-----	1	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total-----	13	-----	-----	13	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	13	-----	-----	-----
Cities having a population of 100,000 to 300,000													
City-----	35	27	7	27	11	-----	16	23	-----	37	19	18	15
County-----	19	1	12	27	4	-----	-----	-----	-----	21	-----	21	24
City and County-----	1	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	4	-----	-----	-----	-----
County and State-----	4	-----	4	4	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	-----	1	-----
Town-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total-----	59c	-----	-----	58b	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	59	-----	-----	-----

Other principal cities of the United States and Canada

City-----	145	124	19	2	-----	107	27	2	73	-----	5	152	105	47	133	98	35
County-----	48	4	34	-----	10	85	17	9	-----	-----	-----	59	1	58	85	1	84
Town-----	26	-----	26	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	7	-----	7	-----	-----	-----
City and County	1	1d	1d	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	19	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
County and State	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	19	-----	-----	-----	-----	1e	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
City and State	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Courts-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	4	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total-----	220	-----	-----	-----	-----	216f	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	218g	-----	-----	218g	-----	-----

- a. In Boston, the State board of tax appeals, an appointive body, and the county board have concurrent powers in matters of review. The council performs all functions delegated to county boards.
- b. Information incomplete for one city.
- c. There are 68 cities in this class, but reports from nine cities are not available.
- d. Joplin, Missouri, has both a county and city assessor; the former is elected, the latter appointed.
- e. A city board of review is reported for Lawrence, Massachusetts. The State board of tax appeals has concurrent jurisdiction.
- f. Information incomplete for four cities.
- g. Information incomplete for two cities.

305 cities in the United States and Canada, indicates that 199 cities make their own assessments, 151 provide some city agency to review the work of the assessor, 207 collect current property taxes, and 185 handle the problem of delinquency collections. Among the 13 cities of the United States with a population of 500,000 or more, Chicago is among one of the three without assessment duties. Assessment organization in the 13 cities of the United States with populations ranging from 300,000 to 500,000 is set forth in Table 50. Here virtually the same situation prevails as in the largest cities—nine have city assessors, three depend on the county, and one, Indianapolis, has township assessors. In this same group eight have city boards to review the tax roll and five employ county officials.¹⁵ Illinois has one city (Peoria) in the population class of 100,000 to 300,000. Of 59¹⁶ cities reported in this group, 35 have city assessors, 19 rely on county officials, one has city and county assessors with concurrent jurisdiction, and four are dependent upon the out-moded institution of town government to prepare their tax rolls. Peoria is one of the four cities in this latter category. Information as to property tax administration in the remaining cities of the United States and Canada indicates that among 220 cities, 145 have city assessors, 107 have city boards of review, 152 collect current property taxes, and 133 handle their own delinquency collection.¹⁷

Assessment

This review of practices relative to the administration of property taxes indicates that in the majority of instances the municipalities have been given a large measure of independence. This is particularly true with respect to assessment. Of the 305 cities supplying information on this point, 199, or nearly two in every three, were equipped with their own assessing organization. This development of fiscal autonomy now so generally recognized in most of the important cities must eventually be universalized. Granting the right to establish independent assessing organizations is one of the more recent privileges urban cities have wrung from rural legislatures. One can see in this development the inevitability of eventually giving to every city the means of administering these revenues over which its jurisdictional right is now well established. Not only is granting of administrative independence in line with the trend of historical development, but it possesses distinctive merit as well. Assessment techniques designed to meet the peculiarities of urban conditions may be freely developed, the assessor of the town and county traditionally selected by election may be replaced by appointed municipal officers, unnecessary duplication of equipment and personnel is obviated, and a line of relationships is developed making for efficiency and dispatch in municipal fiscal affairs.

Review

If the contention that the more important cities should be given control over assessing functions is sound, it is equally important that

¹⁵ There are no Illinois cities falling within this class.

¹⁶ There are 68 cities in this population class.

¹⁷ Cf. Table 51 for the organization of property tax administration in any particular city.

a similar arrangement should be made relative to review. Assessment and review are in reality two steps in one process. If the original assessment is poor, no amount of reviewing work short of a reassessment can correct the defects. On the other hand, the best of original assessments may go awry if placed in the hands of an ill-advised reviewing agency. It is not an uncommon practice to give cities original jurisdiction over matters of review as well as responsibility for assessment work. From Table 49 it may be observed that out of 300 cities supplying information on this point, 151 or approximately 50 per cent have their own reviewing agency. It does not appear, however, that the most advantageous reviewing organization has been provided in those cities with independent agencies. In only 43 of the 151 cases are the boards appointed—101 cities depend on officials elected to various municipal offices to examine the tax rolls and hear taxpayers' complaints. Delegation of work as important as that of review to persons whose major interests lie in other fields, is inherently unsound.

Most *ex officio* arrangements result in tying together wholly unrelated activities. For example in some Illinois counties the sheriff is *ex officio* county collector. In these same counties the treasurer is *ex officio* assessor, in others the county treasurer acts as supervisor of assessments. At first blush, it is obvious that an official charged with preserving the peace may not be a good collector, or that a person selected to exercise custody over public monies may be utterly unqualified to value items of real and personal property. The delegation of reviewing duties to council members may not involve the association of tasks as remotely related as the collection of revenue and the apprehension of criminals; however, council members are certain to have a multitude of duties any one of which would normally be considered more important than reviewing the assessment roll. *Ex officio* relationships not only involve making the work of review a secondary matter, but it introduces all those deleterious elements associated with part-time positions. The additional duty imposed may offer little or no compensation, thus the council committee may feel justified in giving the task the minimum of attention.

Forty-three, or 28 per cent, of the cities reporting, depend on appointive officials to handle matters of review. Of these two methods of selection, appointment appears to be the more desirable. Through this method it is possible to require the same degree of competence and expertness as is applied in the selection of assessors. Rigorous application of objective methods in the determination of property values requires that the assessing and the reviewing agencies must approach their work in much the same manner. One cannot be inferior to the other, but both must work in close cooperation and observe the same rules and principles of valuation.

A state board of tax appeals, patterned in general after the federal board, appears to offer a promising solution to the problem of equitable review. A full-time agency is provided, due regard for judicial matters is guaranteed, technical competence improved, and pressure of immediate political situations is considerably lessened. Massachusetts met the reviewing problem by establishing a quasi-

judicial administrative body consisting of three members appointed by the governor, for a term of six years.¹⁸

Under this arrangement an aggrieved taxpayer in Massachusetts may have his case reviewed by the county commissioners or the state board.¹⁹ Appellants may appear before the board directly or be represented by counsel. Procedure in general conforms to that prevailing in a court of equity, but the board reserves the right to cut through formality in order that substance may prevail over form. The board is authorized to publish such of its findings as may be of a general public interest and to make recommendations as to changes in the tax laws.²⁰

Moreover, a state board of tax appeals should be given jurisdiction over all disputes between taxpayers and administrative agencies. Disagreements over sales taxes, franchise taxes, insurance taxes and other imposts could well be heard before such a body. Its jurisdiction should not be limited merely to property tax complaints. In this way the state could provide a specialized tribunal for hearing matters relating solely to taxation. Its jurisdiction could be made the same as that of a court of law and appeals from its rulings could be taken directly to the supreme court. In essence, however, it should be a quasi-administrative body rather than merely a court of law, not only to simplify procedures before it but also to give the broadest possible basis for its decisions.

Collection

Singular as the method of assessing and reviewing property taxes in Illinois cities may be, the method of collection is still more out of accord with prevailing practices. Out of a total of 303 cities for which information is available, 207 or 68 per cent handle current property tax collections; 302 cities reported as to the disposition made of delinquent tax claims; 185 of these units or 61 per cent, likewise, do not have to rely on town or county governments to enforce the collection of delinquent taxes. In no instance does an Illinois city appear in either of the above categories. Current collections are either made by town and/or county officials and all warrants unpaid on the settlement date are turned over to the county treasurer for collection. It is almost needless to say that the collecting officials should be an integral part of the city revenue department, and further that they should be as far removed from the pressure of local political situations as is possible.

Regardless of how effective the local tax machinery may be there will still be instances of non-payment of taxes. A well-rounded discussion of administrative problems must give some consideration to the agency most suited to handle the sale of delinquent properties. If officers of the city government are to be held responsible for the effectiveness of tax administration, the enforcement of penalties against delinquents must as certainly be a function of the revenue

¹⁸ Massachusetts, *Acts of 1930*, c. 416.

¹⁹ Appellate rather than concurrent jurisdiction might be more desirable.

²⁰ *Annual Report of Massachusetts Commissioner of Corporations and Taxations, 1930*, p. 106.

department as are assessment, and the collection of current taxes.²¹ The duties of collecting delinquent taxes need not be separated, insofar as personnel is concerned, from current collections. The tax collector appointed by the director of finance may well handle both types of work. He should be authorized to advertise delinquent properties, to sell all parcels unredeemed before the date for advertising, and to issue certificates of sale to purchasers. If no bid is received, or if the offers are not equal to the tax and/or special assessment, he should have authority to declare the property forfeited to the city. Furthermore, the issuance of deeds of conveyance at the expiration of the grace period should also be by authority of the municipal department of finance.

Administrative Practices Surveyed Geographically

Taking the cities as a whole, it is interesting to note the practices prevailing relative to property tax administration in various sections of the United States. The black dots and solid triangles in Chart XVI mark the location of cities that are non-autonomous with respect to property tax administration. Oregon, Montana, Utah, New Mexico, Kansas, Oklahoma, North Dakota, Arkansas, Alabama, North Carolina, West Virginia, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois are the only states in which all the important municipalities are dependent upon some non-municipal corporation to make property assessments. Indiana and Illinois are the only ones tying their cities to the most outmoded of all governments, the township. Chart XVII dealing with review of assessments is not essentially different. In general, cities are denied autonomy with respect to review in the same group of states in which they are denied autonomy in assessment.²² Where a city board is not provided, the most common practice is to direct appeals to a county board. When reviewing work is handled by the county, the board in charge usually consists of the supervisors acting *ex officio*. According to Table 49 this situation prevails in 88 out of 120 cases. Current property taxes are collected exclusively by non-municipal agencies in Washington, Oregon, Utah, Wyoming, New Mexico, Kansas, Oklahoma, South Dakota, North Dakota, Minnesota, Iowa, Arkansas, Illinois, Ohio, Alabama, and West Virginia. Practices of these and other states relative to property tax collections are set forth in Chart XVIII. Illinois is the only state where any portion of city property taxes are collected by township officials.²³

Selection of Personnel

Of equal, if not greater importance, than the structure of a tax administering unit, is the method employed in selecting personnel. It is a matter of more than passing interest to note that in those cities

²¹ Any attempt to place this obligation in the hands of a municipal department of finance in Illinois would doubtless encounter constitutional difficulties. Sec. 4, art. IX, states specifically "that a return of such unpaid taxes or assessments shall be made to some general officer of the county, having authority to receive State and county taxes; and there shall be no sale of said property for any of said taxes or assessments but by said officer, upon the order or judgment of some court of record."

²² North Dakota should be taken from the list and New Jersey and Massachusetts added.

²³ The five Illinois counties having township collectors extended taxes in 1932 amounting to \$22,000,000. Of this amount, 41 per cent was collected by the township. The fees for this service amounted to \$206,909—a wholly unnecessary expenditure, since the county treasurer's office is fully equipped to handle work of this character.

where administration of property taxes has been centralized in a municipal department appointment is the prevailing method of choosing assessors and collectors. Of the 199 cities reporting the employment of city assessing officials, 168, or 94 per cent, select this incumbent by appointment. On the other hand, in the 73 cities depending on the county to prepare the assessment roll only five have appointive officials. In every instance where the city assessor is a township official the office is filled by election. Much the same situation prevails in collections as in assessments. Cities that have been granted a sizeable measure of fiscal autonomy are usually found in the class relying on appointment. Out of 207 cities having their own current tax collectors 135 choose these officials by appointment. In 88 cities where the county collects current property taxes all officials are elected save in one instance. A notion as to the location of the cities relying on election and appointment of assessing officers may be had by observing Table 49 and Chart XIX.

In general, city assessing officials are selected by appointment in Maine, New York, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, Texas, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota and all Canadian cities. Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois are the only states containing a large number of important cities where every assessing official is selected by popular vote.

Problems Connected with Fiscal Autonomy for Cities.

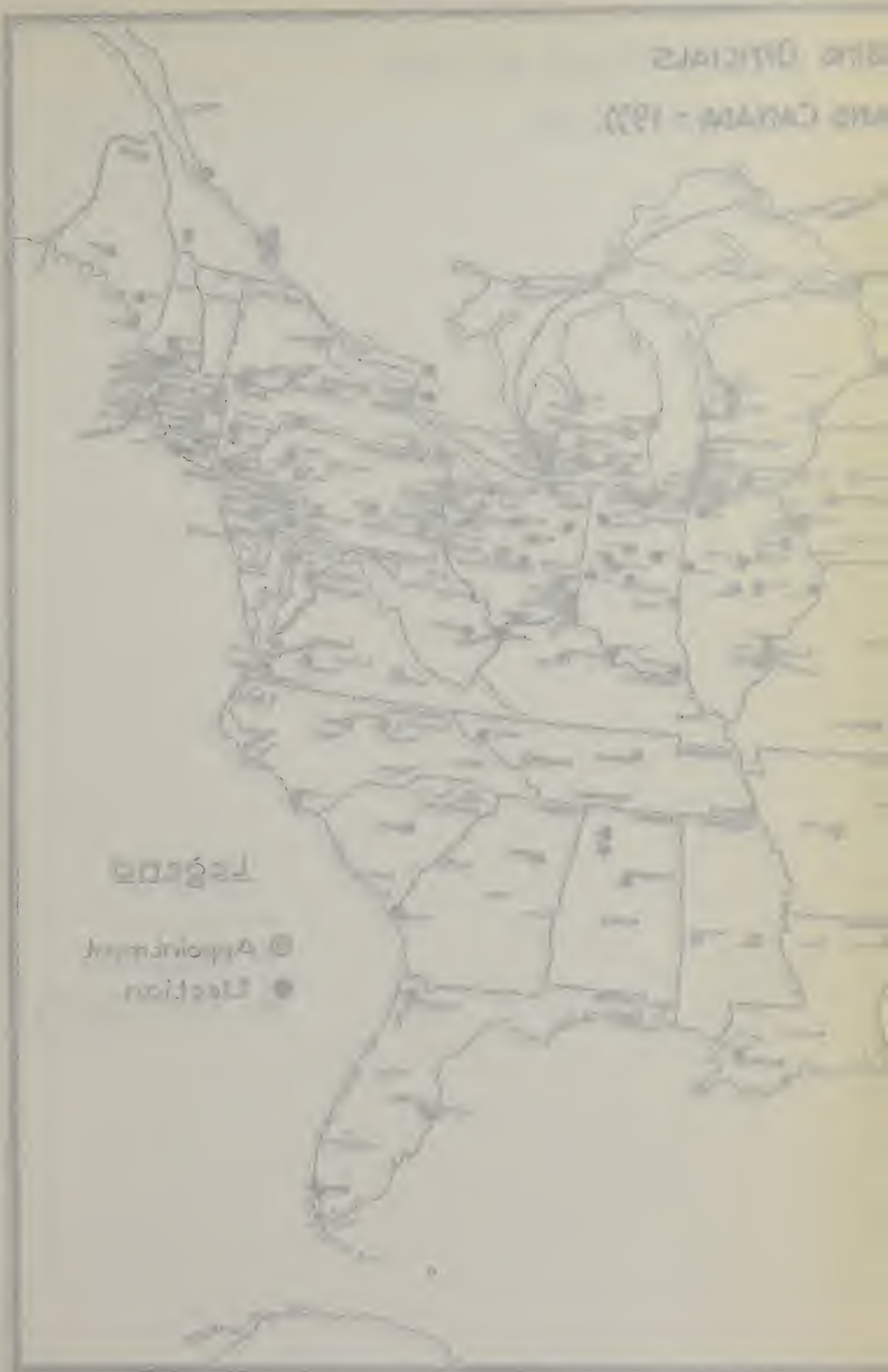
It is not contended that every hamlet should be given *carte blanche* with respect to the assessment, review, and collection of taxes, nor is it proposed that the administrative practices of metropolises relative to property taxes should not be subjected to supervision by a central authority. It is contended, however, that every *community* in the strict sense of the word, which has a sufficient volume of work to justify the employment of a permanent staff and the establishment of suitable offices, should be made an assessment unit. Every city in the State of Illinois of sufficient size to meet the requirements set forth above with respect to staff and equipment should be freed from the town or county assessment unit.

Immediately the objection may be raised that adoption of such a policy will only result in multiplying the number of assessment agencies in the State. This, however, would not be true if the test of ability to maintain a technical staff and appropriate equipment were applied to the present township system. A complete program of reorganization calls not only for giving assessment responsibilities to the cities, the most important fiscal agencies in the state, but it also requires the reorganization and consolidation of virtually all of the 1,431²⁴ township assessment units and perhaps some of the counties. Unless this is done fiscal autonomy should not be granted.

Steps already have been taken toward providing a municipal organization for Illinois with a measure of administrative responsibility. The municipal law was amended in 1910 so that cities not

²⁴ Tax Commission, *15th Annual Report*, 1933, p. 309.

THE OFFICIALS
AND CANALS - 1930



AGENCY RESPONSIBLE FOR ASSESSING PROPERTY TAXES IN THE PRINCIPAL CITIES OF U.S. AND CANADA—1955

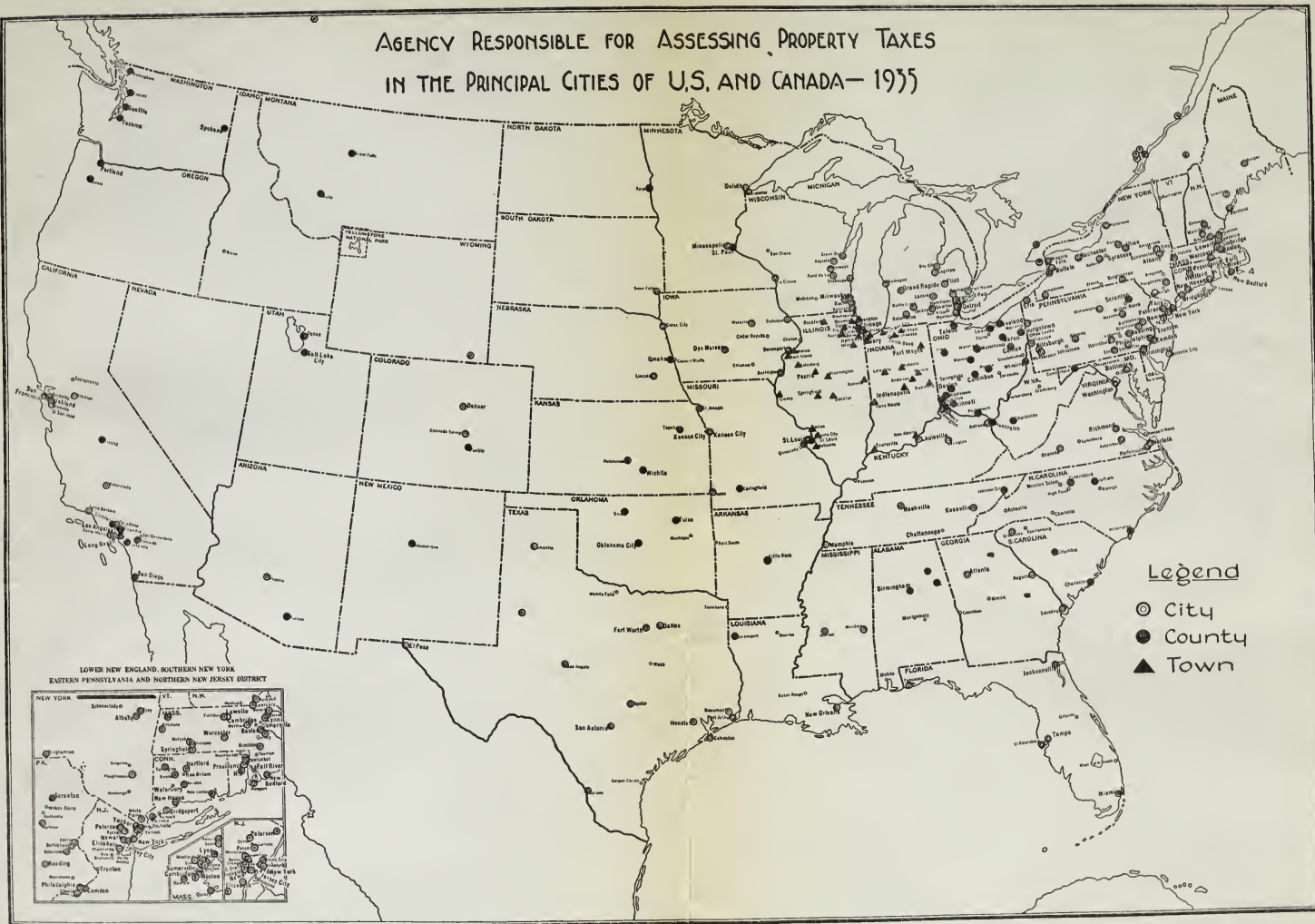
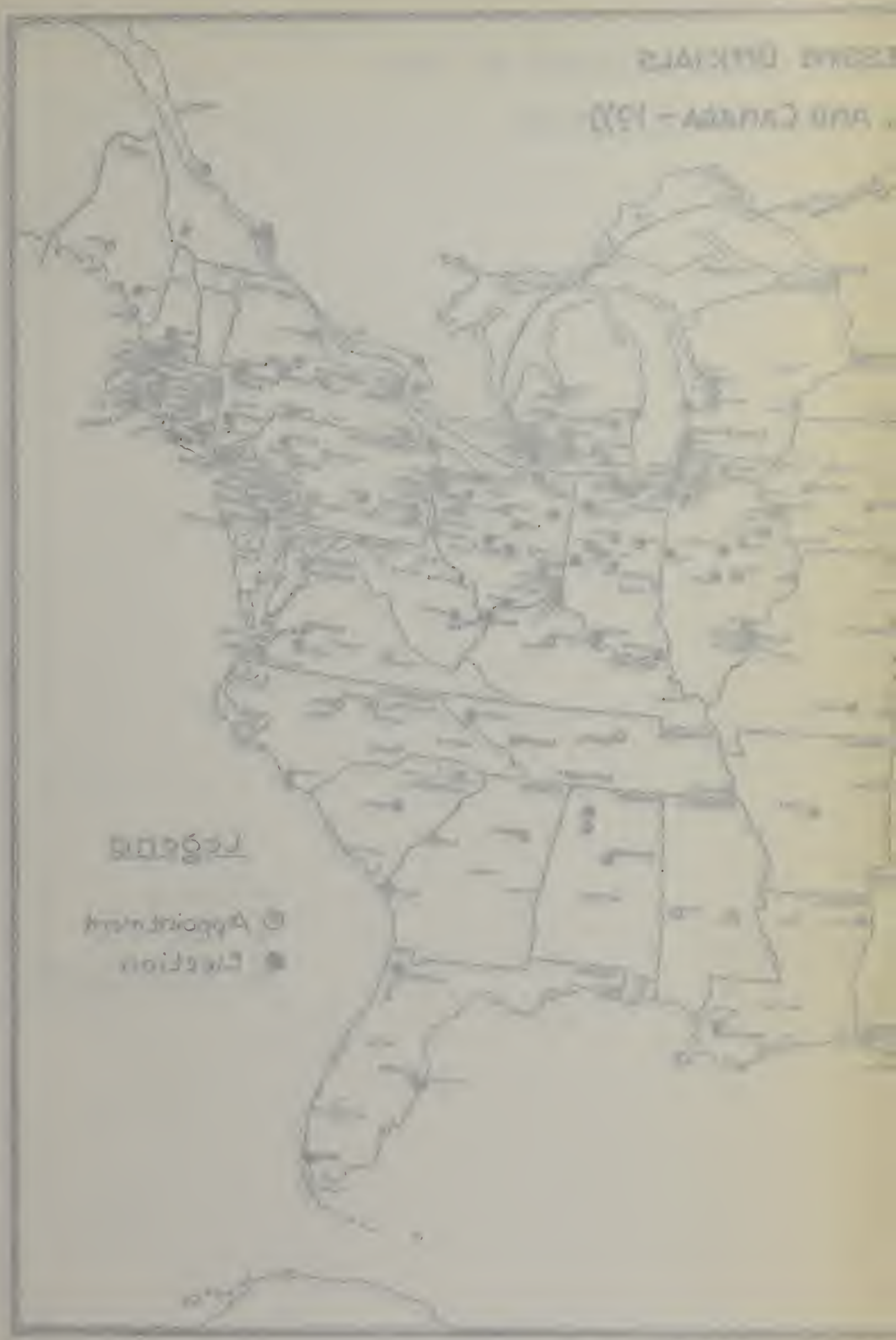


CHART XVI

WESTERN CANADA

(1911-1912)



Provinces

Provinces
Territories

AGENCY RESPONSIBLE FOR REVIEWING ASSESSMENTS
IN THE PRINCIPAL CITIES OF U.S. AND CANADA-1955

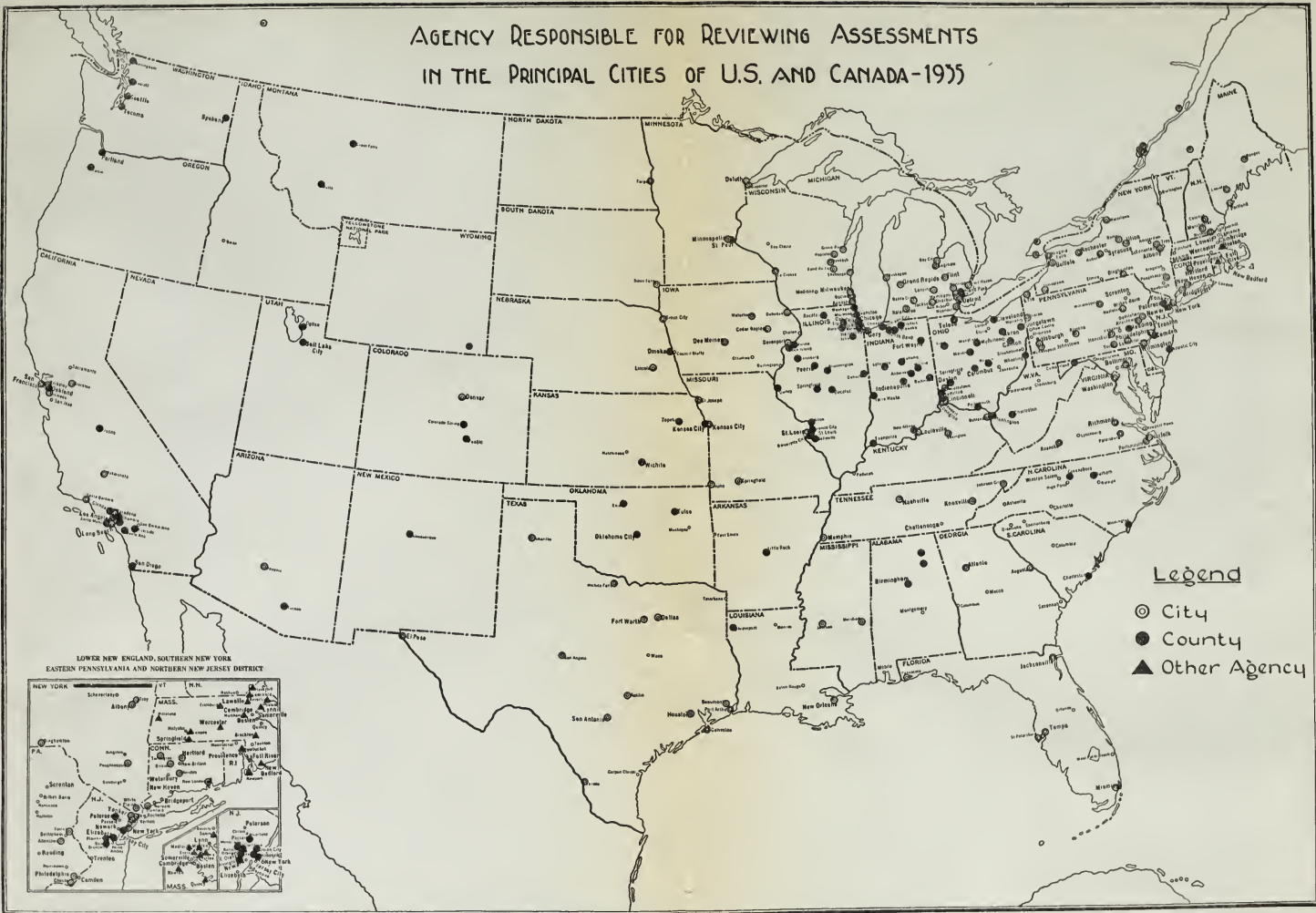
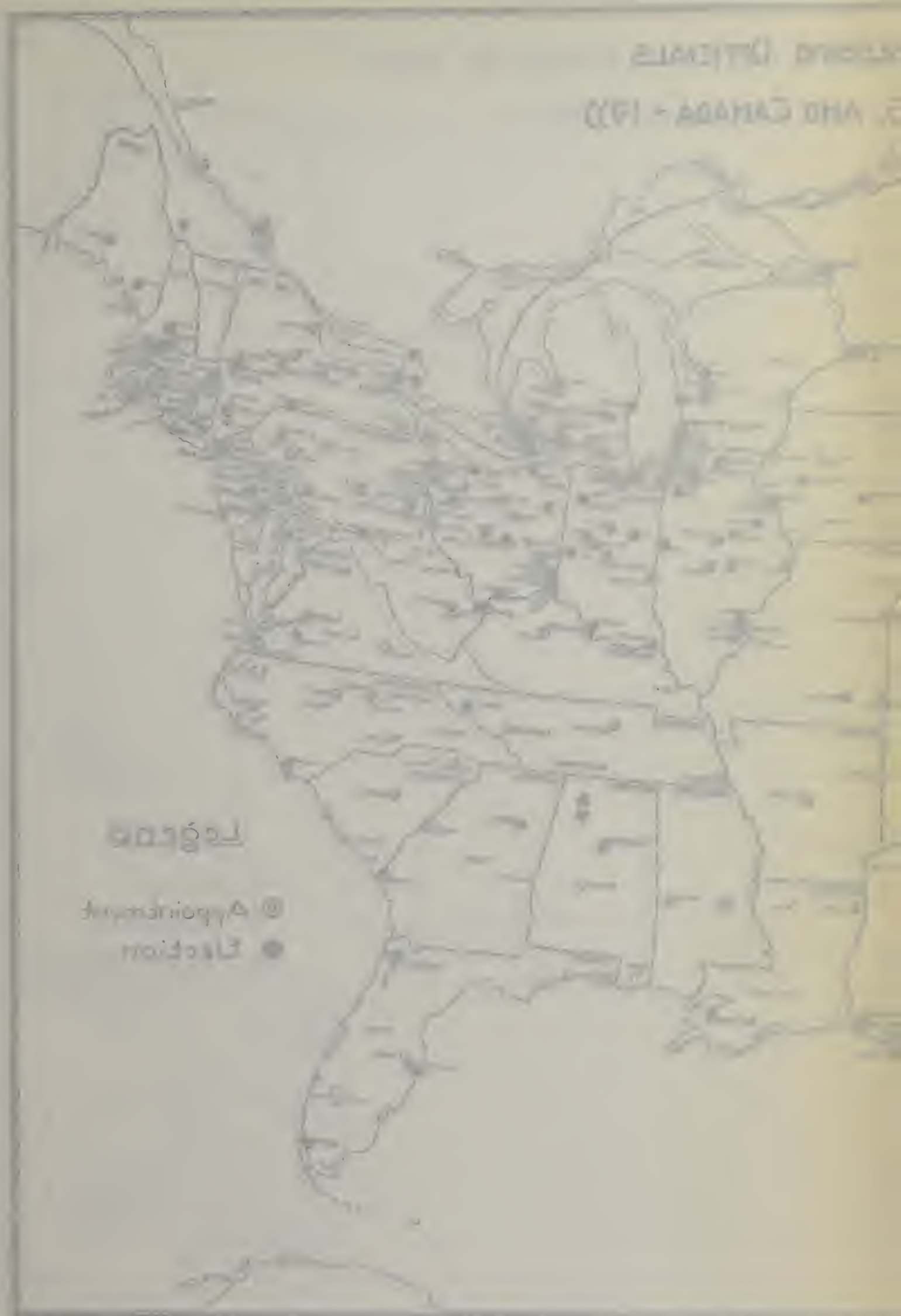


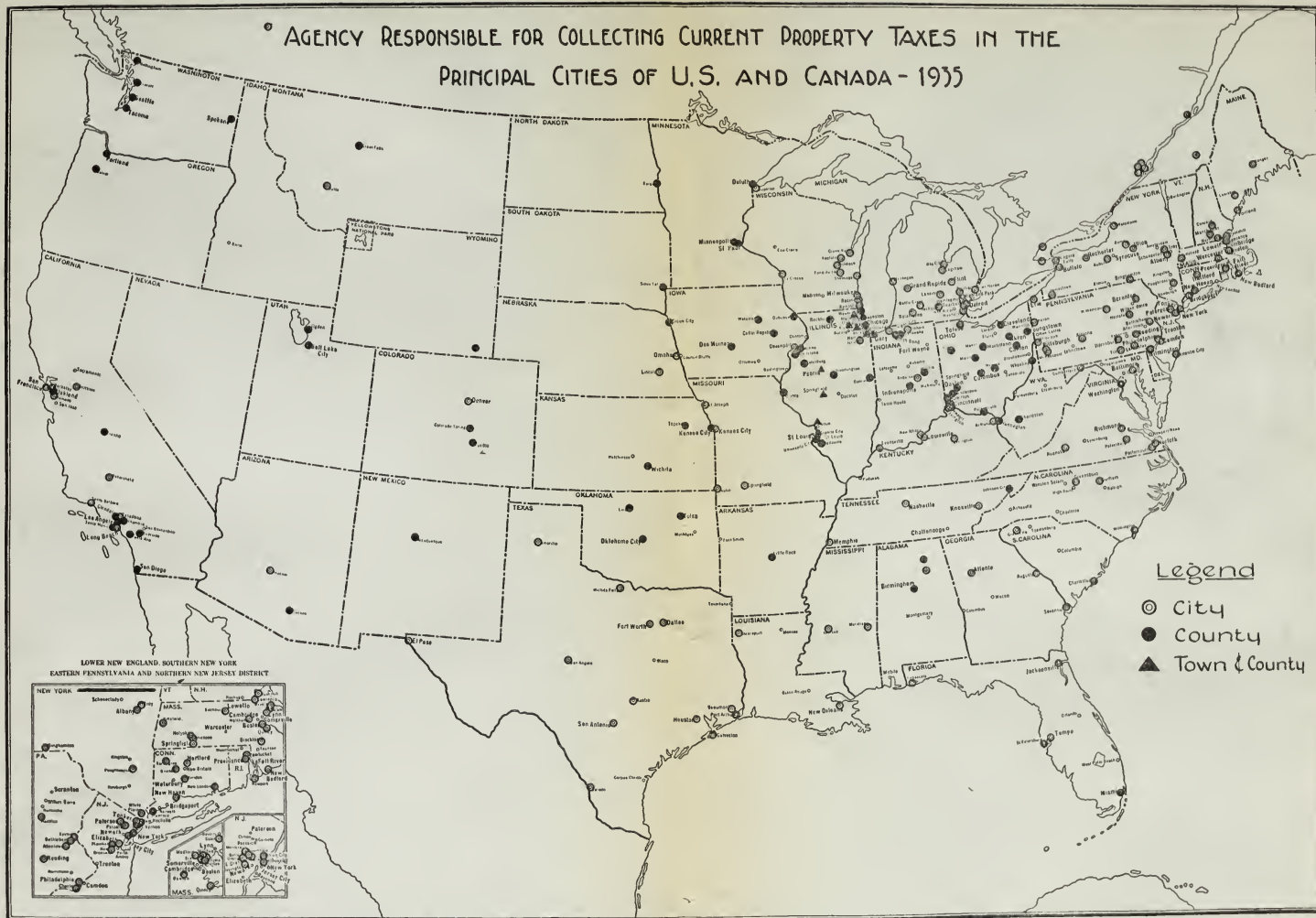
CHART XVII

ALASKA
(VI - ADAM'S DHA)

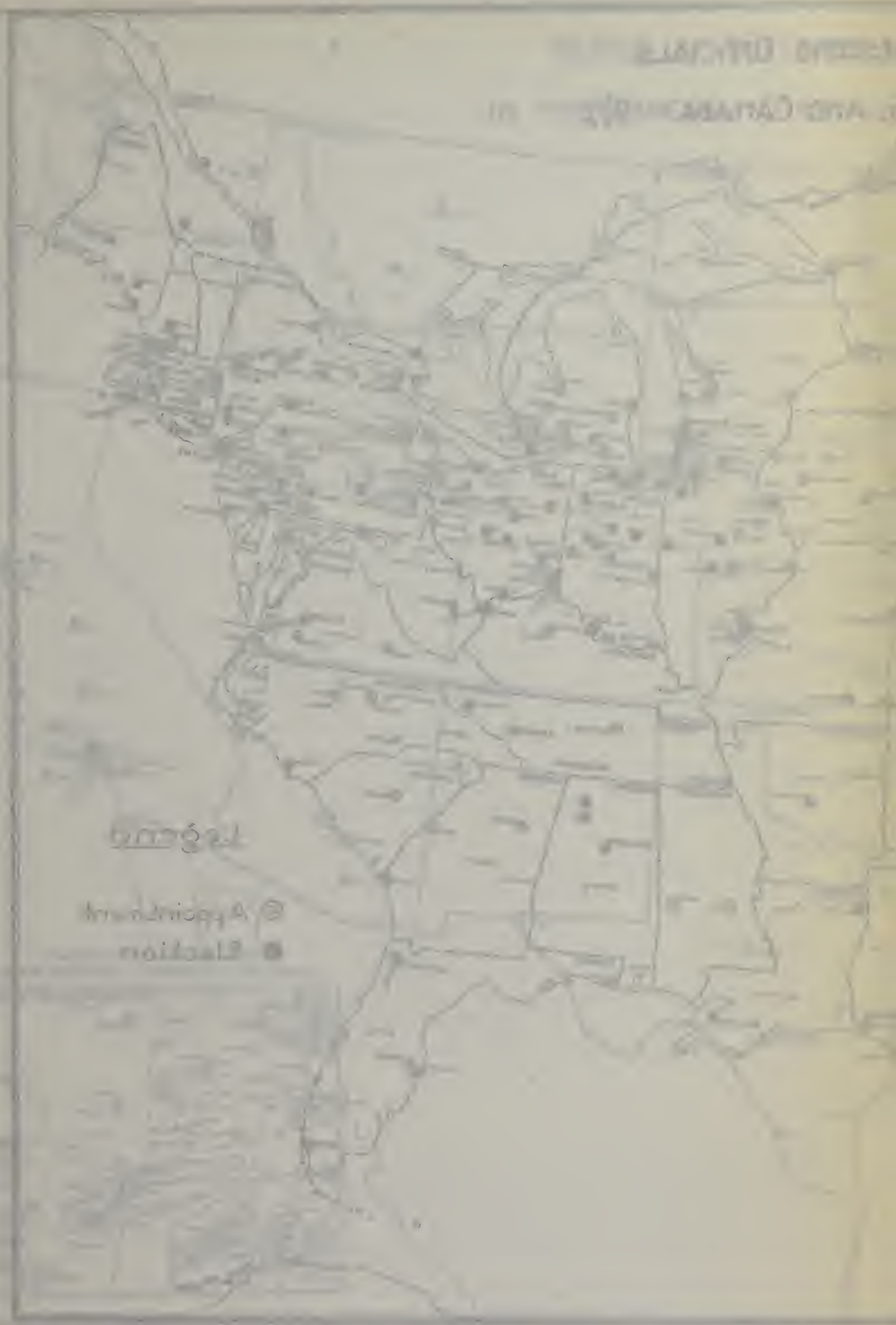
Alaska
①
●



AGENCY RESPONSIBLE FOR COLLECTING CURRENT PROPERTY TAXES IN THE PRINCIPAL CITIES OF U.S. AND CANADA - 1935



1911-1912 IN THE CANADIAN NORTH



1911-1912

Arctic Circle
 Arctic Circle

- ◎ Appointment
- Election

CHART XIX

exceeding 200,000 population are permitted to establish a commission form of government.²⁵ Under this plan four commissioners and a mayor are to be elected, the mayor to have charge of the department of public affairs, and the departments of accounts and finance, public health, streets, and public property to be apportioned among the four commissioners according to their respective aptitudes. This plan was modified in 1921 insofar as cities and villages of less than 5,000 population are concerned. In such municipalities electing to adopt the manager form of government, the work of the council is confined solely to matters legislative in character.²⁶ Instead of the commissioners serving as heads of departments, as provided in the regular commission form, the manager appoints all directors of departments and the council appoints the treasurer and the clerk.²⁷ It appears, then, that with the exception of Chicago, the legislature has provided a pattern of centralized fiscal administration for all municipalities in the State.²⁸ In most instances, however, the cities have not availed themselves of the commission form of government. Of the 20 cities in Illinois having a population of 30,000 or more, 13 still operate under the council plan.²⁹

Before any plan of delegating property tax administration to municipal officials can be seriously considered, the internal structure of city government must be superior to that prevailing in the town and the county. The council plan now operating in Illinois has little that can be said favorably for it. Responsibility for fiscal affairs is divided between elected and appointed officials, matters of administrative concern are confused with legislative duties, and such authority as the chief executive can exercise is largely negative in character. The treasurer is elected; the collector and the comptroller are appointed by the mayor with council approval. The comptroller prepares an estimate of revenue needs to the council, but it is the latter agency that actually prepares the draft for submission to the mayor. Instead of the mayor preparing the budget, a recognized executive function, this officer in Illinois cities exercises only a veto power. Responsibility for collection of city revenues is divided between the clerk, collector, treasurer, the courts, and sundry city departments. Any scheme of fiscal autonomy for cities relative to property tax administration should be conditioned upon the adoption of a form of government wherein all fiscal matters are centralized in a single department answerable directly and unmistakably to the

²⁵ Smith-Hurd, *Annotated Statutes*, c. 24, sec. 265.

²⁶ *Ibid.*, sec. 345.

²⁷ *Ibid.*, sec. 346.

²⁸ Apparently there is no bar to legislative enactment of measures designed to provide a modern and efficient government for the city of Chicago. Sec. 33, art. IV, of the constitution authorizes the general assembly to pass any law (local, special or general) providing this city with a scheme of government. The section specifically states that such legislation "may provide for the assessment of property and the levy and collection of taxes within said city for corporate purposes in accordance with the principles of equality and uniformity prescribed by the Constitution." Furthermore, the section of the constitution prohibiting the enactment of special legislation relative to county affairs was held to be abrogated insofar as Cook County is concerned. Section 7 of Article X providing a special form of government for Cook County sets this unit of government apart from the other 101 counties of the state. *People v. Day*, 277 Ill. 543 (1917); *People v. Commissioners of Cook County*, 176 Ill. 576 (1898); *Morrison v. People*, 196 Ill. 454 (1902).

²⁹ Council cities: Chicago, Rockford, Waukegan, Moline, Rock Island, Alton, Bloomington, Quincy, Berwyn, Evanston, Oak Park, Cicero. Commission cities: Aurora, Danville, Decatur, East St. Louis, Elgin, Joliet, Springfield.

chief executive.³⁰ The act providing for city property tax administration should therefore define the character of the department in which this administrative responsibility would be lodged. This step should be taken before changes in inter-governmental fiscal relationships are considered. Internal efficiency should precede the revamping of external relations.

Another difficulty that must be dealt with in achieving fiscal autonomy for the principal units of local government is that of harmonizing the conflicts growing out of overlapping governments. As to the relationships between townships and cities, the problem does not appear to present insurmountable difficulties. One-half of the cities in the group having a population in excess of 30,000 are now coterminous with the townships in which they lie.³¹ Five cities are non-coterminous with the townships in which they are located.³² Three cities lie in two townships and one county,³³ and Elgin lies in

³⁰ It is doubtful whether a law permitting cities to establish their own assessment, review, and collection machinery on condition that they concentrate all revenue functions in one department, would be constitutional. Such a classification would probably be held to be "unreasonable." The "City Tax Act of 1873" was voided on very similar grounds. The act made it optional with cities whether they would provide their own officers or elect to use the county system. The court pointed out that two cities identical as to size might have dissimilar systems. The court ruled that the classification was not reasonable and the act was unconstitutional. *People v. Cooper*, 83 Ill. 585 (1876).

³¹ These cities are: Alton, Alton Township; Bloomington, Bloomington City Township; Quincy, Quincy Township; Berwyn, Berwyn Township; Evanston, Evanston Township; Oak Park, Oak Park Township; Cicero, Cicero Township; Springfield, Capital City Township; Peoria, Peoria Township; East St. Louis, East St. Louis Township.

³² The following table shows the extent to which these cities are non-coterminous with the townships in which they lie:

City		Township in which located		Population of township outside city
Name	Population	Name	Population	
Aurora.....	46, 589	Aurora.....	52, 368	5, 779
Decatur.....	57, 510	Decatur.....	62, 867	5, 357
Joliet.....	42, 993	Joliet.....	71, 629	28, 638
Rockford.....	85, 864	Rockford.....	102, 006	16, 142
Waukegan.....	33, 499	Waukegan.....	41, 304	7, 905

³³ These cities are as follows:

City		Township in which located		Population of township outside city
Name	Population	Name	Population	
Danville.....	34, 006	Danville.....	45, 326	11, 320
	2, 759	Newell.....	4, 771	2, 012
Total.....	36, 765		50, 097	13, 332
Moline.....	30, 598	Moline.....	30, 607	9
	1, 638	South Moline.....	8, 313	6, 675
Total.....	32, 236		38, 920	6, 684
Rock Island.....	30, 629	Rock Island.....	30, 788	159
	7, 324	South Rock Island.....	7, 491	167
Total.....	37, 953		38, 279	326

two townships and two counties.³⁴ Legislative action has already been taken making it possible to bring the town into juxtaposition with the city.³⁵ The law further provides that employment of identical boundary lines by the city and the town automatically consolidates the office of town clerk with that of the city and the duties of the town collector are taken over by the city treasurer.³⁶ In cities of 50,000 and over the legislature has provided that on referendum the county clerk shall be *ex officio* township assessor and the treasurer shall be *ex officio* collector.³⁷ So long as transfers of functions as broad as these have not encountered unfavorable court action, there should be no serious difficulties involved in eliminating the township as a bar to centralized fiscal administration.³⁸

Overlapping of corporate areas by the county presents a problem that calls for different treatment. So long as the jurisdiction of the county overlies the city, the problem arises as to whether the city shall assess city property for city tax purposes only, or whether it shall prepare a roll for all city property upon which county taxes as well as city taxes are to be extended. The first alternative is obviously unsound and should not be contemplated as a possibility for Illinois. Regardless of how impracticable the scheme may appear, it is actually employed in a number of places. For example, Phoenix, Prescott, and Yuma, Arizona, assess only for city purposes; third and fourth class cities in Washington making assessments do so only for city purposes; and similar conditions prevail in Wilmington, Miami, Kansas City, Delaware, all Connecticut cities, certain cities in California, and all cities in Georgia not electing to use the county roll. The ideal solution of the dilemma of overlapping governments lies in adherence to the principle that over one area there shall be but one unit of local government. The State of Virginia is exemplary in this regard. Here 24 cities have the status of independent counties—Bristol was separated from Washington county in 1890, Buena Vista from Rockbridge and Radford from Montgomery in 1892. More recently Martinsville was made independent from Henry county. Baltimore, the principal city of Maryland, has a status similar to the Virginia cities. If municipal units cannot be given independent status, county lines should in all events be made coterminous with the corporate limits. Arrangements of this character have been worked out in San Francisco, Denver, New York, and Philadelphia.

Unless this is done complete fiscal autonomy for cities merely increases the number of officials with which taxpayers have to deal. It is an intolerable situation to force taxpayers to deal with two sets of collectors, reviewers, and assessors, the one for city, the other for county purposes. Under such circumstances fiscal autonomy is secured at too high a cost measured either in money or psychological

³⁴ The population of Elgin is 35,929. Elgin township, Kane county, has a total population of 37,622, of which 35,498 is within the corporate limits. The balance of Elgin population, 431 persons, is located in Hanover township in Cook County.

³⁵ Smith-Hurd, *Annotated Statutes*, c. 139, sec. 127.

³⁶ *Ibid.*, sec. 131.

³⁷ The only city taking advantage of this act is Springfield.

³⁸ Furthermore, the court has held that "the whole *modus operandi* of township organization is committed to the legislature, the constitution prescribing no particular form or officer, and the legislature has the power to fix and limit the powers of township officers and to modify them at will." *People v. Commissioners of Cook County*, 176 Ill. 576 (1898).

reactions. No permanent or satisfactory solution, so far as taxpayers are concerned, can be achieved short of eliminating the overlapping and duplication of functions in local government. Until these problems are frankly faced little can be done to solve the problems of intergovernmental fiscal relationships among the local units in Illinois.

So long as governments do overlap, the most rational procedure appears to lie in having the city prepare a roll for all purposes, applicable to all property within its jurisdiction, leaving to the county or other units the preparation of a tax roll for all properties outside the corporate limits. This plan is followed in New York, Maine, and South Dakota. The roll prepared by the City of Pittsburgh is to be used for all purposes beginning in 1936.

Where two sets of valuations are subjected to a common rate, the problem of competitive undervaluation is certain to arise. It is one, however, that can be met satisfactorily if honestly attempted. A state agency supplied with adequate funds, staffed with competent personnel, and clothed with sufficient authority to impose its findings in those instances where compulsion may be necessary, can iron out any serious inequalities arising through different assessment ratios.

The pyramiding of local government is not only related to the work of assessment and review but that of collection as well. Duplication of agencies charged with the collection of revenue is generally undesirable. Granting fiscal autonomy to cities either means that the city must take over the work of collection for the other governments falling within the corporate limits, or each government functioning in the area must set up its own collection machinery. Permitting the city to collect taxes for secondary governments falling within its territorial jurisdiction would appear to be more effective and economical than to have, for example, the township collecting taxes for the city. This arrangement, however, does not effect a final solution. Still less desirable is an arrangement whereby each overlapping government collects its own revenues. Duplication of agencies means confusion for the taxpayer, and needless addition to the overhead costs of government. Here, as in the case of assessment and review, the only thorough-going solution to the problem lies in elimination of overlapping local units.

Summary

That there should be a general improvement in the tax machinery, there is general agreement. The only possible point of departure lies in how the end sought may be achieved. This discussion is predicated on the proposition that an appropriate approach to the problem in Illinois lies in giving to the cities greater, if not a full measure of control over the tax base that supplies more than 50 per cent of their revenues. The economic activity of the State is predominantly industrial, the majority of the people live in cities, and from a fiscal point of view, urban governments are far more important than all other portions of the state and probably will become more so in the future.

The plan of fiscal centralization suggested here is essentially as follows:

1. It is believed that every city in the state possessing a sufficient volume of revenue work to employ economically a full complement of trained personnel should be made a unit for the assessment, review, and collection of property taxes.

2. Within each city meeting the above requirements a department of revenue should be set up according to the pattern set forth in Chart XV.

3. The chief administrative officer of the city should name the head of the finance department who in turn should select the various divisional officers charged with assessment, extension, billing and collection of taxes.

4. The department of finance should not only handle property tax matters, but should collect all revenue due the city. The department should be charged with preparation of budget estimates, the compilation of statistical reports, disbursement of all funds, and the purchasing of supplies and equipment.

5. To complete the tax administrative machinery a board of review must be provided. In no event should the agency making the assessment be made solely responsible for reviewing its work. The council and/or the mayor should name the members of the board. Appellate power should rest in a State agency patterned after the Massachusetts state board of tax appeals.

6. So long as overlapping governments do persist it is suggested that in no instance should a single piece of property be assessed by one assessor for city purposes and by another assessor for county purposes.

7. When two assessment jurisdictions are subjected to a common rate, the power to make such equalizations as may be necessary should rest in a county agency operating under rather strict central control.

8. In order to obviate the barrier to effective fiscal centralization arising out of overlapping governments it is suggested that steps be taken to permit only one local government in one area. This step is fundamental to any permanent improvement in local fiscal administration or to the realization of local fiscal autonomy. Until there is only one unit of local government in any one spot, responsible and efficient government can be secured only by accident. Though this goal will be difficult to achieve, it should be the ideal adopted for ultimate realization.

PROPERTY TAX ADMINISTRATION IN THE PRINCIPAL

City	Assessment						
	Agency making assessment			Method of selection			
				Elec-tion	Appoint-ment	Ex officio	
	City	County	Town					City officers	County officers
Cities 500,000 and over:							
Baltimore.....	X				M		
Boston.....	X				M		
Buffalo.....	X				X ³		
Chicago.....		X		X			
Cleveland.....		X					X ⁴
Detroit.....	X				M		
Los Angeles.....		X		X			
Milwaukee.....	X				M		
New York.....	X ⁶				M		
Philadelphia.....	X				X ⁷		
Pittsburgh.....	X				MC		
San Francisco ⁸	X			X			
St. Louis.....	X				M		
Cities 300,000 to 500,000:							
Cincinnati.....		X					X ⁴
Houston.....	X				C		
Indianapolis.....			X	X			
Jersey City.....	X				MC		
Kansas City.....	X				X ¹⁰		
Louisville.....	X				C		
Minneapolis.....	X				C		
Newark.....	X				C		
New Orleans ¹³	X			X			
Portland.....		X		X			
Rochester.....	X				Mgr.		
Seattle.....		X		X			
Washington ¹⁹	X				C		
Cities 100,000 to 300,000:							
Akron.....		X					X ⁴
Albany.....	X				M		
Atlanta.....	X				C		
Birmingham.....		X		X			
Bridgeport.....	X				X ²²		
Camden.....	X				C		
Canton.....		X					X ⁴
Columbus.....		X					X ⁴
Dallas.....	X				Mgr.		
Dayton.....		X					X ⁴
Denver ²³	X					X ²⁴	
Des Moines.....	X			X			
Duluth.....	X				C		
Elizabeth.....	X			X			
El Paso.....	X				C		
Erie.....	X				C		
Evansville.....			X	X			
Flint.....	X				X ¹⁰		
Fort Worth.....	X				Mgr.		
Gary.....			X	X			
Grand Rapids.....	X				C		
Hartford.....	X				M		
Jacksonville.....	X			X			
Kansas City (Kansas).....		X		X			
Knoxville.....	X				X ¹⁰		

Footnotes at pp. 224-26.

LE 51

CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA, 1935

Review							Collection					
Reviewing agency			Method of selection				Agency collecting				Method of selection	
			Elec-tion	Appoint-ment	Ex officio		Current taxes		Delinquent taxes		Elec-tion	Appoint-ment
City board	County board	Other agency			City officers	County officers	City	County	City	County		
X X X		X ¹		M Gov.	MC ² A		X X X		X X X			MC M M
	X X		X			X ³		X X		X X	X X	
X	X				C	S	X	X	X	X	X	X
X X ⁶ X				M M X ⁷			X X X		X X X		X X X	
X X ⁵ X					A C A		X X X		X X X			MC X
	X					X ⁵		X		X	X	
X	X				C	X ⁹	X	X	X	X	X	MC
X X					C X ¹¹		X X		X X			MC X ¹⁰
X X				MC			X		X			X ¹⁰
X	X			Gov.	C ¹² X ¹⁴		X ¹⁰ X	X	X ¹⁰ X	X	X X X	
	X					X ¹⁵		X ¹⁶		X ¹⁶	X	
X	X				C C ¹⁸ A	X	X X	X	X	X	X	X ¹⁷ X
	X					X ⁵		X		X	X X X	
X X				M	X ²⁰		X X		X	X	X X X	
X	X			X ²²		X ²¹	X	X	X	X	X	X
	X X X			Gov.			X	X	X	X	X X X	
X	X				C	X ⁵ X ⁵	X	X	X	X	X	X
	X					X ⁵		X		X	X	
X X X					X ²⁵		X ²⁴		X ²⁴			X
					C			X X		X X	X X X	
X	X			Gov.	X ²⁶ X ²⁷		X X		X X		X	X
X	X				C	X ⁹	X X X		X X	X	X X X ²⁸	X X
	X				X ²⁹	X ⁹		X		X	X	
X X X					C ³⁰		X X X		X X X			X
	X			C	X	S	X X X	X	X X X	X	X X X	
X				C ³¹			X		X			X

TABLE 51—Continued.

City	Assessment						
	Agency making assessment			Method of selection			
				Elec-tion	Appoint-ment	Ex officio	
	City	County	Town			City officers	County officers
Long Beach.....	X				Mgr.		
Lynn.....	X				C		
Memphis.....	X ³²	X ³²		X			
Miami.....	X				Mgr.		
Nashville.....	X				MC		
New Bedford.....	X			X			
New Haven.....	X				M		
Norfolk.....	X				X ³⁴		
Oakland.....		X		X			
Oklahoma City.....		X		X			
Omaha.....		X		X			
Paterson.....	X				MC		
Peoria.....			X	X			
Providence.....	X				C		
Reading.....	X				C		
Richmond.....	X				X ³⁴		
Salt Lake.....		X		X			
San Antonio.....	X			X			
San Diego.....		X		X			
Scranton.....		X		X			
South Bend.....			X	X			
Spokane.....		X		X			
Springfield.....	X				C		
St. Paul.....		X			X ⁴¹		
Tacoma.....		X		X			
Tampa.....	X			X			
Toledo.....		X					X ⁴
Tulsa.....		X		X			
Utica.....	X			X			
Wichita.....		X		X			
Wilmington.....	X				M		
Worcester.....	X				C		
Yonkers.....	X ⁴⁶				X		
Youngstown.....		X					X ⁴
Cities 25,000 to 100,000:							
Alabama							
Anniston.....		X		X			
Gadsden.....		X		X			
Arizona							
Phoenix.....	X				MC		
Tucson.....		X		X			
Arkansas							
Little Rock.....		X		X			
California							
Alameda.....	X					X ⁴⁵	
Alhambra.....		X		X			
Bakersfield.....	X				C		
Berkeley.....	X				Mgr.		
Beverly Hills.....		X		X			
Fresno.....		X		X			
Glendale.....		X		X			
Pasadena.....	X				Mgr.		
Riverside.....		X		X			
Santa Ana.....		X		X			

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TABLE 51—Continued.

Review							Collection					
Reviewing agency			Method of selection				Agency collecting				Method of selection	
			Elec-tion	Appoint-ment	Ex officio		Current taxes		Delinquent taxes		Elec-tion	Appoint-ment
City board	County board	Other agency			City officers	County officers	City	County	City	County		
X					C		X		X			X
	X	X ¹		Gov.		S	X		X			X
X				M			X		X			X
X				M ³³	C		X		X		X	X
	X	X ¹		Gov.		S	X		X			X
X				M			X		X		X	
X				Court			X		X		X ³⁵	X ³⁵
	X					S		X		X		
	X					S		X		X		
	X					S	X		X			X
	X			Gov.			X		X			X
	X					X ³⁶		X ³⁷		X	X	
	X ³⁸					S	X		X		X	
	X						X		X			
X				Court			X		X		X ³⁵	X ³⁵
	X					S		X		X		
X					X ³⁹		X		X		X	
	X					S		X		X		
							X		X			
	X					X ⁹		X		X	X	
	X					S ⁴⁰		X		X		
	X	X ¹		Gov.		S	X		X		X	X
	X					S ⁴⁰		X		X	X	
	X											
X					C		X		X			X
	X					X ⁵		X		X	X	
X				X ⁴²				X		X	X	
	X				X ⁴³		X		X		X	
						S		X		X	X	
X					X ⁴⁴		X ⁴⁵		X ⁴⁵		X	
X	X	X ¹		Gov.		S	X		X		X	X
	X				X ⁴⁷		X		X		X	
						X ⁵		X		X	X	
	X					S	X		X			X
	X					S		X		X	X	
X					C		X		X			X
	X					S		X		X	X	
	X			Courts				X		X	X	
X					C		X		X		X	
	X					S	X		X		X	
X					C		X		X			X
	X					S		X		X	X	
	X					S		X		X	X	
	X					S		X		X	X	
X					C		X		X			X
	X					S		X		X	X	
	X					S		X		X	X	

TABLE 51—Continued.

City	Assessment						
	Agency making assessment			Method of selection			
				Elec-tion	Appoint-ment	Ex officio	
	City	County	Town			City officers	County officers
Cities 25,000 to 100,000—Cont'd.							
Santa Barbara.....	X			X			
Santa Monica.....		X		X			
Stockton.....	X					X ⁴⁸	
Colorado							
Colorado Springs.....	X			X			
Pueblo.....		X		X			
Connecticut							
Bristol.....	X				MC		
Meriden.....	X				X ⁴⁹		
New London.....	X				Mgr.		
Stamford.....	X				X ⁵⁰		
Torrington.....	X			X			
Florida							
Pensacola.....	X				Mgr.		
St. Petersburg.....	X				Mgr.		
Georgia							
Augusta.....	X				M		
Savannah.....	X				C		
Illinois							
Alton.....			X	X			
Aurora.....			X	X			
Belleville.....		X		X			
Berwyn.....			X	X			
Bloomington.....			X	X			
Cicero.....			X	X			
Danville.....			X	X			
Decatur.....			X	X			
East St. Louis.....		X		X			
Elgin.....			X	X			
Evanston.....			X	X			
Galesburg.....			X	X			
Granite City.....		X		X			
Joliet.....			X	X			
Maywood.....			X	X			
Moline.....			X	X			
Oak Park.....			X	X			
Quincy.....			X	X			
Rock Island.....			X	X			
Rockford.....			X	X			
Springfield.....		X					X ⁵²
Waukegan.....			X	X			
Indiana							
Anderson.....			X	X			
Elkhart.....			X	X			
Hammond.....			X	X			
Michigan City.....			X	X			
Mishawaka.....			X	X			
Muncie.....			X	X			
New Albany.....			X	X			
Iowa							
Cedar Rapids.....	X				C		
Davenport.....	X			X			
Dubuque.....	X				C		
Sioux City.....	X				C		
Waterloo.....	X			X			

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TABLE 51—Continued.

Review							Collection					
Reviewing agency			Method of selection				Agency collecting				Method of selection	
			Elec-tion	Appoint-ment	Ex officio		Current taxes		Delinquent taxes		Elec-tion	Appoint-ment
City board	County board	Other agency			City officers	County officers	City	County	City	County		
X					C		X		X			X
X	X				C	S	X	X	X	X	X	X
	X					S		X		X	X	
	X					S		X		X	X	
X		X					X		X			X
X ⁴⁹				M			X		X			X
X				C			X		X			
X			X		X ⁵⁰		X		X			X
X				M			X		X			X
X					C		X		X			X
X				M ⁵¹	C		X		X		X	X
							X		X			
	X					X ³⁶		X ³⁷		X	X	
	X					X ³⁶		X		X	X	
	X		X					X		X	X	
	X		X			X ³⁶		X ³⁷		X	X	
	X		X					X ³⁷		X	X	
	X					X ³⁶		X		X	X	
	X					X ³⁶		X		X	X	
	X		X					X		X	X	
	X					X ³⁶		X ³⁷		X	X	
	X					X ³⁶		X		X	X	
	X					X ³⁶		X		X	X	
	X					X ³⁶		X		X	X	
	X					X ³⁶		X		X	X	
	X		X					X		X	X	
	X					X ³⁶		X ³⁷		X	X	
	X					X ³⁶		X		X	X	
	X					X ³⁶		X		X	X	
	X					X ³⁶		X		X	X	
	X					X ³⁶		X		X	X	
	X					X ³⁶		X		X	X	
	X					X ³⁶		X		X	X	
	X		X					X ³⁷		X	X	
	X							X		X	X	
	X					X ⁹	X		X	X	X	
	X					X ⁹		X		X	X	
	X					X ⁹	X		X	X	X	
	X					X ⁹		X		X	X	
	X					X ⁹	X		X	X	X	
	X					X ⁹		X		X	X	
	X					X ⁹	X		X	X	X	
X					C ⁵⁴			X		X	X	
X					C		X		X	X	X	
X					C			X		X	X	
X					C			X		X	X	
X					C ⁵⁵			X		X	X	

TABLE 51—Continued.

City	Assessment						
	Agency making assessment			Method of selection			
				Elec- tion	Appoint- ment	Ex officio	
	City	County	Town					City officers	County officers
Cities 25,000 to 100,000—Cont'd.							
Kansas							
Topeka.....		X		X			
Kentucky							
Ashland.....	X				Mgr.		
Covington.....	X				Mgr.		
Lexington.....	X				Mgr.		
Newport.....	X				Mgr.		
Louisiana							
Shreveport.....		X		X			
Maine							
Bangor.....	X				C		
Lewiston.....	X				C		
Portland.....	X				C		
Maryland							
Cumberland.....		X			X ⁵⁷		
Massachusetts ⁵⁸							
Beverly.....	X			X			
Brockton.....	X				C		
Chelsea.....	X				C		
Chicopee.....	X				C		
Everett.....	X				M		
Fitchburg.....	X				MC		
Haverhill.....	X				C		
Holyoke.....	X				MC		
Lawrence.....	X				C		
Leominster.....	X				M		
Malden.....	X				C		
Medford.....	X				M		
Melrose.....	X				M		
Newton.....	X				M		
North Adams.....	X			X			
Pittsfield.....	X				M		
Quincy.....	X				M		
Revere.....	X			X			
Salem.....	X				M		
Waltham.....	X				M		
Michigan							
Battle Creek.....	X				C		
Bay City.....	X				C		
Dearborn.....	X				MC		
Hamtrack.....	X				M		
Highland Park.....	X				MC		
Jackson.....	X				C		
Kalamazoo.....	X				C		
Lansing.....	X			X			
Muskegon.....	X				C		
Pontiac.....	X				C		
Port Huron.....	X				C		
Saginaw.....	X				C		
Wyandotte.....	X			X			
Mississippi							
Jackson.....	X				C		
Meridian.....	X				C		

TABLE 51—Continued.

Review							Collection					
Reviewing agency			Method of selection				Agency collecting				Method of selection	
			Elec-tion	Appoint-ment	Ex officio		Current taxes		Delinquent taxes		Elec-tion	Appoint-ment
City board	County board	Other agency			City officers	County officers	City	County	City	County		
	X					S		X		X	X	
X X X X				Mgr. C C Mgr.			X X X X		X X X X			X X X X
	X					S	X		X			X
X X X				C	A ⁵⁶ A ⁵⁶		X X X		X X X			X X X
	X					S	X		X			X
	X X X X X	X X X X X		Gov. Gov. Gov. Gov. Gov.		S S S S S	X X X X X		X X X X X			X X X X X
	X X X	X X X		Gov. Gov. Gov.		S S S	X X X		X X X			X X X
X	X X	X X		Gov. Gov.	X ⁵⁹	S S	X X		X X			X X
	X	X		Gov.		S	X		X			X
	X X X X X	X X X X X		Gov. Gov. Gov. Gov. Gov.		S S S S S	X X X X X		X X X X X			X X X X X
	X X X	X X X		Gov. Gov. Gov.		S S S	X X X		X X X			X X X
X	X X	X X		Gov. Gov.	C	S S	X X		X X		X	X X
	X	X		Gov.		S	X		X			X
X X X X X				C	X ⁶⁰ X ⁶⁰ X ⁶¹		X X X X		X X X		X ²⁸ X X X	X X
X X X X X				M MC	X ⁶⁰		X X X		 X X		X	
X X X X X				M C			X X X X		 X 		X	
X X X X X				C C	C ⁶² X ⁶³		X X X		 X X X		X X ²⁸ X ²⁸	X X X
X X X X				C C		X ⁶⁴	X X X		 X X X		X ²⁸ X X	X
X X					X ⁶³ C		X X		X X			X X

TABLE 51—Continued.

City	Assessment						
	Agency making assessment			Method of selection			
				Elec- tion	Appoint- ment	Ex officio	
	City	County	Town			City officers	County officers
Cities 25,000 to 100,000—Cont'd.							
Missouri							
Joplin.....	X ⁶⁶	X ⁶⁶	-----	X ⁶⁷	C	-----	-----
St. Joseph.....	X	-----	-----	-----	M	-----	-----
Springfield.....	-----	X	-----	X	-----	-----	-----
University City.....	-----	X	-----	X	-----	-----	-----
Montana							
Butte.....	-----	X	-----	X	-----	-----	-----
Great Falls.....	-----	X	-----	X	-----	-----	-----
Nebraska							
Lincoln.....	X	-----	-----	-----	C	-----	-----
New Hampshire							
Concord.....	X	-----	-----	X	-----	-----	-----
Manchester.....	X	-----	-----	-----	M	-----	-----
Nashua.....	X	-----	-----	X	-----	-----	-----
New Jersey							
Atlantic.....	X	-----	-----	-----	MC	-----	-----
Belleville.....	X	-----	-----	-----	X ¹⁰	-----	-----
Bloomfield.....	X	-----	-----	-----	C	-----	-----
East Orange.....	X	-----	-----	-----	M	-----	-----
Hackensack.....	X	-----	-----	-----	C	-----	-----
Hoboken.....	X	-----	-----	-----	C	-----	-----
Irvington.....	X	-----	-----	-----	X ¹⁰	-----	-----
Kearney.....	X	-----	-----	-----	C	-----	-----
New Brunswick.....	X	-----	-----	-----	X ¹⁰	-----	-----
Passaic.....	X	-----	-----	-----	X ¹⁰	-----	-----
Plainfield.....	X	-----	-----	-----	MC	-----	-----
Union City.....	X	-----	-----	-----	X ¹⁰	-----	-----
New Mexico							
Albuquerque.....	-----	X	-----	X	-----	-----	-----
New York							
Auburn.....	X	-----	-----	-----	Mgr.	-----	-----
Binghamton.....	X	-----	-----	-----	C	-----	-----
Jamestown.....	X	-----	-----	-----	M	-----	-----
Lackawanna.....	X	-----	-----	X	-----	-----	-----
Middletown.....	X	-----	-----	-----	M	-----	-----
Mount Vernon.....	X	-----	-----	-----	M	-----	-----
New Rochelle.....	X	-----	-----	-----	X ¹⁰	-----	-----
Niagara Falls.....	X	-----	-----	-----	C	-----	-----
Poughkeepsie.....	X	-----	-----	-----	M	-----	-----
Rome.....	X	-----	-----	-----	M	-----	-----
Troy.....	X	-----	-----	-----	M	-----	-----
Watertown.....	X	-----	-----	-----	Mgr.	-----	-----
White Plains.....	X	-----	-----	-----	C	-----	-----
North Carolina							
Durham.....	-----	X	-----	-----	S	-----	-----
Greensboro.....	-----	X	-----	-----	S	-----	-----
Wilmington.....	-----	X	-----	-----	S	-----	-----
North Dakota							
Fargo.....	X	-----	-----	-----	X ¹⁰	-----	-----
Ohio							
Cleveland Heights.....	-----	X	-----	-----	-----	-----	X ⁴
Hamilton.....	-----	X	-----	-----	-----	-----	X ⁴

Footnotes at pp. 224-26.

TABLE 51—Continued.

Review							Collection					
Reviewing agency			Method of selection				Agency collecting				Method of selection	
			Election	Appointment	Ex officio		Current taxes		Delinquent taxes		Election	Appointment
City board	County board	Other agency			City officers	County officers	City	County	City	County		
X					C		X		X			X
X					X ⁶⁸		X		X ⁶⁹		X	X ⁶⁹
X					X ⁷⁰		X		X		X	
	X					S			X			
	X					S	X			X	X	
	X					S		X		X		
X					C		X		X		X	
X					A		X		X			X
X					A		X		X			X
X					A		X		X			X
	X			Gov.			X		X			
	X			Gov.			X		X			X
	X			Gov.			X		X			X
	X			Gov.			X		X			X
	X			Gov.			X		X			X
	X			Gov.			X		X		X	
	X			Gov.			X		X			X
	X			Gov.			X		X			X
	X			Gov.			X		X		X	
	X			Gov.			X		X			X
	X					S		X		X	X	
X					X ⁷¹		X		X			X
X					X ⁷²		X		X			X
X				M ⁷³	X ⁷³		X		X			X
X				M	A		X		X		X	
X					X ⁷⁴		X		X		X	
X				M	X ¹⁰		X		X			X
X					X ⁷⁵		X		X			X
X					X ⁷⁶		X		X			X
X					X ⁷⁷		X		X		X	
X					X ⁷⁸		X		X		X	
X					C ⁷⁹		X		X			X
X				M			X		X			X
	X					S	X		X			X
	X					S	X		X			X
	X					S	X		X			X
X					C			X		X	X	
	X					X ⁵		X		X	X	
	X					X ⁸⁰		X		X	X	

TABLE 51—Continued.

City	Assessment						
	Agency making assessment			Method of selection			
				Elec- tion	Appoint- ment	Ex officio	
	City	County	Town			City officers	County officers
Cities 25,000 to 100,000—Cont'd.							
Lakewood.....		X					X ⁴
Lima.....		X					X ⁴
Mansfield.....		X					X ⁴
Marion.....		X					X ⁴
Middletown.....		X					X ⁴
Newark.....		X					X ⁴
Norwood.....		X					X ⁴
Portsmouth.....		X					X ⁴
Oklahoma							
Enid.....		X		X			
Oregon							
Salem.....		X		X			
Pennsylvania							
Allentown.....	X				C		
Altoona.....	X				C		
Bethlehem.....	X				X ¹⁰		
Chester.....	X				C		
Easton.....	X				C		
Harrisburg.....	X				X ¹⁰		
Hazleton.....	X				C		
Lancaster.....	X				C		
McKeesport.....	X				C		
Sharon.....	X				C		
Williamsport.....	X				X ¹⁰		
York.....	X				C		
Rhode Island							
Central Falls.....	X				C		
Cranston.....	X				C		
Newport.....	X				C		
Pawtucket.....	X				C		
South Carolina							
Charleston.....		X		X			
Columbia.....		X		X			
Greenville.....	X				X ⁸³		
South Dakota							
Sioux Falls.....	X				C		
Tennessee							
Johnson City.....		X		X			
Texas							
Amarillo.....	X				C		
Austin.....	X				Mgr.		
Beaumont.....	X				Mgr.		
Galveston.....	X			X			
Laredo.....	X			X			
Lubbock.....	X				C		
Port Arthur.....	X				Mgr.		
San Angelo.....	X				Mgr.		
Wichita Falls.....	X				Mgr.		
Utah							
Ogden.....		X		X			

Footnotes at pp. 224-26.

TABLE 51—Continued.

[illegible]

TABLE 51—Continued.

City	Assessment						
	Agency making assessment			Method of selection			
				Elec- tion	Appoint- ment	Ex officio	
	City	County	Town			City officers	County officers
Cities 25,000 to 100,000—Cont'd.							
Virginia							
Petersburg.....	X				X ³⁴		
Portsmouth.....	X				X ³⁴		
Roanoke.....	X				X ³⁴		
Washington							
Bellingham.....		X		X			
Everett.....		X		X			
West Virginia							
Charleston.....		X		X			
Huntington.....		X		X			
Wheeling.....		X		X			
Wisconsin							
Appleton.....	X			X			
Fond du Lac.....	X				C		
Green Bay.....	X				C		
Kenosha.....	X				Mgr.		
La Crosse.....	X				C		
Oshkosh.....	X				MC		
Racine.....	X			X			
Sheboygan.....	X			X			
Superior.....	X				M		
West Allis.....	X			X			
Wyoming							
Cheyenne.....		X		X			
Canada							
Edmonton.....	X				C		
Hamilton.....	X				X ⁹⁷		
Lachine.....	X				C		
Montreal.....	X				C		
Quebec.....	X				C		
Sherbrooke.....	X				C		
Toronto.....	X ⁹⁸						
Verdun.....	X				C		
Westmount.....	X				C		
Outremont.....	X				C		

Note: The following abbreviations are used in this table: A, assessor or board of assessors; C, council; M, mayor; MC, mayor and council; S, supervisors, board of supervisors or county commissioners.

¹ Board of Tax Appeals.
² Mayor and council exercise power of county commissioners.
³ Mayor, comptroller and president of city council.
⁴ County auditor.
⁵ County auditor, county treasurer and president of county commissioners.
⁶ Board of taxes and assessment.
⁷ Board of revision appointed by court of common pleas.
⁸ City and county.
⁹ Assessor, auditor, treasurer and two freeholders appointed by judge of circuit court.
¹⁰ Director of finance.
¹¹ Director of finance, mayor, assessor and two members of council selected by the mayor.
¹² Committee on taxes handles work of review.
¹³ New Orleans coextensive with the parish of Orleans.
¹⁴ Board of assessors and three members of council.
¹⁵ County assessor, county clerk and probate judge.
¹⁶ Sheriff.
¹⁷ Comptroller and manager.
¹⁸ The council names three members who sit with the county board.
¹⁹ Washington City is coextensive with the District of Columbia.
²⁰ City comptroller, assessor and corporation council.

TABLE 51—Continued.

Review							Collection					
Reviewing agency			Method of selection				Agency collecting				Method of selection	
			Elec-tion	Appoint-ment	Ex officio		Current taxes		Delinquent taxes		Elec-tion	Appoint-ment
City board	County board	Other agency			City officers	County officers	City	County	City	County		
X				Courts			X		X			X
X				Courts			X		X			X
X				Courts			X		X			X
	X					S ⁸⁶		X		X	X	
	X					S ⁸⁷		X		X	X	
	X					S		X		X	X	
	X			Courts		S		X		X	X	
	X					S		X		X	X	
X				MC			X			X	X	
X					X ⁸⁸		X			X	X ²⁸	X
X					X ⁸⁹		X			X	X ²⁸	X
X					C		X			X	X ²⁸	X
X					X ⁹⁰		X		X		X	
X					X ⁹¹		X		X		X	
X					X ⁹²		X			X	X	
X					X ⁹³		X			X	X	
X					X ⁹⁴		X			X	X ²⁸	X
X					X ⁹⁵		X			X	X	
	X					S		X		X	X	
X					C ⁹⁶		X		X			X
X				C			X		X			X
X					A		X		X			X
X					A		X		X			X
X				C			X		X			X
X				C			X		X			X
X				C			X		X			X
X				C			X		X			X
X					C		X		X			X

²¹ Court of county commissioners.
²² Board of apportionment and taxation.
²³ City coextensive with the county.
²⁴ Manager of revenue, appointed by mayor.
²⁵ President of board of councilmen, manager of improvements and parks, and manager of revenue.
²⁶ Mayor, city clerk and city assessor.
²⁷ With city attorney.
²⁸ County treasurer.
²⁹ Two members of the council, assessor and collector.
³⁰ Assessor a member of the board.
³¹ Three by council, director of finance and city assessor.
³² One each for city and county.
³³ Approved by council and board of public works.
³⁴ Judge of circuit court.
³⁵ Treasurer elected, delinquent tax collector appointed.
³⁶ Chairman of county board and two members appointed by the courts.
³⁷ Also township collector.
³⁸ Appeal to superior court.
³⁹ Mayor and four councilmen.
⁴⁰ Commissioners with three representatives from each first and second-class town.
⁴¹ By mayor, county auditor and comptroller.
⁴² One appointed by tax commission, one by district judge and one by the county board.

TABLE 51—Concluded.

- ⁴³ Assessors, mayor, president of council, and chairman of council committee on taxation.
- ⁴⁴ Assessors and building inspectors.
- ⁴⁵ Two collectors elected.
- ⁴⁶ Commissioner of taxation and assessment is director of assessments.
- ⁴⁷ Corporation council, comptroller, and commissioner of taxation and assessments.
- ⁴⁸ Auditor is *ex officio* assessor.
- ⁴⁹ Board of apportionment and taxation.
- ⁵⁰ Board of taxation consists of four members appointed jointly by boards of finance of the city and town.
- ⁵¹ Mayor appoints two boards; one for personal property and one for real estate. City council has final jurisdiction.
- ⁵² County clerk.
- ⁵³ Each county elects an assessor to supervise the work of township officials.
- ⁵⁴ Also includes mayor, commissioners of public improvements, finance, parks, and public safety.
- ⁵⁵ Mayor acts as chairman.
- ⁵⁶ Appeal may be made to county commissioners.
- ⁵⁷ Tax Commission and county commissioners.
- ⁵⁸ The county commissioners and state board of tax appeals have concurrent jurisdiction in matters of review.
- ⁵⁹ Mayor and director of finance.
- ⁶⁰ Assessor a member of board.
- ⁶¹ Mayor, city treasurer and city clerk.
- ⁶² Eight senior members constitute the board of review.
- ⁶³ Director of law and director of finance are members.
- ⁶⁴ Mayor, city assessor, city treasurer, city clerk and city attorney.
- ⁶⁵ Mayor and commissioners.
- ⁶⁶ City assessor works jointly with county assessor.
- ⁶⁷ County assessor.
- ⁶⁸ City comptroller, city counselor, mayor, president of council and city assessor.
- ⁶⁹ Auditor.
- ⁷⁰ Mayor, commissioner of revenue, commissioner of health and sanitation, commissioner of public improvements, and commissioner of public property and public improvements.
- ⁷¹ City manager, assessor and corporation counsel.
- ⁷² Corporation counsel, director of finance and city engineer.
- ⁷³ Three members of council and two laymen.
- ⁷⁴ Comptroller, assessor, and president of common council.
- ⁷⁵ City comptroller, city engineer, and city assessor.
- ⁷⁶ Alderman at large, commissioner of assessments, and corporation counsel.
- ⁷⁷ President of council, corporation counsel, and three assessors.
- ⁷⁸ Commissioner of assessments, corporation counsel, treasurer and comptroller.
- ⁷⁹ City manager and corporation counsel.
- ⁸⁰ County auditor, county prosecutor and county treasurer.
- ⁸¹ County assessor, county clerk and county judge.
- ⁸² One by state senator; two by house delegation.
- ⁸³ County delegation with approval of governor.
- ⁸⁴ Auditor a member of board.
- ⁸⁵ Mayor and two commissioners.
- ⁸⁶ Three members of the city council sit with the county commissioners.
- ⁸⁷ City commissioners, county commissioners and assessor.
- ⁸⁸ Mayor, two commissioners and city clerk.
- ⁸⁹ Mayor, city clerk and city treasurer.
- ⁹⁰ Mayor, city clerk, city attorney and three assessors.
- ⁹¹ Comptroller, city engineer and city clerk.
- ⁹² Mayor, assessor, city clerk, city attorney and one alderman.
- ⁹³ Mayor, city clerk and assessor.
- ⁹⁴ Mayor, city clerk, city attorney, district attorney and two councilmen.
- ⁹⁵ Mayor, city clerk and three aldermen.
- ⁹⁶ Council constitutes second court; two appointed members constitute first court.
- ⁹⁷ Board of control.
- ⁹⁸ Assessment commissioner.

PART II

Statistical Appendix

TABLE I

*Abstract of Locally Assessed Personalty, Real Estate, and Railroad Property by Counties**Assessment Year 1934*

Annually the county clerks file with the Tax Commission an abstract of the real and personal property assessment. These abstracts in every instance show the aggregates of the various classes of real and personal property for the entire county and in the case of the 85 counties having township assessors give similar information for each township. Due to space limitations the township abstracts are not published in detail although selected items have furnished the basic information for published summary tables.¹

The county clerks prepare the abstracts of assessments from the totals in the assessor's books. These books are the records of original entry by the assessors and of correction and revision by the supervisors of assessment and the boards of review. At the start of the assessment season (quadrennially for real estate, with minor exceptions, and annually for personalty) these books are placed in the hands of the assessors. The descriptions of real estate are commonly entered by the county clerk although in some instances the assessor is furnished with the previous year's book and must copy the descriptions himself. The assessors enter and total the valuations of the various classes of real estate; the personalty assessments are taken from schedules filed with or made by the assessor. The entries for personal property show the distribution of the assessment among the various classes of property listed on the schedule. In doing this clerical work there are a very large number of instances in which errors of entry and addition are made; these errors are required by law to be corrected and the books to be balanced before acceptance by the supervisor of assessment and before the assessor is compensated for his work. Despite this statutory provision many supervisors accept improperly completed books and books which do not balance.

The supervisor of assessment is empowered to make changes and corrections on these books before he turns them over to the board of review for correction and review. Very few supervisors of assessment perform this duty conscientiously and in most counties they make few if any changes. Whenever the board of review revises an assessment, it is required to show what item or class of property is affected by its action. In numerous cases this rule is disregarded and changes are made only in the aggregate of the assessment.² This

¹ Cf. Tax Commission, *15th Annual Report, 1933*, pp. 404-414.

² For example, in considering a personal property assessment of \$5,000 the board may reduce it to \$3,500, but will fail to show whether the reduction was in the value of the receivables, the machinery or equipment, the inventories, etc.

procedure further throws the books out of balance. When the board has completed its work, it totals the books and turns them over to the county clerk. Dependent upon the kind of procedure that the assessors, the supervisor of assessment, and the board of review have followed is the accuracy and reliability of the abstract filed by the county clerk. In a majority of the counties abstracts made directly from the assessor's books are correct within reasonable limits, in others the clerk is able to make revisions and changes of obvious errors which enable him to file a satisfactory report, but in far too many cases the assessor's books are in such bad shape as to make an abstract of them little better than a guess as to the total valuation and as to the distribution among the various items. In attempting to remedy this situation the Commission has done everything possible to secure uniform interpretation of the classifications of property and strict observance of the statutory regulation governing the preparation and certification of the assessor's books. It has verified in every possible instance apparent discrepancies in the abstracts filed with it.

The table sets forth the assessed value of the various classes of real, personal, and railroad property for each county in the state. The first 16 items of personal property listed are identical with those appearing on the personal property schedules filed by individuals, unincorporated businesses, and corporations. It can be assumed with one exception that a reasonable degree of uniformity exists from county to county in the use of these classifications. The exception is the catch-all class, "all other personal property." It may be employed to a varying degree in different counties to conceal the amount and value of property that a reasonable classification would indicate;³ or it may variously indicate a disposition of assessment officials to follow the course of least effort and minimum annoyance to the taxpayer. The valuations shown for the remaining classes of personal property listed can only be interpreted and compared, county to county, with considerable qualification.

"Capital stock of domestic corporations" is the amount of capital stock locally assessed. (This table does not include any valuations by the Tax Commission.) Less than one-half of the counties have reported valuations of this property. In a few instances it is undoubtedly true that such property does not exist. In other cases local officials absolutely refuse to make the assessments. Their failure to do so can seldom be shown to be a flat refusal to follow the law but commonly represents a denial that there are such values to assess. This denial ordinarily rests on ignorance of the nature and method of assessing capital stock and an admitted indisposition to "drive business out of the county." Some instances could be cited to show another reason why no capital stock assessments appear on the abstract. Assessments properly classified as capital stock are included in "all other personal property." This practice is discouraged wherever it is found to exist but it is sometimes found to be the only

³ This practice of classifying property under "all other" when it actually belongs in some other category on the personal property roll has been held illegal and assessments made in this manner have been declared void. Cf. *supra*, p. 74.

available practical means of securing additional valuations. Even in those counties in which some valuation of capital stock appears, inferences as to relative effectiveness of the assessment must be made with caution. The provision requiring the entire capital stock assessment to be allocated to the location of the principal place of business makes for strikingly large aggregates in some counties.

“Stock of state and national banks,” “net receipts of insurance companies,” and “public utility personalty” are the next three items of personal property for which separate totals should be available. A cursory inspection of the table will indicate, however, that there are very few counties for which assessment totals for each of these classes appear. There are even some instances in which none of these classes has an entry.⁴ These facts do not indicate, as might appear, the absence of property of such description within the county, but merely that assessments have been included in some other classification—most probably “all other personal property.” Every county in the state has public utility property and at least 90 per cent of the counties have assessments against banks and net receipts of insurance companies. It can be readily appreciated that state totals for such classes of property are meaningless—indeed their inclusion in this table is merely to provide a formal cross check. It should not be assumed from these remarks that these amounts are meaningless for the counties in which they appear—if any entry appears it doubtless represents an accurate and complete total for that county.

The last item included in the classification of personal property is penalties. These penalties are required by law to be added to the valuation of personal property if the taxpayer refuses to swear to his schedule or fails to return the schedule. The amount of the penalty is 50 per cent of the assessor’s estimated valuation of the incorrectly reported property. An inspection of the table will indicate that relatively few assessors have made use of the penalty procedure. There are 76 counties whose abstracts show no penalties and in 8 of the remaining 26 counties the amount of penalties reported is very small. This failure of the assessors to make use of the penalty procedure in connection with personal property assessment is due in part to the absence of any necessity for its use; this is especially true for the rural and semi-rural areas. It is also due in part to the disposition on the part of many assessors to regard the penalty as too severe and therefore to make no use of it at all or to limit its application to the most extreme cases.

Real estate assessments are classified as “lands” or “lots”; for the most part the former refers to rural property and the latter to urban property. There are instances in most counties of “lands” within corporate limits and “lots” without, but these cases are not significant relative to total assessed values involved.

The assessment of “lands” is sub-classified into improved land only, unimproved land only, improvements, coal rights, and oil leases. Improved land is that which is or can be cultivated and used for

⁴ There are 62 counties listing bank stock, 71 public utility property, and 40 net receipts. However, there were only 29 listing all three of these classes and 16 listed none of them.

agricultural or kindred purposes. Unimproved land is swamp, bluff, timber, or waste land. It is immaterial to their proper classification whether any buildings are located on such lands. Improvements refer to buildings only and do not include fencing, tiling, ditching, or capital improvements other than structures. Coal rights and oil leases are rights to the use of land for mining purposes. They may or may not be held by the same person who owns the surface rights. The assessments of such rights are not always separately set forth; it is a common practice to assess surface and mining rights together when the ownership is the same. Fifteen counties reported valuations for coal rights, five for oil leases.

The assessment of "lots" is sub-classified into improved (lots only), unimproved, and improvements. Improved lots are those with buildings thereon. The other classes are self-explanatory.

These various classifications of real estate have not been closely and uniformly followed by the assessors. Misunderstanding, carelessness, and negligence have all had a part in accounting for widespread disregard for the statutory injunction properly to classify real estate assessments.⁵ The variations in assessment practice are pretty well indicated by the totals available for the abstract. There are 16 counties in which no sub-classification of either lands or lots is available, of the remaining counties 30 failed to separate improved and unimproved lands, many more probably separated them incorrectly, 25 lumped together improved and unimproved lots and three did not separate improvements from the land or lot valuation. It goes without saying that state totals showing the proper sub-classification of "lands" and "lots" are out of the question; only slightly more than half of the counties gave complete details.

It has long been customary in the state to look upon the average assessed value of farm lands per acre as indicative of the level of assessment. Such average values are computed and cited by local taxing officials and generally regarded as reliable. The final section of this table is devoted to the presentation of such values. Averages are shown for unimproved land, improved land, total lands, and lands plus improvements. Coal rights and oil leases are included in the last two classes; no separation between improved and unimproved land is possible. The acreages on which the averages are based are also shown.

Acreage figures are far from satisfactory, particularly where they relate to the distinction between improved and unimproved property; however, with a few exceptions they probably afford two or three place accuracy.⁶ Some of the errors in acreage are due to clerical mistakes and carelessness on the part of assessors and clerks; others to the inclusion of acreage assessed for coal rights and oil leases twice, once for the surface rights and once for the mining rights.

⁵ Some assessors contend that any land which is fenced is improved, others that land with buildings on it is improved. Few trouble to assess buildings on leased ground as real estate, preferring to enter these in the personal property book. Seldom are coal rights and oil leases separately valued if the ownership is common.

⁶ For a comparison of acreage assessed and total acreage in the county see Tax Commission, *15th Annual Report, 1933*, pp. 426-428.

It should be apparent that no very considerable reliance can be placed on average values per acre when so many qualifications hedge the accuracy of the figures going to make up the component parts of this ratio. This is, of course, especially true as far as it concerns the average value of "unimproved" and "improved" lands. A much greater degree of confidence can be placed in the average values of all land and land and improvements.

The next section of the table deals with railroad property locally assessed. A description of the character of this property is contained in the headnote to Table VII of this appendix. The valuation of such property is relatively unimportant in all excepting a dozen counties. The local officials assess only about 3 per cent of the railroad property.

The next section of the table deals with enumerated personal property and its average valuation. At the present time the personal property schedule calls for not only the value, but also the number of passenger automobiles, trucks and busses, cattle, horses and mules, sheep, goats, and swine. The numbers of these items of enumerated personalty and their average assessed value are set forth for all counties. Some indication as to the range in assessment practices with respect to these types of personalty may be gained by noting the wide variation in average value in the various counties. There are some limitations on the use of such data to show the relative effectiveness of assessment procedures in the various counties. In the first instance, variations in the assessment ratios will permit of some differences in order to maintain uniformity among the various classes within the county. In the second place, variations actually do exist in fair cash values, as for example, the difference in type, make, and age of automobiles in urban and rural areas or in the type of livestock adapted to the character of agriculture in the corn belt, the southern part of the state, or the dairying region in the north. In the third place, a very prevalent practice followed in the assessment of livestock vitiates the inferences that may be drawn from the average valuations given here. Many assessors adopt an average value for different types of livestock within their township. This average value usually sets an upper limit and even exceptionally valuable stock will not be assessed at more than this average figure. When it comes to the assessment of inferior or young stock, assessors adopt the practice of undercounting. They group two old horses and call them one good horse, one herd of fifteen scrub cattle is counted as ten good ones, etc. This gives the assessor credit for high average values in his township. The only way of detecting this practice is by comparing the numbers listed by the assessor with estimates of live stock on farms made by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. It is usually found that counties reporting high average values have the smallest percentage of their livestock reported as assessed. In spite of these limitations, the average values shown on this table may be regarded as establishing *prima facie* evidence of the effectiveness of an assessment and when regarded with the limitations above mentioned they furnish valuable evidence

of assessment conditions in the various counties.⁷

Counties are arranged in alphabetical order with the exception of Cook. The 1933 and 1934 abstracts for this county are at the end of the table. A tentative 1933 abstract was published in the *15th Annual Report, 1933*; the figures appearing here are final both for 1933 and 1934. In addition, totals are given for 1934 Downstate and for the entire state. The 1933 abstract for the entire state is reprinted to show corrections and additions made since the last report.

⁷ In the Tax Commission, *15th Annual Report, 1933*, Table III, at pp. 404-414, are shown the average values of livestock and automobiles found to exist in each of the townships in the state. Therein much of the qualification that is essential due to the variation in the assessment ratio and the difference of type of property is eliminated and within a given county the work of the assessors can be reasonably well gauged by the average values which they report.

TABLE I
ABSTRACT OF LOCALLY ASSESSED PERSONALTY, REAL ESTATE, AND
RAILROAD PROPERTY BY COUNTIES
ASSESSMENT YEAR 1934

Class of property	Adams	Alexander	Bond	Boone	Brown	Bureau	
PERSONALTY							
Passenger automobiles.....	\$747,344	\$239,850	\$141,780	\$126,268	\$ 71,620	\$379,434	
Trucks and busses.....	150,163	24,595	23,190	20,396	8,550	60,145	
Cattle.....	425,701	31,755	193,926	331,629	135,500	564,315	
Horses and mules.....	336,724	63,135	118,414	139,494	94,145	377,558	
Sheep and goats.....	27,172	895	17,004	9,743	14,995	23,593	
Swine.....	135,156	9,160	14,847	20,516	57,975	157,930	
Household furniture & furnishings.....	1,367,450	285,305	118,536	254,539	76,420	506,285	
Office & store furniture & fixt.....	280,069	35,600	20,785	22,843	8,640	38,390	
Personal effects.....	38,388	10,840	3,875	13,582	6,620	8,094	
Machinery and equipment.....	901,791	127,495	119,265	351,984	47,925	403,512	
Mdse., goods on hand & in process.....	1,780,213	352,990	209,380	199,009	83,650	512,256	
Money—cash and bank deposits.....	531,375	17,475	94,600	82,607	85,615	251,859	
Net credits.....	255,070	4,035	9,035	4,548	2,400	6,020	
Taxable stocks and bonds.....	451,405	7,295	24,985	44,575	21,525	95,706	
Mortgages and notes.....	511,040	115	138,875	136,090	172,745	156,650	
All other personal property.....	690,039	127,420	54,973	125,332	151,350	689,618	
Capital stock of domestic corps.....	190,815	46,850	-----	19,500	-----	-----	
Stock of State & National banks.....	114,500	7,230	71,845	31,000	-----	55,060	
Net receipts of insurance cos.....	-----	15,270	-----	-----	-----	-----	
Public utility personalty.....	296,490	176,765	374,900	239,376	-----	1,281,715	
Penalties.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	
Total personalty.....	\$9,230,905	\$1,584,075	\$1,750,215	\$2,173,031	\$1,039,675	\$5,568,140	
REAL ESTATE							
Unimproved lands.....	\$ 39,000	\$ 266,129	{ \$4,814,200	{ \$6,404,564	-----	-----	
Improved lands.....	17,129,995	{ 3,219,996			1,327,585	2,499,303	-----
Improvements.....	4,138,040				183,935	-----	
Coal rights.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	
Oil leases.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	
Total lands.....	\$21,307,035	\$3,486,125	\$6,325,720	\$8,903,867	\$5,188,800	\$15,362,655	
Unimproved lots.....	\$ 529,540	\$ 494,645	\$ 163,900	{ \$1,322,192	-----	-----	
Improved lots.....	7,032,190	{ 5,508,620	331,775		-----		
Improvements.....	18,521,195		1,258,060		3,886,250	-----	
Total lots.....	\$26,082,925	\$6,003,265	\$1,753,735	\$5,208,442	\$855,330	\$5,056,775	
Total real estate.....	\$47,389,960	\$9,489,390	\$8,079,455	\$14,112,309	\$6,044,130	\$20,419,430	
RAILROAD PROPERTY LOCALLY ASSESSED							
Land (class D).....	\$3,000	\$18,016	\$ 700	\$2,790	-----	\$4,366	
Lots (class D).....	36,200	5,702	95	-----	-----	-----	
Personal property (class C).....	10,280	2,865	1,530	12,360	\$300	6,469	
Total railroad property.....	\$40,480	\$26,583	\$2,325	\$15,150	\$300	\$10,835	
Total property locally assessed.....	\$56,670,345	\$11,100,048	\$9,831,995	\$16,300,490	\$7,084,105	\$25,998,405	
AVERAGE VALUE OF ENUMERATED PERSONALTY							
Passenger automobiles, number of.....	9,566	1,933	2,268	2,393	1,263	4,933	
Average value.....	\$78.13	\$124.08	\$62.51	\$52.77	\$56.71	\$76.92	
Trucks and busses, number of.....	1,188	205	307	322	93	750	
Average value.....	\$126.40	\$119.98	\$75.54	\$63.34	\$91.94	\$80.19	
Cattle, number of.....	25,798	2,437	12,174	21,447	10,163	37,755	
Average value.....	\$16.50	\$13.03	\$15.93	\$15.46	\$13.33	\$14.94	
Horses and mules, number of.....	9,156	2,018	4,146	3,607	3,780	11,500	
Average value.....	\$36.78	\$31.28	\$28.56	\$38.67	\$24.91	\$32.83	
Sheep and goats, number of.....	9,228	416	4,733	3,508	5,994	9,444	
Average value.....	\$2.94	\$2.15	\$3.59	\$2.78	\$2.50	\$2.50	
Swine, number of.....	51,839	4,155	7,322	6,511	19,892	52,464	
Average value.....	\$2.61	\$2.20	\$2.03	\$3.15	\$2.91	\$3.01	
AVERAGE VALUE OF LANDS							
Number of acres, Improved.....	520,089	68,007	-----	-----	-----	-----	
Unimproved.....	6,391	75,505	-----	-----	-----	-----	
Total.....	526,480	143,512	238,028	177,252	189,068	538,370	
Average value per acre, Improved.....	\$32.94	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	
Unimproved.....	6.10	3.52	-----	-----	-----	-----	
Total lands.....	32.61	-----	21.00	36.13	-----	-----	
Lands and improvements ¹	40.47	24.29	26.58	50.23	27.44	28.54	

¹ Including coal rights and oil leases.

TABLE I—Continued

Class of property	Calhoun	Carroll	Cass	Champaign	Christian	Clark
PERSONALTY						
Passenger automobiles.....	\$79, 145	\$174, 405	\$170, 591	\$826, 114	\$290, 530	\$ 74, 740
Trucks and busses.....	30, 080	19, 600	16, 495	74, 562	43, 855	10, 170
Cattle.....	85, 570	431, 884	134, 865	302, 566	282, 720	132, 775
Horses and mules.....	110, 315	167, 385	154, 725	258, 836	241, 270	101, 880
Sheep and goats.....	4, 125	5, 788	4, 604	8, 780	13, 900	9, 200
Swine.....	34, 855	94, 091	47, 680	68, 130	86, 530	33, 175
Household furniture & furnishings..	87, 670	295, 520	196, 650	960, 452	359, 895	105, 075
Office & store furniture & fixt.....	9, 330	24, 424	28, 940	179, 543	56, 595	20, 440
Personal effects.....	2, 820	2, 220	9, 190	61, 330	11, 240	2, 155
Machinery and equipment.....	116, 200	179, 668	163, 197	686, 045	481, 075	70, 590
Mdse., goods on hand & in process..	68, 830	207, 675	187, 832	724, 395	331, 335	100, 025
Money—cash and bank deposits....	29, 600	314, 650	39, 485	192, 905	28, 460	44, 845
Net credits.....	3, 810	15, 525	800	69, 180	5, 210	570
Taxable stocks and bonds.....	1, 300	-----	105, 560	95, 990	10, 785	38, 435
Mortgages and notes.....	163, 640	108, 330	171, 850	214, 265	11, 460	174, 815
All other personal property.....	60, 620	189, 510	213, 350	2, 572, 687	422, 895	2, 331, 770
Capital stock of domestic corps....	79, 625	-----	-----	470, 935	11, 700	-----
Stock of State & National banks....	-----	18, 630	123, 180	-----	-----	-----
Net receipts of insurance cos.....	-----	4, 205	-----	-----	-----	-----
Public utility personalty.....	-----	-----	287, 930	-----	631, 390	146, 200
Penalties.....	-----	-----	-----	16, 555	-----	-----
Total personalty.....	\$967, 535	\$2, 253, 510	\$2, 056, 924	\$7, 783, 270	\$3, 326, 845	\$3, 396, 860
REAL ESTATE						
Unimproved lands.....	\$679, 925	\$2, 329, 395	-----	\$9, 090, 650	{ \$16, 390, 868	\$643, 970
Improved lands.....	2, 680, 660	5, 573, 460	-----	14, 961, 925		3, 941, 860
Improvements.....	1, 155, 010	2, 161, 860	-----	3, 468, 095		934, 995
Coal rights.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	453, 540	222, 650
Oil leases.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total lands.....	\$4, 515, 595	\$10, 064, 715	\$7, 043, 690	\$27, 520, 670	\$19, 593, 665	\$5, 743, 475
Unimproved lots.....	\$ 375	\$ 82, 710	-----	\$1, 060, 290	{ \$2, 081, 100	\$61, 180
Improved lots.....	68, 595	878, 890	-----	4, 701, 830		358, 580
Improvements.....	246, 860	2, 593, 000	-----	14, 430, 090		1, 013, 830
Total lots.....	\$315, 830	\$3, 554, 600	\$3, 719, 980	\$20, 192, 210	\$6, 394, 775	\$1, 433, 590
Total real estate.....	\$4, 831, 425	\$13, 619, 315	\$10, 763, 670	\$47, 712, 880	\$25, 988, 440	\$7, 177, 065
RAILROAD PROPERTY LOCALLY ASSESSED						
Land (class D).....	-----	-----	-----	\$28, 630	\$ 700	\$1, 200
Lots (class D).....	-----	-----	-----	11, 170	5, 300	100
Personal property (class C).....	-----	\$30, 225	\$7, 200	36, 873	15, 300	1, 465
Total railroad property.....	-----	\$30, 225	\$7, 200	\$76, 673	\$21, 300	\$2, 765
Total property locally assessed.....	\$5, 798, 960	\$15, 903, 050	\$12, 827, 794	\$55, 572, 823	\$29, 336, 585	\$10, 576, 690
AVERAGE VALUE OF ENUMERATED PERSONALTY						
Passenger automobiles, number of...	849	3, 087	2, 266	11, 514	5, 739	2, 316
Average value.....	\$93. 22	\$56. 50	\$75. 28	\$71. 75	\$50. 62	\$32. 27
Trucks and busses, number of.....	224	228	318	1, 132	674	231
Average value.....	\$134. 29	\$85. 96	\$51. 87	\$65. 86	\$65. 07	\$44. 03
Cattle, number of.....	4, 318	29, 007	8, 927	25, 389	18, 944	12, 656
Average value.....	\$19. 81	\$14. 89	\$15. 11	\$11. 91	\$14. 92	\$10. 49
Horses and mules, number of.....	2, 487	4, 962	6, 337	12, 825	9, 720	5, 135
Average value.....	\$44. 35	\$33. 73	\$24. 42	\$20. 18	\$25. 44	\$19. 84
Sheep and goats, number of.....	2, 443	5, 306	2, 207	4, 398	6, 506	5, 577
Average value.....	\$1. 68	\$1. 09	\$2. 09	\$2. 00	\$2. 14	\$1. 65
Swine, number of.....	13, 763	27, 884	18, 840	30, 600	37, 568	15, 211
Average value.....	\$2. 53	\$3. 37	\$2. 53	\$2. 22	\$2. 30	\$2. 18
AVERAGE VALUE OF LANDS						
Number of acres, Improved.....	78, 360	186, 198	-----	379, 998	-----	239, 026
Unimproved.....	86, 742	97, 733	-----	242, 026	-----	75, 384
Total.....	165, 102	283, 931	237, 284	622, 024	443, 636	314, 410
Average value per acre, Improved..	\$34. 21	\$29. 93	-----	\$39. 37	-----	\$16. 49
Unimproved.....	7. 84	23. 83	-----	37. 56	-----	8. 54
Total lands.....	20. 35	27. 83	-----	38. 67	\$37. 97	15. 29
Lands and improvements.....	27. 35	35. 45	\$29. 68	44. 24	44. 17	18. 27

TABLE I—Continued

Class of property	Clay	Clinton	Coles	Crawford	Cumber- land	DeKalb
PERSONALTY						
Passenger automobiles.....	\$111,864	\$202,835	\$165,045	\$256,730	\$52,053	\$273,715
Trucks and busses.....	11,941	45,650	33,500	18,682	7,610	39,055
Cattle.....	139,874	267,740	110,385	93,031	98,648	474,325
Horses and mules.....	135,353	204,465	69,340	98,793	80,678	287,765
Sheep and goats.....	6,885	3,046	6,005	16,059	2,483	19,545
Swine.....	9,408	17,453	28,810	26,351	22,137	89,820
Household furniture & furnishings.....	106,385	283,118	281,270	232,757	75,089	525,875
Office & store furniture & fixt.....	16,907	16,650	57,175	17,414	6,932	55,765
Personal effects.....	6,968	11,415	9,090	4,017	2,089	18,870
Machinery and equipment.....	89,214	276,375	165,695	118,537	54,550	598,865
Mdse., goods on hand & in process.....	128,685	277,029	311,540	251,575	71,693	756,015
Money—cash and bank deposits.....	48,507	432,761	22,880	111,063	25,207	82,540
Net credits.....	13,474	139,777	6,060	84,391	3,570	13,255
Taxable stocks and bonds.....	17,522	82,866	19,540	71,015	14,555	57,035
Mortgages and notes.....	83,497	243,485	45,800	100,792	44,200	116,990
All other personal property.....	140,800	131,040	337,975	1,072,636	15,335	775,223
Capital stock of domestic corps.....		4,030				5,000
Stock of State & National banks.....	19,070		120,350	97,748	32,676	140,195
Net receipts of insurance cos.....			2,710	14,634	5,346	1,585
Public utility personalty.....	38,110	187,629	183,665		502,593	
Penalties.....	15		2,700			
Total personalty.....	\$1,124,479	\$2,827,364	\$1,979,535	\$2,686,225	\$1,117,444	\$4,331,438
REAL ESTATE						
Unimproved lands.....	\$472,029	\$508,956	\$4,015,702	\$ 39,600	{ \$2,270,145	{ \$14,682,605
Improved lands.....	2,862,693	6,379,448	4,950,631	3,846,970		
Improvements.....	801,557	1,396,620	1,276,269	1,225,270	399,845	3,547,600
Coal rights.....		63,865				
Oil leases.....		20,070		1,231,032	114,969	
Total lands.....	\$4,136,279	\$8,368,959	\$10,242,602	\$6,342,872	\$2,784,959	\$18,230,205
Unimproved lots.....	73,020	215,456	261,777	27,875	{ 146,740	{ 181,415
Improved lots.....	302,430	442,019	1,876,634	754,032		
Improvements.....	1,160,506	2,084,979	4,173,571	2,002,400	433,570	7,329,420
Total lots.....	\$1,535,956	\$2,742,454	\$6,311,982	\$2,784,307	\$580,310	\$9,994,645
Total real estate.....	\$5,672,235	\$11,111,413	\$16,554,584	\$9,127,179	\$3,365,269	\$28,224,850
RAILROAD PROPERTY LOCALLY ASSESSED						
Land (class D).....			\$ 1,590	\$1,890		\$ 3,930
Lots (class D).....	\$1,350		6,400	5,430		4,050
Personal property (class C).....		\$6,673	61,630			2,233
Total railroad property.....	\$1,350	\$6,673	\$69,620	\$7,320		\$10,213
Total property locally assessed.....	\$6,798,064	\$13,945,450	\$18,603,739	\$11,820,724	\$4,482,713	\$32,566,501
AVERAGE VALUE OF ENUMERATED PERSONALTY						
Passenger automobiles, number of..	2,142	3,312	4,709	3,868	1,636	4,593
Average value.....	\$52.22	\$61.25	\$35.03	\$66.37	\$31.82	\$59.59
Trucks and busses, number of.....	208	428	573	287	138	495
Average value.....	\$57.41	\$106.65	\$58.45	\$65.09	\$55.14	\$78.90
Cattle, number of.....	14,784	13,103	11,792	10,866	10,457	28,679
Average value.....	\$9.46	\$20.44	\$9.35	\$8.56	\$9.43	\$16.54
Horses and mules, number of.....	5,629	5,625	5,233	3,910	4,258	9,149
Average value.....	\$24.05	\$36.35	\$13.25	\$25.27	\$18.95	\$31.45
Sheep and goats, number of.....	6,003	1,178	3,326	7,914	2,440	9,090
Average value.....	\$1.15	\$2.59	\$1.81	\$2.03	\$1.02	\$2.15
Swine, number of.....	8,530	6,330	26,404	17,493	12,076	24,167
Average value.....	\$1.10	\$2.75	\$1.09	\$1.51	\$1.83	\$3.72
AVERAGE VALUE OF LANDS						
Number of acres, Improved.....	226,314	245,517	169,148	266,666		
Unimproved.....	56,209	67,187	147,728	3,187		
Total.....	282,523	312,704	316,876	269,853	218,336	392,796
Average value per acre, Improved..	\$12.65	\$25.98	\$29.27	\$14.43		
Unimproved.....	8.40	7.58	27.18	12.43		
Total lands.....	11.80	22.30	28.30	18.96	10.92	37.38
Lands and improvements.....	14.64	26.76	32.32	23.50	12.76	46.41

Note: For Cook County see p. 252.

TABLE I—Continued

Class of property	DeWitt	Douglas	DuPage	Edgar	Edwards	Effingham
PERSONALTY						
Passenger automobiles-----	\$141,880	\$166,198	\$738,445	\$137,475	\$ 91,594	\$148,971
Trucks and busses-----	13,835	15,321	55,748	20,745	13,322	23,455
Cattle-----	135,285	130,407	155,710	195,299	105,101	178,014
Horses and mules-----	139,705	146,023	89,755	121,475	124,426	133,511
Sheep and goats-----	9,587	4,365	3,455	10,811	9,009	3,609
Swine-----	35,329	41,648	8,677	76,413	22,278	11,500
Household furniture & furnishings--	214,308	182,256	1,966,089	195,140	116,137	185,853
Office & store furniture & fixt.-----	31,555	12,262	144,387	28,990	11,900	34,503
Personal effects-----	12,332	9,620	107,998	30,490	6,782	9,957
Machinery and equipment-----	117,182	215,114	317,294	196,035	69,465	117,022
Mdse., goods on hand & in process--	130,495	190,058	424,945	351,504	61,789	233,945
Money—cash and bank deposits---	14,675	20,885	59,953	88,365	11,620	105,853
Net credits-----	16,180	3,000	30,740	11,620	3,580	15,165
Taxable stocks and bonds-----	9,365	34,025	338,653	26,505	11,735	37,840
Mortgages and notes-----	19,790	65,654	232,700	147,185	59,955	236,547
All other personal property-----	354,710	517,469	140,531	424,470	29,012	50,047
Capital stock of domestic corps.---			59,460		2,150	
Stock of State & National banks---		78,320	88,047	123,130		146,582
Net receipts of insurance cos.-----		7,801	17,430	18,094		4,142
Public utility personalty-----	209,640	65,705	2,138,170	328,182	51,720	718,558
Penalties-----	550		156,400			1,170
Total personalty-----	\$1,606,403	\$1,906,131	\$7,274,587	\$2,531,928	\$801,575	\$2,396,244
REAL ESTATE						
Unimproved lands-----			7,730		\$ 45,110	\$ 490,491
Improved lands-----	{ \$8,907,455	{ \$10,700,630	7,648,980	{ \$12,009,190	1,881,480	3,555,758
Improvements-----	1,370,050	1,338,045	4,145,040	1,344,948	497,425	1,173,650
Coal rights-----						
Oil leases-----						
Total lands-----	\$10,277,505	\$12,038,675	\$11,801,750	\$13,354,138	\$2,424,015	\$5,219,899
Unimproved lots-----			\$9,801,090		\$ 46,175	\$146,060
Improved lots-----	{ 1,200,055	{ \$677,990	9,030,190	{ \$3,191,407	771,660	743,680
Improvements-----	1,993,515	1,690,675	27,529,850	169,274		2,087,340
Total lots-----	\$3,193,570	\$2,368,665	\$46,361,130	\$3,360,681	\$817,835	\$2,977,080
Total real estate-----	\$13,471,075	\$14,407,340	\$58,162,880	\$16,714,819	\$3,241,850	\$8,196,979
RAILROAD PROPERTY LOCALLY ASSESSED						
Land (class D)-----			\$ 50,410	\$ 165		\$ 285
Lots (class D)-----			33,130	1,440		200
Personal property (class C)-----	\$48,930		38,720	7,056	\$130	1,675
Total railroad property-----	\$48,930		\$122,260	\$8,661	\$130	\$2,160
Total property locally assessed-----	\$15,126,408	\$16,313,471	\$65,559,727	\$19,255,408	\$4,043,555	\$10,595,383
AVERAGE VALUE OF ENUMERATED PERSONALTY						
Passenger automobiles, number of--	2,676	2,535	15,899	2,746	1,253	2,826
Average value-----	\$53.02	\$65.56	\$46.45	\$50.06	\$73.10	\$52.71
Trucks and busses, number of-----	226	261	1,240	338	137	263
Average value-----	\$61.22	\$58.70	\$44.96	\$61.38	\$97.24	\$89.18
Cattle, number of-----	10,653	9,930	13,699	16,802	6,995	15,506
Average value-----	\$12.70	\$13.14	\$11.37	\$11.62	\$15.03	\$11.41
Horses and mules, number of-----	5,316	5,428	3,772	6,417	3,224	5,625
Average value-----	\$26.28	\$26.90	\$23.80	\$18.93	\$38.59	\$11.48
Sheep and goats, number of-----	4,850	1,593	1,858	5,690	3,398	3,407
Average value-----	\$1.98	\$2.74	\$1.86	\$1.90	\$2.65	\$1.06
Swine, number of-----	14,509	17,951	4,088	37,806	8,084	9,565
Average value-----	\$2.43	\$2.32	\$2.12	\$2.02	\$2.75	\$1.20
AVERAGE VALUE OF LANDS						
Number of acres, Improved-----					132,112	224,359
Unimproved-----					7,219	71,129
Total-----	250,819	261,320	171,979	391,678	139,331	295,488
Average value per acre, Improved-----					\$14.24	\$15.85
Unimproved-----					6.25	6.90
Total lands-----	\$35.51	\$40.95	\$44.52	\$30.66	13.83	13.69
Lands and improvements-----	40.98	46.07	68.62	34.09	17.40	17.67

TABLE I—Continued

Class of property	Fayette	Ford	Franklin	Fulton	Gallatin	Greene
PERSONALTY						
Passenger automobiles.....	\$152,010	\$107,725	\$235,140	\$445,335	\$49,465	\$143,907
Trucks and busses.....	24,335	15,105	31,521	59,690	10,880	21,600
Cattle.....	203,415	135,945	100,486	462,025	54,645	257,668
Horses and mules.....	182,480	204,985	135,542	297,715	67,520	155,265
Sheep and goats.....	18,985	3,865	2,842	26,265	8,070	11,917
Swine.....	31,495	32,150	11,963	174,995	20,065	72,691
Household furniture & furnishings.....	163,770	247,625	304,682	613,880	49,830	165,275
Office & store furniture & fixt.....	31,780	63,475	71,858	65,175	7,545	26,049
Personal effects.....	4,975	5,705	16,403	10,110	7,300	1,775
Machinery and equipment.....	163,635	253,288	812,871	510,055	43,385	142,479
Mdse., goods on hand & in process.....	204,600	228,835	337,379	618,300	61,570	194,911
Money—cash and bank deposits.....	70,590	81,105	8,326	101,295	3,765	63,010
Net credits.....	6,750	58,630	19,436	124,320	1,840	51,685
Taxable stocks and bonds.....	36,510	26,990	300	77,300	725	22,650
Mortgages and notes.....	314,905	126,710	28,205	294,860	13,460	67,282
All other personal property.....	90,750	658,180	20,481	528,965	36,450	660,770
Capital stock of domestic corps.....	-----	-----	24,330	-----	3,050	3,015
Stock of State & National banks.....	84,660	-----	-----	238,720	-----	-----
Net receipts of insurance cos.....	-----	-----	-----	21,050	-----	-----
Public utility personalty.....	594,710	-----	-----	599,740	-----	-----
Penalties.....	-----	-----	95	100	-----	1,720
Total personalty.....	\$2,380,355	\$2,250,318	\$2,161,860	\$5,269,895	\$439,565	\$2,063,669
REAL ESTATE						
Unimproved lands.....	\$558,290	{ \$11,697,025	\$315,070	{ \$18,370,800	-----	{ \$8,883,290
Improved lands.....	4,389,270		1,329,270			
Improvements.....	1,061,475		3,081,360			
Coal rights.....	145,970		2,557,590			
Oil leases.....	-----	-----	-----	11,080	-----	-----
Total lands.....	\$6,155,005	\$12,523,840	\$7,283,290	\$18,381,880	\$3,018,395	\$10,226,230
Unimproved lots.....	\$ 66,130	{ \$ 532,820	\$337,830	-----	-----	{ \$753,490
Improved lots.....	413,690		1,069,480	-----	-----	
Improvements.....	1,641,490		3,553,425	-----	-----	
Total lots.....	\$2,121,310	\$2,035,925	\$4,960,735	\$7,962,500	\$444,630	\$2,741,610
Total real estate.....	\$8,276,315	\$14,559,765	\$12,244,025	\$26,344,380	\$3,463,025	\$12,967,840
RAILROAD PROPERTY LOCALLY ASSESSED						
Land (class D).....	-----	-----	\$3,473	-----	-----	\$ 820
Lots (class D).....	\$ 300	-----	-----	-----	\$1,559	510
Personal property (class C).....	1,533	\$795	870	-----	-----	12,670
Total railroad property.....	\$1,833	\$795	\$4,343	-----	\$1,559	\$14,000
Total property locally assessed.....	\$10,658,503	\$16,810,878	\$14,410,228	\$31,614,275	\$3,904,149	\$15,045,509
AVERAGE VALUE OF ENUMERATED PERSONALTY						
Passenger automobiles, number of.....	3,122	2,534	5,818	6,165	958	2,193
Average value.....	\$48.69	\$42.51	\$40.41	\$72.24	\$51.63	\$65.62
Trucks and busses, number of.....	302	413	564	745	135	265
Average value.....	\$80.58	\$36.57	\$55.88	\$80.13	\$80.59	\$81.51
Cattle, number of.....	19,634	12,507	9,955	37,405	5,108	17,314
Average value.....	\$10.36	\$10.87	\$10.10	\$12.35	\$10.70	\$14.88
Horses and mules, number of.....	7,437	7,292	4,345	10,159	3,265	6,172
Average value.....	\$24.54	\$28.11	\$31.20	\$29.30	\$20.68	\$25.16
Sheep and goats, number of.....	7,856	2,503	1,504	9,429	5,054	5,835
Average value.....	\$2.42	\$1.55	\$1.88	\$2.79	\$1.60	\$2.04
Swine, number of.....	15,707	11,791	5,864	77,445	8,753	32,074
Average value.....	\$2.00	\$2.72	\$2.05	\$2.25	\$2.29	\$2.26
AVERAGE VALUE OF LANDS						
Number of acres, Improved.....	346,235	-----	217,050	-----	-----	-----
Unimproved.....	101,497	-----	87,281	-----	-----	-----
Total.....	447,732	303,981	304,331	542,641	204,447	336,333
Average value per acre, Improved.....	\$12.68	-----	\$ 6.12	-----	-----	-----
Unimproved.....	5.50	-----	3.61	-----	-----	-----
Total lands.....	11.38	\$38.48	13.81	-----	-----	\$26.41
Lands and improvements.....	13.75	41.20	23.93	\$33.87	\$14.76	30.41

TABLE I—Continued

Class of property	Grundy	Hamilton	Hancock	Hardin	Henderson	Henry
PERSONALTY						
Passenger automobiles.....	\$128,740	\$ 59,680	\$252,568	\$ 34,524	\$ 79,040	\$452,560
Trucks and busses.....	25,060	9,660	32,209	10,655	13,960	59,370
Cattle.....	131,310	123,575	352,979	49,899	176,355	622,140
Horses and mules.....	153,640	174,655	276,357	54,789	119,650	389,555
Sheep and goats.....	1,730	7,025	20,756	1,008	6,770	16,865
Swine.....	15,950	16,725	113,354	9,818	87,888	125,680
Household furniture & furnishings..	189,040	72,430	371,123	50,812	118,380	632,625
Office & store furniture & fixt.....	35,670	7,005	23,076	9,648	7,060	82,135
Personal effects.....	5,020	3,875	37,578	6,714	13,278	14,340
Machinery and equipment.....	288,420	66,380	206,331	129,787	106,715	691,845
Mdse., goods on hand & in process..	291,640	97,850	234,502	103,862	43,510	736,110
Money—cash and bank deposits....	68,870	28,220	167,726	38,079	43,494	132,420
Net credits.....	3,160	14,125	20,642	3,405	4,070	243,470
Taxable stocks and bonds.....	16,110	2,890	20,478	1,340	29,455	138,670
Mortgages and notes.....	21,600	53,955	250,310	10,545	103,225	136,420
All other personal property.....	111,250	45,780	716,224	26,125	300,863	1,050,675
Capital stock of domestic corps.....	-----	-----	9,000	-----	-----	-----
Stock of State & National banks....	113,760	14,460	164,694	-----	-----	-----
Net receipts of insurance cos.....	5,630	-----	8,127	-----	-----	-----
Public utility personalty.....	1,118,080	26,350	25,919	-----	529,897	220,310
Penalties.....	-----	-----	23	-----	-----	-----
Total personalty.....	\$2,724,680	\$824,640	\$3,303,976	\$541,010	\$1,783,610	\$5,745,190
REAL ESTATE						
Unimproved lands.....	\$2,531,540	\$187,555	{ \$16,592,155	\$ 24,553	-----	{ \$22,407,670
Improved lands.....	5,834,234	1,678,325		\$2,012,293	-----	
Improvements.....	1,729,996	397,920	3,334,687	-----	-----	2,765,410
Coal rights.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Oil leases.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total lands.....	\$10,095,770	\$2,263,800	\$19,926,842	\$2,036,846	\$8,019,710	\$25,173,080
Unimproved lots.....	\$ 100,023	\$ 44,095	{ \$1,306,281	\$ 7,627	-----	{ \$3,264,660
Improved lots.....	725,416	140,665		429,618	-----	
Improvements.....	1,922,231	380,340	2,765,865	-----	-----	8,201,790
Total lots.....	\$2,747,670	\$565,100	\$4,072,146	\$437,245	\$778,953	\$11,466,450
Total real estate.....	\$12,843,440	\$2,828,900	\$23,998,988	\$2,474,091	\$8,798,663	\$36,639,530
RAILROAD PROPERTY LOCALLY ASSESSED						
Land (class D).....	\$2,024	\$6,000	-----	-----	-----	\$ 945
Lots (class D).....	-----	1,605	-----	-----	-----	-----
Personal property (class C).....	2,060	8,920	\$1,136	\$50	\$753	5,103
Total railroad property.....	\$4,084	\$16,525	\$1,136	\$50	\$753	\$6,048
Total property locally assessed.....	\$15,572,204	\$3,670,065	\$27,304,100	\$3,015,151	\$10,583,026	\$42,390,768
AVERAGE VALUE OF ENUMERATED PERSONALTY						
Passenger automobiles, number of..	2,867	989	4,533	480	1,353	5,634
Average value.....	\$44.90	\$60.34	\$55.72	\$71.93	\$58.42	\$80.33
Trucks and busses, number of.....	542	122	520	96	205	779
Average value.....	\$46.24	\$79.18	\$61.94	\$110.99	\$68.10	\$76.21
Cattle, number of.....	8,987	9,402	35,942	4,638	13,690	45,380
Average value.....	\$14.61	\$13.14	\$9.82	\$10.76	\$12.88	\$13.71
Horses and mules, number of.....	5,095	4,127	10,799	1,677	4,452	11,579
Average value.....	\$30.16	\$42.32	\$25.59	\$32.67	\$26.88	\$33.64
Sheep and goats, number of.....	948	2,917	10,499	568	3,733	8,320
Average value.....	\$1.82	\$2.41	\$1.98	\$1.77	\$1.81	\$2.03
Swine, number of.....	6,834	7,947	60,651	4,508	34,554	77,661
Average value.....	\$2.33	\$2.10	\$1.87	\$2.18	\$2.54	\$1.62
AVERAGE VALUE OF LANDS						
Number of acres, Improved.....	185,720	242,959	-----	98,396	-----	-----
Unimproved.....	81,012	30,366	-----	11,020	-----	-----
Total.....	266,732	273,325	484,160	109,416	237,270	510,400
Average value per acre, Improved..	\$31.41	\$6.91	-----	-----	-----	-----
Unimproved.....	31.25	6.18	-----	\$2.23	-----	-----
Total lands.....	31.36	6.83	\$34.27	-----	-----	\$43.90
Lands and improvements.....	37.85	8.28	41.16	18.62	\$33.80	\$49.32

TABLE I—Continued

Class of property	Iroquois	Jackson	Jasper	Jefferson	Jersey	JoDavies
PERSONALTY						
Passenger automobiles-----	\$332,454	\$226,103	\$ 64,213	\$199,630	\$108,505	\$191,565
Trucks and busses-----	37,598	37,400	8,638	31,390	-----	27,530
Cattle-----	396,465	107,377	115,899	156,175	115,956	618,230
Horses and mules-----	440,316	130,205	121,633	166,130	82,935	212,930
Sheep and goats-----	11,753	1,959	13,220	9,940	4,065	40,000
Swine-----	71,667	23,364	13,460	15,625	39,602	71,870
Household furniture & furnishings--	500,445	235,628	74,417	158,720	143,395	298,615
Office & store furniture & fixt.---	36,626	51,739	6,397	26,290	-----	36,465
Personal effects-----	16,944	3,873	1,981	32,000	3,375	3,220
Machinery and equipment-----	492,782	283,364	60,381	272,605	102,870	198,195
Mdse., goods on hand & in process--	286,418	337,559	67,734	244,710	113,635	224,205
Money—cash and bank deposits---	165,446	11,502	34,009	22,015	14,950	50,115
Net credits-----	55,657	2,178	11,361	710	6,260	120
Taxable stocks and bonds-----	39,528	5,097	250	3,865	132,915	41,950
Mortgages and notes-----	458,729	31,940	54,707	45,320	-----	424,430
All other personal property-----	1,081,345	809,128	182,461	33,650	114,295	251,085
Capital stock of domestic corps.---	68,188	6,080	-----	-----	-----	33,030
Stock of State & National banks---	201,378	55,925	-----	55,175	-----	-----
Net receipts of insurance cos-----	8,688	11,840	-----	-----	-----	5,210
Public utility personalty-----	744,230	294,629	-----	319,320	49,815	158,105
Penalties-----	2,339	-----	-----	-----	-----	500
Total personalty-----	\$5,448,996	\$2,666,890	\$830,761	\$1,793,270	\$1,032,573	\$2,887,370
REAL ESTATE						
Unimproved lands-----	\$8,113,663	\$985,745	\$385,735	\$580,660	{ \$4,544,800	\$318,930
Improved lands-----	16,624,906	3,271,242	3,118,183	2,987,890		9,204,955
Improvements-----	3,993,216	1,368,631	617,350	934,765		1,619,455
Coal rights-----	-----	-----	-----	46,170	1,126,045	-----
Oil leases-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total lands-----	\$28,731,785	\$5,625,618	\$4,121,268	\$4,549,485	\$5,670,845	\$11,143,340
Unimproved lots-----	140,987	283,384	48,964	251,435	{ 582,905	48,670
Improved lots-----	842,520	1,057,405	185,270	1,136,195		1,278,215
Improvements-----	3,389,452	3,123,796	375,090	3,355,541		2,263,250
Total lots-----	\$4,372,959	\$4,464,585	\$609,324	\$4,743,171	1,662,060	\$3,590,135
Total real estate-----	\$33,104,744	\$10,090,203	\$4,730,592	\$9,292,656	\$7,915,810	\$14,733,475
RAILROAD PROPERTY LOCALLY ASSESSED						
Land (class D)-----	\$ 89	\$ 500	-----	\$15,239	\$1,560	\$3,255
Lots (class D)-----	-----	-----	\$1,282	5,365	4,400	-----
Personal property (class C)-----	1,180	2,005	-----	24,351	745	1,220
Total railroad property-----	\$1.269	\$2.505	\$1.282	\$44.955	\$6,705	\$4,475
Total property locally assessed-----	\$38,555,009	\$12,759,598	\$5,562,635	\$11,130,881	\$8,955,088	\$17,625,320
AVERAGE VALUE OF ENUMERATED PERSONALTY						
Passenger automobiles, number of--	6,068	4,617	1,985	3,005	1,645	2,822
Average value-----	\$54.79	\$48.97	\$32.35	\$66.43	\$65.96	\$67.88
Trucks and busses, number of-----	735	528	151	293	-----	367
Average value-----	\$51.15	\$70.83	\$57.20	\$107.13	-----	\$75.01
Cattle, number of-----	29,820	11,912	12,363	13,725	8,224	28,776
Average value-----	\$13.30	\$9.01	\$9.37	\$11.38	\$14.10	\$21.48
Horses and mules, number of-----	16,409	5,971	5,056	5,087	3,609	4,388
Average value-----	\$26.83	\$21.81	\$24.06	\$32.66	\$22.98	\$48.53
Sheep and goats, number of-----	5,732	1,312	7,344	3,610	2,009	8,124
Average value-----	\$2.05	\$1.49	\$1.80	\$2.75	\$2.02	\$4.92
Swine, number of-----	24,248	10,415	13,717	6,606	13,378	14,673
Average value-----	\$2.96	\$2.24	\$0.98	\$2.37	\$2.96	\$4.90
AVERAGE VALUE OF LANDS						
Number of acres, Improved-----	468,533	206,664	263,781	270,248	-----	350,287
Unimproved-----	232,900	156,617	42,862	84,756	-----	17,322
Total-----	701,433	363,281	306,643	355,004	231,038	367,609
Average value per acre, Improved--	\$35.48	\$15.83	\$11.82	\$11.06	-----	\$26.28
Unimproved-----	34.84	6.29	9.00	6.85	-----	18.41
Total lands-----	35.27	11.72	11.43	10.18	\$19.67	25.91
Lands and improvements-----	40.96	15.49	13.44	12.82	24.55	30.31

TABLE I—Continued

Class of property	Johnson	Kane	Kankakee	Kendall	Knox	Lake
PERSONALTY						
Passenger automobiles.....	\$ 64,210	\$1,166,818	\$492,450	\$ 82,690	\$515,315	\$621,850
Trucks and busses.....	2,000	212,654	41,820	17,700	92,280	97,195
Cattle.....	123,893	627,395	257,675	180,328	370,175	270,585
Horses and mules.....	169,872	268,140	232,260	128,010	250,800	95,860
Sheep and goats.....	5,716	10,791	3,820	6,883	15,545	2,130
Swine.....	17,746	34,294	26,245	30,697	121,950	3,075
Household furniture & furnishings.....	92,387	1,772,081	626,130	177,140	1,044,735	1,640,060
Office & store furniture & fixt.....	3,415	304,016	100,055	3,550	222,355	189,800
Personal effects.....	25,510	129,121	7,670	4,660	24,395	146,610
Machinery and equipment.....	56,441	2,901,807	813,770	163,940	460,260	2,539,020
Mdse., goods on hand & in process.....	93,256	2,696,422	600,620	61,990	932,730	1,180,855
Money—cash and bank deposits.....	12,145	447,205	64,945	10,030	242,095	146,690
Net credits.....	19,120	781,618	41,435	5,720	29,985	77,150
Taxable stocks and bonds.....	9,582	1,001,030	33,520	1,420	112,435	541,530
Mortgages and notes.....	23,805	322,265	27,810	13,050	200,190	218,340
All other personal property.....	20,180	516,346	626,810	102,307	836,765	1,305,180
Capital stock of domestic corps.....	36,706	322,674	21,810	-----	5,370	5,620
Stock of State & National banks.....	2,350	414,268	53,250	20,170	447,200	93,340
Net receipts of insurance cos.....	5,791	86,297	33,000	-----	-----	33,860
Public utility personalty.....	-----	1,542,397	990,570	319,290	534,387	1,472,800
Penalties.....	2,144	26,467	1,490	-----	3,260	91,055
Total personalty.....	\$786,269	\$15,584,106	\$5,097,155	\$1,329,575	\$6,462,227	\$10,772,605
REAL ESTATE						
Unimproved lands.....	\$487,366	-----	-----	{	\$438,640	{
Improved lands.....	1,063,806	-----	-----	{ \$6,858,140	16,831,661	{ \$11,457,980
Improvements.....	459,922	-----	-----	2,298,110	3,372,570	7,232,940
Coal rights.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Oil leases.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total lands.....	\$2,011,094	\$16,797,630	\$11,972,735	\$9,156,250	\$20,642,871	\$18,690,920
Unimproved lots.....	\$ 17,747	-----	-----	{	\$464,854	{
Improved lots.....	74,336	-----	-----	{ \$272,770	5,725,426	{ \$25,129,905
Improvements.....	353,331	-----	-----	890,710	15,095,689	24,045,280
Total lots.....	\$445,414	\$47,989,044	\$11,016,235	\$1,163,480	\$21,285,969	\$49,175,185
Total real estate.....	\$2,456,508	\$64,786,674	\$22,988,970	\$10,319,730	\$41,928,840	\$67,866,105
RAILROAD PROPERTY LOCALLY ASSESSED						
Land (class D).....	\$615	\$32,658	\$13,735	\$325	\$193,307	\$118,245
Lots (class D).....	-----	41,220	-----	-----	495	10,080
Personal property (class C).....	555	375,629	11,600	355	590,499	40,640
Total railroad property.....	\$1,170	\$449,507	\$25,335	\$680	\$784,301	\$168,965
Total property locally assessed.....	\$3,243,947	\$80,820,287	\$28,111,460	\$11,649,985	\$49,175,368	\$78,807,675
AVERAGE VALUE OF ENUMERATED PERSONALTY						
Passenger automobiles, number of.....	760	14,886	7,380	1,587	8,706	10,123
Average value.....	\$84.49	\$78.38	\$66.73	\$52.10	\$59.19	\$61.43
Trucks and busses, number of.....	11	1,967	551	288	1,088	1,368
Average value.....	\$181.82	\$108.11	\$75.90	\$61.45	\$84.82	\$71.05
Cattle, number of.....	8,414	32,276	17,370	10,068	31,608	17,563
Average value.....	\$14.72	\$19.44	\$14.83	\$17.91	\$11.71	\$15.41
Horses and mules, number of.....	3,352	7,027	9,222	4,211	9,034	3,930
Average value.....	\$50.68	\$38.16	\$25.19	\$30.40	\$27.76	\$24.39
Sheep and goats, number of.....	1,407	4,045	1,329	2,618	7,520	2,902
Average value.....	\$4.06	\$2.67	\$2.87	\$2.63	\$2.07	\$0.73
Swine, number of.....	6,164	9,922	7,538	8,894	62,019	2,216
Average value.....	\$2.88	\$3.46	\$3.48	\$3.45	\$1.97	\$1.39
AVERAGE VALUE OF LANDS						
Number of acres, Improved.....	117,318	-----	-----	-----	434,959	205,348
Unimproved.....	96,792	-----	-----	-----	8,598	36,334
Total.....	214,110	307,179	424,519	202,753	443,557	241,682
Average value per acre, Improved.....	\$9.07	-----	-----	-----	\$38.70	-----
Unimproved.....	5.04	-----	-----	-----	\$51.02	-----
Total lands.....	7.24	-----	-----	\$33.83	38.94	\$47.41
Lands and improvements.....	9.39	\$54.68	\$28.20	45.16	46.54	77.34

TABLE I—Continued

Class of property	LaSalle	Lawrence	Lee	Livingston	Logan	Macon
PERSONALTY						
Passenger automobiles-----	\$860, 144	\$236, 408	\$410, 750	\$275, 109	\$290, 985	\$956, 213
Trucks and busses-----	141, 495	26, 781	53, 125	52, 550	39, 571	137, 880
Cattle-----	687, 008	80, 986	579, 285	249, 899	264, 000	163, 529
Horses and mules-----	541, 325	85, 401	295, 160	367, 135	293, 935	176, 168
Sheep and goats-----	19, 301	6, 344	27, 471	8, 957	12, 022	7, 028
Swine-----	70, 429	13, 897	71, 502	40, 568	51, 724	36, 756
Household furniture & furnishings--	1, 486, 405	131, 507	589, 666	585, 005	445, 460	1, 034, 586
Office & store furniture & fixt.-----	195, 025	29, 143	58, 735	56, 125	64, 155	209, 807
Personal effects-----	210, 207	17, 287	39, 269	20, 333	52, 717	39, 396
Machinery and equipment-----	2, 112, 625	167, 937	585, 139	650, 912	420, 663	472, 754
Mdse., goods on hand & in process--	3, 028, 500	721, 299	451, 312	1, 131, 060	499, 983	1, 057, 336
Money—cash and bank deposits-----	378, 750	108, 584	140, 042	160, 208	141, 985	32, 618
Net credits-----	151, 885	34, 501	70, 310	47, 289	24, 930	64, 295
Taxable stocks and bonds-----	97, 595	28, 010	181, 751	9, 185	42, 115	65, 000
Mortgages and notes-----	119, 360	77, 406	514, 810	219, 213	205, 610	108, 525
All other personal property-----	1, 184, 726	388, 804	611, 975	302, 297	1, 450, 047	1, 493, 578
Capital stock of domestic corps.-----	326, 490	-----	-----	30, 185	-----	67, 040
Stock of State & National banks-----	393, 890	-----	28, 450	85, 380	-----	-----
Net receipts of insurance cos.-----	65, 475	-----	14, 471	14, 575	-----	-----
Public utility personalty-----	2, 050, 990	212, 175	490, 394	1, 131, 806	-----	751, 561
Penalties-----	140	13	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total personalty-----	\$14, 121, 765	\$2, 366, 483	\$5, 213, 617	\$5, 437, 791	\$4, 299, 902	\$6, 874, 070
REAL ESTATE						
Unimproved lands-----	\$5, 027, 050	\$ 42, 889	{ \$14, 849, 782	{ \$24, 308, 400	\$ 387, 700	\$6, 163, 060
Improved lands-----	25, 069, 535	3, 194, 294			18, 897, 390	9, 358, 605
Improvements-----	6, 761, 805	1, 462, 967			2, 474, 060	2, 971, 875
Coal rights-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Oil leases-----	-----	1, 462, 975	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total lands-----	\$36, 858, 390	\$6, 163, 125	\$18, 173, 775	\$27, 874, 280	\$21, 759, 150	\$18, 493, 540
Unimproved lots-----	\$ 1, 057, 345	\$ 120, 335	{ \$2, 051, 175	{ \$4, 067, 070	\$ 157, 490	\$ 1, 190, 650
Improved lots-----	5, 758, 490	430, 803			1, 541, 140	9, 271, 000
Improvements-----	19, 138, 445	1, 614, 292			3, 461, 190	16, 887, 930
Total lots-----	\$25, 954, 280	\$2, 165, 430	\$8, 148, 090	\$5, 353, 870	\$5, 159, 820	\$27, 349, 580
Total real estate-----	\$62, 812, 670	\$8, 328, 555	\$26, 321, 865	\$33, 228, 150	\$26, 918, 970	\$45, 843, 120
RAILROAD PROPERTY LOCALLY ASSESSED						
Land (class D)-----	\$ 5, 793	\$1, 310	-----	-----	\$6, 380	\$ 3, 290
Lots (class D)-----	1, 400	-----	-----	\$ 400	5, 210	41, 860
Personal property (class C)-----	12, 692	600	\$1, 285	2, 980	5, 950	448, 597
Total railroad property-----	\$19, 885	\$1, 910	\$1, 285	\$3, 380	\$17, 540	\$493, 747
Total property locally assessed-----	\$76, 954, 320	\$10, 696, 948	\$31, 536, 767	\$38, 669, 321	\$31, 236, 412	\$53, 210, 937
AVERAGE VALUE OF ENUMERATED PERSONALTY						
Passenger automobiles, number of--	13, 172	3, 189	5, 809	6, 392	4, 395	12, 290
Average value-----	\$65. 30	\$74. 13	\$70. 71	\$43. 04	\$66. 21	\$77. 80
Trucks and busses, number of-----	1, 990	327	799	1, 238	644	1, 641
Average value-----	\$71. 10	\$81. 90	\$66. 49	\$42. 45	\$61. 44	\$84. 02
Cattle, number of-----	31, 809	6, 067	31, 457	26, 619	15, 964	16, 320
Average value-----	\$21. 60	\$13. 34	\$18. 42	\$9. 39	\$16. 53	\$10. 02
Horses and mules, number of-----	14, 057	2, 843	9, 860	15, 001	9, 973	8, 057
Average value-----	\$38. 51	\$30. 04	\$29. 94	\$24. 48	\$29. 47	\$21. 87
Sheep and goats, number of-----	9, 192	3, 007	7, 598	4, 436	3, 893	3, 582
Average value-----	\$2. 10	\$2. 11	\$3. 61	\$2. 02	\$3. 08	\$1. 96
Swine, number of-----	20, 961	7, 443	21, 867	21, 268	19, 432	18, 030
Average value-----	\$3. 36	\$1. 86	\$3. 27	\$1. 91	\$2. 66	\$2. 04
AVERAGE VALUE OF LANDS						
Number of a res, Improved-----	600, 292	221, 547	-----	-----	370, 456	202, 314
Unimproved-----	140, 317	6, 049	-----	-----	17, 121	155, 386
Total-----	740, 609	227, 596	457, 535	653, 050	387, 577	357, 700
Average value per acre, Improved--	\$41. 76	\$14. 42	-----	-----	\$51. 01	\$46. 26
Unimproved-----	35. 83	7. 09	-----	-----	22. 64	39. 66
Total lands-----	40. 64	20. 65	\$32. 46	\$37. 22	49. 76	43. 39
Lands and improvements-----	49. 77	27. 08	39. 72	42. 68	56. 14	51. 70

TABLE I—Continued

Class of property	Macoupin	Madison	Marion	Marshall	Mason	Massac
PERSONALTY						
Passenger automobiles.....	\$193,925	\$1,110,280	\$340,890	\$133,536	\$129,798	\$108,235
Trucks and busses.....	35,442	237,000	37,330	18,755	18,472	11,705
Cattle.....	265,863	364,690	145,875	126,794	96,808	95,400
Horses and mules.....	186,147	309,835	148,345	116,495	164,269	120,300
Sheep and goats.....	25,233	7,860	14,015	4,948	1,237	4,160
Swine.....	54,472	32,255	10,970	26,503	20,860	24,830
Household furniture & furnishings.....	383,142	1,909,540	274,645	176,430	188,340	197,545
Office & store furniture & fixt.....	37,649	333,475	46,580	14,875	16,716	10,130
Personal effects.....	6,966	30,855	17,305	7,037	12,699	4,810
Machinery and equipment.....	470,294	3,827,590	175,610	228,401	212,430	152,110
Mdse., goods on hand & in process.....	265,821	4,242,865	338,970	178,990	165,473	201,665
Money—cash and bank deposits.....	46,369	612,525	80,120	130,095	21,310	74,440
Net credits.....	2,860	101,210	13,910	42,345	1,520	3,665
Taxable stocks and bonds.....	37,063	89,870	204,335	28,950	9,436	3,120
Mortgages and notes.....	121,202	430,445	128,360	249,805	7,275	109,835
All other personal property.....	155,746	2,580,480	184,585	484,216	275,138	104,395
Capital stock of domestic corps.....				9,500		
Stock of State & National banks.....	94,207	361,220			102,117	63,550
Net receipts of insurance cos.....	13,544	28,485		3,565		
Public utility personalty.....		2,827,990	265,037		40,114	35,695
Penalties.....						
Total personalty.....	\$2,395,945	\$19,438,470	\$2,426,882	\$1,981,240	\$1,484,012	\$1,325,590
REAL ESTATE						
Unimproved lands.....	\$1,684,204	\$2,115,090	\$494,305	\$909,161	\$547,425	\$308,044
Improved lands.....	6,526,236	13,831,600	3,640,945	7,781,544	10,336,225	1,552,044
Improvements.....	2,246,895	10,670,565	1,192,580	1,069,530	1,018,306	565,808
Coal rights.....	1,173,423	540,665				
Oil leases.....						
Total lands.....	\$11,630,758	\$27,157,920	\$5,327,830	\$9,760,235	\$11,901,956	\$2,425,896
Unimproved lots.....	\$349,089	\$2,841,250	\$422,580	\$136,690	\$81,865	\$30,590
Improved lots.....	967,236	6,629,885	1,900,935	378,935	702,719	489,480
Improvements.....	3,731,651	25,584,995	5,594,640	1,377,005	1,851,645	994,535
Total lots.....	\$5,047,976	\$35,056,130	\$7,918,155	\$1,892,630	\$2,636,229	\$1,514,605
Total real estate.....	\$16,678,734	\$62,214,050	\$13,245,985	\$11,652,865	\$14,538,185	\$3,940,501
RAILROAD PROPERTY LOCALLY ASSESSED						
Land (class D).....	\$27,834	\$212,880	\$835	\$1,296		\$9,656
Lots (class D).....	455	15,180				2,336
Personal property (class C).....	10,014	64,145	7,330	2,340		36,035
Total railroad property.....	\$38,303	\$292,205	\$8,165	\$3,636		\$48,027
Total property locally assessed.....	\$19,112,982	\$81,944,725	\$15,681,032	\$13,637,741	\$16,022,197	\$5,314,118
AVERAGE VALUE OF ENUMERATED PERSONALTY						
Passenger automobiles, number of.....	4,664	16,774	4,804	2,205	2,320	1,488
Average value.....	\$41.58	\$66.19	\$70.96	\$60.56	\$55.95	\$72.73
Trucks and busses, number of.....	470	1,740	494	242	359	124
Average value.....	\$75.41	\$136.21	\$75.57	\$77.50	\$51.45	\$94.40
Cattle, number of.....	26,543	18,138	16,112	11,348	7,250	8,837
Average value.....	\$10.02	\$20.11	\$9.05	\$11.17	\$13.35	\$10.80
Horses and mules, number of.....	9,098	8,707	6,629	4,494	5,761	3,142
Average value.....	\$20.46	\$35.58	\$22.38	\$25.92	\$28.51	\$38.29
Sheep and goats, number of.....	14,042	3,451	7,751	3,409	861	1,422
Average value.....	\$1.80	\$2.28	\$1.81	\$1.45	\$1.44	\$2.93
Swine, number of.....	34,913	8,739	6,161	17,395	9,462	12,375
Average value.....	\$1.56	\$3.69	\$1.78	\$1.52	\$2.20	\$2.00
AVERAGE VALUE OF LANDS						
Number of acres, Improved.....	403,828	346,592	285,153	189,322	273,530	108,898
Unimproved.....	123,160	89,475	64,969	68,047	55,444	25,623
Total.....	526,988	436,067	350,122	257,369	328,974	134,521
Average value per acre, Improved.....	\$16.16	\$39.91	\$12.77	\$41.10	\$37.79	\$14.25
Unimproved.....	13.67	23.64	7.61	13.36	9.87	12.02
Total lands.....	17.81	37.81	11.81	33.77	33.08	13.83
Lands and improvements.....	22.07	62.28	15.22	37.92	36.18	18.03

TABLE I—Continued

Class of property	Mc- Donough	McHenry	McLean	Menard	Mercer	Monroe
PERSONALTY						
Passenger automobiles.....	\$248,790	\$285,035	\$828,446	\$123,170	\$202,615	\$169,285
Trucks and busses.....	42,576	70,220	96,728	20,980	26,765	43,680
Cattle.....	336,891	955,875	314,502	131,215	367,805	99,075
Horses and mules.....	223,683	267,365	410,710	141,525	184,585	185,975
Sheep and goats.....	13,531	7,380	25,800	8,300	10,675	2,605
Swine.....	148,979	17,595	119,506	58,395	136,655	34,970
Household furniture & furnishings..	330,702	652,925	813,496	134,900	204,805	204,680
Office & store furniture & fixt.....	46,625	74,125	191,120	16,755	22,120	21,220
Personal effects.....	25,586	12,260	29,373	16,925	4,660	22,470
Machinery and equipment.....	256,265	467,500	778,115	120,095	168,150	280,205
Mdse., goods on hand & in process..	444,805	517,695	906,840	96,145	160,910	194,800
Money—cash and bank deposits.....	149,931	122,035	200,362	137,590	59,650	233,030
Net credits.....	74,627	91,400	313,500	2,100	5,600	10,900
Taxable stocks and bonds.....	38,953	198,400	277,520	15,725	4,460	28,710
Mortgages and notes.....	287,584	253,030	281,040	80,080	115,515	178,680
All other personal property.....	798,796	115,145	1,422,619	98,755	177,685	377,295
Capital stock of domestic corps.....	22,090	10,000	109,907	-----	-----	15,000
Stock of State & National banks.....	207,633	69,475	-----	-----	14,900	69,940
Net receipts of insurance cos.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	8,555	7,470
Public utility personalty.....	154,180	1,132,120	850,135	257,900	102,190	17,190
Penalties.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total personalty.....	\$3,852,227	\$5,319,580	\$7,969,719	\$1,460,555	\$1,978,300	\$2,197,180
REAL ESTATE						
Unimproved lands.....	{ \$12,182,484	{ \$12,437,725	-----	\$2,766,645	{ \$11,558,099	\$843,645
Improved lands.....			-----	4,871,830		5,980,855
Improvements.....			-----	1,390,245		1,312,330
Coal rights.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Oil leases.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total lands.....	\$14,291,826	\$19,245,040	-----	\$9,028,720	\$13,221,689	\$8,136,830
Unimproved lots.....	{ \$1,973,888	{ \$2,229,960	-----	\$104,305	\$690	\$79,495
Improved lots.....			-----	536,970	603,615	357,130
Improvements.....			-----	1,205,640	1,799,580	1,666,625
Total lots.....	\$6,150,223	\$9,547,595	\$17,961,445	\$1,846,915	\$2,403,885	\$2,103,250
Total real estate.....	\$20,442,049	\$28,792,635	\$50,213,020	\$10,875,635	\$15,625,574	\$10,240,080
RAILROAD PROPERTY LOCALLY ASSESSED						
Land (class D).....	-----	\$10,225	-----	-----	-----	\$3,240
Lots (class D).....	\$300	-----	-----	\$690	-----	-----
Personal property (class C).....	1,198	7,795	\$257,680	905	\$840	725
Total railroad property.....	\$1,498	\$18,020	\$257,680	\$1,595	\$840	\$3,965
Total property locally assessed.....	\$24,295,774	\$34,130,235	\$58,440,419	\$12,337,785	\$17,604,714	\$12,441,225
AVERAGE VALUE OF ENUMERATED PERSONALTY						
Passenger automobiles, number of...	4,494	4,476	11,106	1,574	2,593	2,204
Average value.....	\$55.36	\$63.68	\$74.59	\$78.25	\$78.14	\$76.81
Trucks and busses, number of.....	652	959	1,463	221	336	544
Average value.....	\$65.30	\$73.22	\$66.12	\$94.93	\$79.66	\$80.29
Cattle, number of.....	25,883	50,401	32,412	7,632	31,196	6,443
Average value.....	\$13.02	\$18.97	\$9.70	\$17.19	\$11.79	\$15.38
Horses and mules, number of.....	7,855	8,374	15,267	4,184	6,444	4,608
Average value.....	\$28.48	\$31.93	\$26.90	\$33.83	\$28.64	\$40.36
Sheep and goats, number of.....	6,030	3,575	8,706	2,103	8,690	966
Average value.....	\$2.24	\$2.06	\$2.96	\$3.95	\$1.23	\$2.70
Swine, number of.....	62,599	4,950	47,290	17,234	72,526	10,789
Average value.....	\$2.38	\$3.55	\$2.53	\$3.39	\$1.88	\$3.24
AVERAGE VALUE OF LANDS						
Number of acres, Improved.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	153,006
Unimproved.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	85,403
Total.....	363,090	376,436	735,765	196,794	351,756	238,409
Average value per acre, Improved.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	\$39.09
Unimproved.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	9.88
Total lands.....	\$33.55	\$33.04	-----	\$38.81	\$32.86	28.63
Lands and improvements.....	39.36	51.12	\$43.83	45.88	37.59	34.13

TABLE I—Continued

Class of property	Mont- gomery	Morgan	Moultrie	Ogle	Peoria	Perry
PERSONALTY						
Passenger automobiles.....	\$345, 946	\$245, 780	\$97, 005	\$292, 775	\$1, 109, 598	\$248, 930
Trucks and busses.....	51, 263	45, 535	10, 585	32, 685	356, 290	28, 900
Cattle.....	321, 487	248, 620	152, 280	637, 075	304, 374	129, 210
Horses and mules.....	207, 706	197, 150	107, 390	295, 260	243, 015	185, 360
Sheep and goats.....	23, 619	13, 680	5, 215	27, 575	14, 556	3, 485
Swine.....	53, 019	99, 130	25, 580	104, 900	86, 346	13, 010
Household furniture & furnishings..	293, 905	289, 990	157, 390	506, 815	1, 168, 635	309, 915
Office & store furniture & fixt.....	58, 602	78, 100	15, 705	58, 840	436, 813	26, 150
Personal effects.....	7, 087	23, 740	3, 840	33, 790	78, 553	11, 970
Machinery and equipment.....	283, 810	212, 920	168, 590	516, 315	4, 818, 512	687, 885
Mdse., goods on hand & in process..	476, 596	428, 640	160, 975	411, 635	3, 864, 257	170, 810
Money—cash and bank deposits....	69, 790	56, 335	36, 370	248, 440	496, 784	3, 605
Net credits.....	7, 330	9, 805	45, 510	78, 460	446, 435	20
Taxable stocks and bonds.....	36, 709	53, 755	7, 785	11, 055	549, 685	1, 500
Mortgages and notes.....	130, 360	79, 465	119, 550	204, 735	309, 015	9, 555
All other personal property.....	74, 352	104, 700	111, 375	298, 685	5, 628, 471	159, 145
Capital stock of domestic corps....	571, 787	36, 395	-----	-----	167, 270	-----
Stock of State & National banks....	5, 915	147, 755	-----	-----	640, 440	-----
Net receipts of insurance cos.....	-----	14, 925	-----	-----	-----	-----
Public utility personalty.....	-----	381, 090	-----	492, 975	-----	214, 355
Penalties.....	-----	-----	-----	4, 220	-----	-----
Total personalty.....	\$3, 019, 283	\$2, 767, 510	\$1, 225, 145	\$4, 256, 235	\$20, 719, 049	\$2, 203, 805
REAL ESTATE						
Unimproved lands.....	\$10, 096, 125	-----	\$1, 056, 110	-----	-----	\$1, 345, 389
Improved lands.....		-----	6, 611, 155	-----	-----	4, 520, 824
Improvements.....		-----	1, 002, 065	-----	-----	1, 328, 927
Coal rights.....		-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Oil leases.....	519, 520	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total lands.....	\$13, 093, 399	\$16, 412, 040	\$8, 669, 330	\$19, 158, 680	\$21, 849, 139	\$7, 195, 140
Unimproved lots.....	\$259, 500	-----	\$46, 585	-----	-----	\$200, 161
Improved lots.....	1, 161, 444	-----	409, 295	-----	-----	870, 110
Improvements.....	4, 104, 690	-----	874, 060	-----	-----	2, 474, 084
Total lots.....	\$5, 525, 634	\$9, 426, 365	\$1, 329, 940	\$4, 987, 140	\$71, 607, 810	\$3, 544, 355
Total real estate.....	\$18, 619, 033	\$25, 838, 405	\$9, 999, 270	\$24, 145, 820	\$93, 456, 949	\$10, 739, 495
RAILROAD PROPERTY LOCALTY ASSESSED						
Land (class D).....	\$295	\$1, 240	-----	-----	\$26, 476	\$40
Lots (class D).....	-----	-----	-----	-----	14, 495	-----
Personal property (class C).....	285	3, 990	\$805	-----	40, 205	2, 520
Total railroad property.....	\$580	\$5, 230	\$805	-----	\$81, 176	\$2, 560
Total property locally assessed.....	\$21, 638, 896	\$28, 611, 145	\$11, 225, 220	\$28, 402, 055	\$114, 257, 174	\$12, 945, 860
AVERAGE VALUE OF ENUMERATED PERSONALTY						
Passenger automobiles, number of..	5, 233	4, 199	1, 967	4, 621	13, 058	3, 071
Average value.....	\$66. 11	\$58. 53	\$49. 32	\$63. 36	\$84. 98	\$81. 06
Trucks and busses, number of.....	665	601	206	463	1, 968	317
Average value.....	\$77. 09	\$75. 77	\$51. 38	\$70. 59	\$181. 04	\$91. 17
Cattle, number of.....	23, 607	16, 787	9, 162	43, 319	19, 677	10, 158
Average value.....	\$13. 62	\$14. 81	\$16. 62	\$14. 71	\$15. 47	\$12. 72
Horses and mules, number of.....	8, 502	7, 637	4, 803	9, 939	7, 443	4, 925
Average value.....	\$24. 43	\$25. 82	\$22. 36	\$29. 71	\$32. 65	\$37. 64
Sheep and goats, number of.....	8, 942	6, 157	2, 513	10, 513	5, 769	1, 260
Average value.....	\$2. 64	\$2. 22	\$2. 08	\$2. 62	\$2. 52	\$2. 77
Swine, number of.....	22, 947	41, 260	10, 040	32, 158	41, 536	5, 638
Average value.....	\$2. 31	\$2. 40	\$2. 55	\$3. 26	\$2. 08	\$2. 31
AVERAGE VALUE OF LANDS						
Number of acres, Improved.....	-----	364, 940	197, 577	-----	338, 481	194, 443
Unimproved.....	-----	3, 700	17, 229	-----	41, 150	101, 602
Total.....	436, 507	368, 640	214, 806	475, 117	379, 631	296, 045
Average value per acre, Improved..	-----	-----	\$33. 46	-----	-----	\$23. 25
Unimproved.....	-----	-----	61. 30	-----	-----	13. 24
Total lands.....	\$24. 32	-----	35. 69	-----	-----	19. 82
Lands and improvements.....	30. 00	\$44. 52	40. 36	\$40. 32	\$57. 55	24. 30

TABLE I—Continued

Class of property	Piatt	Pike	Pope	Pulaski	Putnam	Randolph
PERSONALTY						
Passenger automobiles.....	\$156,020	\$145,045	\$57,105	\$45,510	\$36,230	\$316,589
Trucks and busses.....	18,403	24,360	5,160	9,940	6,400	41,866
Cattle.....	145,305	308,958	81,130	28,325	77,780	169,519
Horses and mules.....	182,455	211,115	133,765	41,565	55,210	231,203
Sheep and goats.....	4,504	20,759	5,510	400	3,368	5,092
Swine.....	46,115	100,118	13,525	5,560	17,988	31,018
Household furniture & furnishings.....	206,333	249,223	82,300	100,035	29,260	257,947
Office & store furniture & fixt.....	35,522	9,835	11,100	4,975	3,855	75,988
Personal effects.....	14,390	19,555	4,600	100	40	36,947
Machinery and equipment.....	219,994	189,057	36,800	36,490	39,595	212,304
Mdse., goods on hand & in process.....	204,651	166,530	55,005	91,025	32,702	413,360
Money—cash and bank deposits.....	15,724	136,735	21,520	40,265	9,240	198,945
Net credits.....	57,425	35,585	6,260	1,600	-----	51,565
Taxable stocks and bonds.....	14,250	88,580	1,830	-----	2,300	34,445
Mortgages and notes.....	27,045	386,855	37,990	1,250	9,000	124,092
All other personal property.....	363,782	1,151,440	51,810	49,375	112,045	190,007
Capital stock of domestic corps.....	346,725	5,200	-----	-----	-----	6,783
Stock of State & National banks.....	109,675	94,500	-----	-----	13,500	69,200
Net receipts of insurance cos.....	15,793	-----	-----	-----	-----	9,310
Public utility personalty.....	171,154	-----	-----	104,000	57,327	120,310
Penalties.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total personalty.....	\$2,355,265	\$3,343,450	\$605,410	\$560,415	\$505,840	\$2,596,490
REAL ESTATE						
Unimproved lands.....	{ \$11,121,370	-----	\$367,352	-----	\$186,030	\$1,004,547
Improved lands.....		-----	1,541,638	-----	2,662,420	4,670,519
Improvements.....		-----	-----	-----	433,610	1,636,464
Coal rights.....		-----	2,945	-----	5,810	177,810
Oil leases.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total lands.....	\$12,752,250	\$7,606,055	\$1,911,935	\$2,276,520	\$3,287,870	\$7,489,340
Unimproved lots.....	{ 899,010	-----	\$1,170	-----	\$21,120	\$591,384
Improved lots.....		-----	373,905	-----	54,940	203,601
Improvements.....		-----	-----	-----	280,910	3,740,655
Total lots.....	\$2,640,440	\$1,442,155	\$375,075	\$1,207,480	\$356,970	\$4,535,640
Total real estate.....	\$15,392,690	\$9,048,210	\$2,287,010	\$3,484,000	\$3,644,840	\$12,024,980
RAILROAD PROPERTY LOCALLY ASSESSED						
Land (class D).....	\$7,970	\$1,020	\$1,205	-----	-----	\$267
Lots (class D).....	240	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Personal property (class C).....	1,240	1,658	110	-----	\$110	1,915
Total railroad property.....	\$9,450	\$2,678	\$1,315	-----	\$110	\$2,182
Total property locally assessed.....	\$17,757,405	\$12,394,338	\$2,893,735	\$4,044,415	\$4,150,790	\$14,623,652
AVERAGE VALUE OF ENUMERATED PERSONALTY						
Passenger automobiles, number of.....	2,920	2,887	712	934	534	4,296
Average value.....	\$53.43	\$50.24	\$80.20	\$48.73	\$67.85	\$73.69
Trucks and busses, number of.....	376	308	75	139	68	518
Average value.....	\$48.94	\$79.09	\$68.80	\$71.51	\$94.12	\$80.82
Cattle, number of.....	9,949	24,148	6,596	3,443	5,604	15,015
Average value.....	\$14.61	\$12.80	\$12.30	\$8.23	\$13.88	\$11.29
Horses and mules, number of.....	5,226	7,276	2,943	2,447	1,454	7,024
Average value.....	\$34.91	\$29.02	\$45.45	\$16.99	\$37.97	\$32.92
Sheep and goats, number of.....	2,590	10,408	1,559	389	1,141	2,264
Average value.....	\$1.74	\$1.99	\$3.53	\$1.03	\$2.95	\$2.25
Swine, number of.....	16,694	58,405	5,499	3,871	5,288	11,953
Average value.....	\$2.76	\$1.72	\$2.46	\$1.44	\$3.40	\$2.59
AVERAGE VALUE OF LANDS						
Number of acres, Improved.....	-----	-----	157,832	-----	88,243	235,891
Unimproved.....	-----	-----	76,510	-----	16,848	119,336
Total.....	275,462	509,011	234,342	121,716	105,091	355,227
Average value per acre, Improved.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	\$30.17	\$19.80
Unimproved.....	-----	-----	\$4.80	-----	11.04	8.42
Total lands.....	\$40.37	-----	-----	-----	27.16	16.48
Lands and improvements.....	46.29	\$14.94	8.16	\$18.70	31.29	21.08

TABLE I—Continued

Class of property	Richland	Rock Island	Saline	Sangamon	Schuyler	Scott
PERSONALTY						
Passenger automobiles.....	\$94,391	\$922,013	\$127,139	\$ 868,385	\$71,366	\$60,045
Trucks and busses.....	19,437	107,820	20,813	227,615	11,145	10,390
Cattle.....	99,661	268,696	75,112	307,130	148,448	80,590
Horses and mules.....	115,486	153,287	93,151	236,310	109,561	80,300
Sheep and goats.....	7,842	5,973	1,678	17,785	10,568	4,535
Swine.....	7,607	60,981	13,093	116,115	53,699	42,855
Household furniture & furnishings.....	137,343	1,162,419	222,619	1,939,835	88,475	81,285
Office & store furniture & fixt.....	20,698	175,834	40,807	402,185	7,910	8,260
Personal effects.....	32,763	154,571	12,821	69,000	1,490	3,260
Machinery and equipment.....	77,865	1,333,617	120,275	1,895,485	65,090	89,180
Mdse., goods on hand & in process.....	147,644	2,306,769	236,491	1,715,410	74,030	69,975
Money—cash and bank deposits.....	44,400	120,177	19,225	109,730	25,991	23,935
Net credits.....	18,357	134,090	4,610	21,025	10,615	125
Taxable stocks and bonds.....	32,195	426,180	4,890	133,950	5,434	11,650
Mortgages and notes.....	77,458	26,420	10,783	287,690	77,830	50,860
All other personal property.....	29,506	1,697,188	802,372	2,411,725	190,218	92,530
Capital stock of domestic corps.....	-----	446,880	-----	-----	-----	-----
Stock of State & National banks.....	-----	69,060	50,544	-----	-----	-----
Net receipts of insurance cos.....	7,365	46,040	39,693	-----	-----	5,220
Public utility personalty.....	132,746	749,705	80,251	-----	45,790	168,065
Penalties.....	-----	1,340	88	-----	-----	-----
Total personalty.....	\$1,102,764	\$10,369,060	\$1,976,455	\$10,759,375	\$997,660	\$883,060
REAL ESTATE						
Unimproved lands.....	\$360,326	-----	\$284,762	\$8,662,790	{ \$5,311,625	{ \$4,983,360
Improved lands.....	2,763,859	-----	2,418,488	8,820,420		
Improvements.....	1,023,150	-----	2,422,990	3,972,060		
Coal rights.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	966,415	848,775
Oil leases.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total lands.....	\$4,147,335	\$14,623,060	\$5,126,240	\$21,455,270	\$6,278,040	\$5,832,135
Unimproved lots.....	\$76,195	-----	\$105,160	\$3,582,540	{ 290,535	{ 279,635
Improved lots.....	591,490	-----	942,675	15,708,735		
Improvements.....	1,258,515	-----	2,069,879	29,785,995		
Total lots.....	\$1,926,200	\$36,598,720	\$3,117,714	\$49,077,270	\$942,795	\$977,810
Total real estate.....	\$6,073,535	\$51,221,780	\$8,243,954	\$70,532,540	\$7,220,835	\$6,809,945
RAILROAD PROPERTY LOCALLY ASSESSED						
Land (class D).....	-----	-----	-----	\$12,304	\$1,845	-----
Lots (class D).....	\$615	\$3,010	-----	43,930	-----	-----
Personal property (class C).....	355	106,910	\$9,926	40,454	558	\$1,806
Total railroad property.....	\$970	\$109,920	\$9,926	\$96,688	\$2,403	\$1,806
Total property locally assessed.....	\$7,177,269	\$61,700,760	\$10,230,335	\$81,388,603	\$8,220,898	\$7,694,811
AVERAGE VALUE OF ENUMERATED PERSONALTY						
Passenger automobiles, number of.....	2,584	15,013	3,421	15,752	1,528	1,082
Average value.....	\$36.52	\$61.41	\$37.16	\$55.13	\$46.70	\$55.49
Trucks and busses, number of.....	259	1,554	401	2,126	181	169
Average value.....	\$75.04	\$69.38	\$51.90	\$107.06	\$61.57	\$61.48
Cattle, number of.....	10,958	20,590	8,287	26,048	12,716	6,511
Average value.....	\$9.09	\$13.05	\$9.06	\$11.79	\$11.67	\$12.38
Horses and mules, number of.....	3,856	5,792	4,145	11,585	4,247	3,231
Average value.....	\$29.94	\$26.47	\$22.47	\$20.40	\$25.79	\$24.85
Sheep and goats, number of.....	3,886	2,957	1,096	7,622	4,066	1,934
Average value.....	\$2.01	\$2.02	\$1.53	\$2.33	\$2.59	\$2.34
Swine, number of.....	7,002	33,157	8,281	57,875	25,853	18,171
Average value.....	\$1.08	\$1.84	\$1.58	\$2.01	\$2.07	\$2.36
AVERAGE VALUE OF LANDS						
Number of acres, Improved.....	206,195	-----	179,534	264,015	-----	-----
Unimproved.....	25,579	-----	67,370	268,611	-----	-----
Total.....	231,775	256,179	246,904	532,626	273,422	157,541
Average value per acre, Improved.....	\$13.40	-----	\$13.47	\$33.41	-----	-----
Unimproved.....	14.09	-----	\$4.23	32.25	-----	-----
Total lands.....	13.48	-----	\$10.95	32.82	\$19.43	\$31.63
Lands and improvements.....	17.89	\$57.08	\$20.76	40.28	22.96	37.02

TABLE I—Continued

Class of property	Shelby	Stark	St. Clair	Stephenson	Tazewell	Union
PERSONALTY						
Passenger automobiles.....	\$206,077	\$148,895	\$1,020,959	\$467,137	\$369,570	\$170,911
Trucks and busses.....	28,786	22,345	226,592	80,052	60,555	34,450
Cattle.....	315,079	178,725	194,456	598,958	303,070	110,933
Horses and mules.....	202,807	138,415	247,034	233,623	290,822	190,825
Sheep and goats.....	29,851	14,105	3,449	19,719	11,060	4,250
Swine.....	75,456	77,825	34,708	87,049	58,188	24,575
Household furniture & furnishings..	271,155	209,455	1,954,461	714,330	653,325	235,992
Office & store furniture & fixt.....	29,482	8,235	441,517	102,771	65,962	34,743
Personal effects.....	10,091	111,055	242,739	90,715	8,370	6,835
Machinery and equipment.....	224,724	162,645	3,865,577	624,627	960,406	202,339
Mdse., goods on hand & in process..	180,473	125,185	3,626,924	887,104	1,113,690	219,476
Money—cash and bank deposits....	48,209	84,885	157,894	189,645	183,706	68,872
Net credits.....	12,434	-----	16,663	37,875	47,460	12,535
Taxable stocks and bonds.....	21,483	500	157,595	7,850	65,860	19,275
Mortgages and notes.....	124,789	55,320	120,560	343,705	248,990	79,753
All other personal property.....	201,045	183,125	3,653,322	729,210	1,252,436	281,614
Capital stock of domestic corps....	750	-----	206,635	188,135	-----	67,180
Stock of State & National banks....	6,358	31,710	863,545	137,880	-----	-----
Net receipts of insurance cos.....	-----	-----	86,555	-----	-----	-----
Public utility personalty.....	11,313	467,211	1,261,290	293,950	3,579,720	-----
Penalties.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	30
Total personalty.....	\$2,000,362	\$2,019,636	\$18,382,475	\$5,834,335	\$9,273,190	\$1,764,588
REAL ESTATE						
Unimproved lands.....	\$939,270	{	\$1,915,855	\$105,425	\$644,110	\$616,333
Improved lands.....	10,881,071		11,960,521	10,697,219	15,688,750	2,871,203
Improvements.....	1,570,589		20,369,686	4,193,421	6,738,760	962,783
Coal rights.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Oil leases.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total lands.....	\$13,390,930	\$8,729,370	\$34,246,062	\$14,996,065	\$23,071,620	\$4,450,319
Unimproved lots.....	\$113,024	{	\$6,919,650	\$461,947	\$371,520	\$82,332
Improved lots.....	755,512		11,260,295	3,356,221	1,611,100	288,295
Improvements.....	1,961,786		32,127,520	8,922,202	5,788,960	1,210,934
Total lots.....	\$2,830,322	\$1,425,050	\$50,307,465	\$12,740,370	\$7,771,580	\$1,581,561
Total real estate.....	\$16,221,252	\$10,154,420	\$84,553,527	\$27,736,435	\$30,843,200	\$6,031,880
RAILROAD PROPERTY LOCALLY ASSESSED						
Land (class D).....	\$6,150	-----	\$471,305	\$3,575	\$85,380	\$1,483
Lots (class D).....	780	-----	136,995	-----	980	40
Personal property (class C).....	875	\$653	243,540	6,030	111,880	1,120
Total railroad property.....	\$7,805	\$653	\$851,840	\$9,605	\$198,240	\$2,643
Total property locally assessed.....	\$18,229,419	\$12,174,709	\$103,787,842	\$33,580,375	\$40,314,630	\$7,799,111
AVERAGE VALUE OF ENUMERATED PERSONALTY						
Passenger automobiles, number of..	3,959	2,068	22,847	6,868	6,110	2,131
Average value.....	\$52.05	\$72.00	\$44.69	\$68.02	\$60.49	\$80.20
Trucks and busses, number of.....	476	217	2,891	902	720	385
Average value.....	\$60.47	\$102.97	\$78.38	\$88.75	\$84.10	\$89.48
Cattle, number of.....	27,657	10,883	14,845	40,748	16,782	9,090
Average value.....	\$11.39	\$16.42	\$13.10	\$14.69	\$18.06	\$12.20
Horses and mules, number of.....	10,189	3,811	9,595	7,953	7,962	4,896
Average value.....	\$19.90	\$36.32	\$25.75	\$29.37	\$36.53	\$38.98
Sheep and goats, number of.....	10,588	4,763	2,224	9,763	4,631	1,237
Average value.....	\$2.82	\$2.96	\$1.55	\$2.02	\$2.39	\$3.44
Swine, number of.....	32,335	24,005	14,871	27,468	18,687	9,986
Average value.....	\$2.33	\$3.24	\$2.33	\$3.16	\$3.11	\$2.46
AVERAGE VALUE OF LANDS						
Number of acres, Improved.....	453,737	-----	308,123	352,264	362,411	145,199
Unimproved.....	29,898	-----	81,340	2,209	41,810	102,939
Total.....	483,635	180,591	389,463	354,473	404,221	248,138
Average value per acre, Improved..	\$23.98	-----	\$38.82	\$30.37	\$43.29	\$19.77
Unimproved.....	31.42	-----	23.55	47.73	15.41	59.87
Total lands.....	24.44	\$42.02	35.63	30.48	40.41	14.05
Lands and improvements.....	27.69	48.34	87.93	42.31	57.08	17.93

TABLE I—Continued

Class of property	Vermilion	Wabash	Warren	Washington	Wayne	White
PERSONALTY						
Passenger automobiles-----	\$1, 132, 395	\$149, 846	\$228, 665	\$161, 696	\$80, 712	\$69, 075
Trucks and busses-----	127, 895	20, 261	25, 760	32, 645	11, 341	9, 482
Cattle-----	317, 373	62, 149	249, 700	211, 069	196, 915	82, 882
Horses and mules-----	331, 115	87, 264	121, 020	234, 972	207, 324	113, 530
Sheep and goats-----	18, 308	2, 820	9, 428	2, 059	20, 671	6, 387
Swine-----	70, 307	19, 662	158, 215	10, 797	16, 796	23, 091
Household furniture & furnishings-----	1, 074, 471	201, 804	264, 080	198, 086	101, 631	88, 358
Office & store furniture & fixt.-----	195, 706	16, 695	22, 095	15, 843	6, 203	5, 939
Personal effects-----	97, 879	8, 184	50, 472	10, 520	3, 393	2, 633
Machinery and equipment-----	742, 884	110, 044	191, 755	201, 053	76, 274	126, 850
Mdse., goods on hand & in process-----	983, 916	97, 826	231, 525	172, 535	164, 046	171, 673
Money—cash and bank deposits-----	192, 628	19, 322	103, 045	450, 776	29, 939	27, 385
Net credits-----	41, 340	478	8, 630	81, 361	7, 238	-----
Taxable stocks and bonds-----	236, 380	4, 770	18, 380	95, 649	1, 750	159, 301
Mortgages and notes-----	205, 535	36, 677	157, 440	167, 578	82, 171	33, 850
All other personal property-----	3, 056, 456	152, 467	1, 161, 640	154, 728	81, 631	157, 595
Capital stock of domestic corps.-----	90, 850	-----	-----	-----	9, 300	34, 798
Stock of State & National banks-----	429, 306	11, 180	-----	-----	57, 830	66, 500
Net receipts of insurance cos.-----	61, 910	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Public utility personalty-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Penalties-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total personalty-----	\$9, 406, 654	\$1, 001, 449	\$3, 001, 850	\$2, 201, 367	\$1, 155, 165	\$1, 179, 329
REAL ESTATE						
Unimproved lands-----	{	{	{	\$647, 622	\$659, 760	\$46, 340
Improved lands-----	19, 161, 280	3, 322, 984	12, 645, 985	6, 611, 429	3, 695, 233	2, 433, 470
Improvements-----	4, 991, 277	550, 147	1, 408, 515	1, 441, 226	813, 747	371, 330
Coal rights-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	90, 580	-----
Oil leases-----	-----	96, 190	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total lands-----	\$24, 152, 557	\$3, 969, 321	\$14, 054, 500	\$8, 790, 857	\$5, 168, 740	\$2, 851, 140
Unimproved lots-----	\$1, 091, 493	{	{	72, 125	\$63, 261	\$49, 235
Improved lots-----	5, 786, 007	845, 877	873, 560	308, 940	251, 820	198, 755
Improvements-----	13, 563, 315	1, 585, 878	2, 341, 680	959, 495	950, 249	469, 225
Total lots-----	\$20, 440, 815	\$2, 431, 755	\$3, 215, 240	\$1, 340, 560	\$1, 265, 330	\$717, 215
Total real estate-----	\$44, 593, 372	\$6, 401, 076	\$17, 269, 740	\$10, 131, 417	\$6, 434, 070	\$3, 568, 355
RAILROAD PROPERTY LOCALLY ASSESSED						
Land (class D)-----	\$6, 235	-----	\$3, 020	\$2, 115	-----	\$4, 710
Lots (class D)-----	2, 655	-----	-----	3, 810	-----	50
Personal property (class C)-----	163, 550	\$15, 655	\$1, 638	350	\$560	\$15, 836
Total railroad property-----	\$172, 440	\$15, 655	\$4, 658	\$6, 275	\$560	\$20, 596
Total property locally assessed-----	\$54, 172, 466	\$7, 418, 180	\$20, 276, 248	\$12, 339, 059	\$7, 589, 795	\$4, 768, 280
AVERAGE VALUE OF ENUMERATED PERSONALTY						
Passenger automobiles, number of--	13, 559	1, 849	4, 007	2, 706	2, 266	1, 602
Average value-----	\$83. 52	\$81. 04	\$57. 07	\$59. 75	\$35. 62	\$43. 12
Trucks and busses, number of-----	1, 704	193	403	371	190	178
Average value-----	\$75. 06	\$104. 98	\$63. 92	\$87. 99	\$59. 69	\$55. 27
Cattle, number of-----	19, 523	4, 983	24, 094	12, 025	19, 078	8, 256
Average value-----	\$16. 26	\$12. 47	\$10. 36	\$17. 55	\$10. 32	\$10. 04
Horses and mules, number of-----	9, 572	2, 610	6, 086	6, 434	6, 571	4, 435
Average value-----	\$34. 59	\$33. 43	\$19. 88	\$36. 52	\$31. 55	\$25. 60
Sheep and goats, number of-----	6, 614	1, 496	4, 576	1, 102	10, 139	3, 195
Average value-----	\$2. 77	\$1. 89	\$2. 06	\$1. 86	\$2. 04	\$2. 00
Swine, number of-----	33, 877	10, 052	62, 438	2, 908	7, 900	9, 115
Average value-----	\$2. 08	\$1. 96	\$2. 53	\$3. 71	\$2. 13	\$2. 53
AVERAGE VALUE OF LANDS						
Number of acres, Improved-----	-----	-----	-----	285, 155	-----	-----
Unimproved-----	-----	-----	-----	66, 323	-----	-----
Total-----	559, 402	137, 267	338, 238	351, 478	445, 552	309, 952
Average value per acre, Improved-----	-----	-----	-----	\$23. 19	-----	-----
Unimproved-----	-----	-----	-----	9. 76	-----	-----
Total lands-----	\$34. 25	\$24. 91	\$37. 39	\$20. 91	\$9. 77	\$8. 00
Lands and improvements-----	43. 18	28. 92	41. 55	25. 01	11. 60	9. 20

TABLE I—Continued

Class of property	Whiteside	Will	Williamson	Winnebago	Woodford	Downstate Total
PERSONALTY						
Passenger automobiles-----	\$527, 292	\$601, 352	\$427, 317	\$1, 007, 905	\$206, 150	\$31,134,563
Trucks and busses-----	76, 550	99, 117	61, 646	157, 390	35, 100	4,950,544
Cattle-----	600, 974	316, 360	140, 559	213, 645	249, 640	24,399,307
Horses and mules-----	344, 280	232, 560	163, 473	110, 610	193, 865	18,853,600
Sheep and goats-----	11, 443	5, 122	3, 208	12, 240	8, 390	1,052,099
Swine-----	124, 912	17, 371	18, 923	31, 780	56, 290	5,099,708
Household furniture & furnishings--	709, 355	1, 493, 335	444, 735	1, 769, 315	259, 510	46,392,200
Office & store furniture & fixt.-----	105, 924	285, 959	59, 356	468, 435	18, 080	7,369,727
Personal effects-----	24, 785	66, 275	4, 552	214, 265	6, 920	2,964,769
Machinery and equipment-----	534, 431	3, 896, 428	288, 458	3, 318, 785	268, 210	56,090,790
Mdse., goods on hand & in process--	671, 555	2, 095, 192	259, 010	3, 159, 890	205, 645	57,936,705
Money—cash and bank deposits---	121, 685	171, 314	18, 083	568, 765	36, 660	11,745,500
Net credits-----	14, 955	40, 659	70	157, 085	96, 360	4,860,669
Taxable stocks and bonds-----	36, 650	12, 990	4, 910	530, 355	4, 980	8,069,826
Mortgages and notes-----	228, 590	43, 263	22, 358	1, 174, 820	92, 365	15,274,025
All other personal property-----	553, 304	2, 593, 331	34, 035	1, 952, 105	391, 440	64,059,369
Capital stock of domestic corps.-----		138, 876	33, 643			4,370,357
Stock of State & National banks-----	39, 900	57, 565		230, 805	52, 625	7,903,468
Net receipts of insurance cos.-----				46, 490	5, 260	805,411
Public utility personalty-----	702, 011		180, 492	1, 215, 785	116, 005	38,264,309
Penalties-----	2, 010	7, 500				321, 924
Total personalty-----	\$5, 430, 606	\$12, 174, 569	\$2, 164, 828	\$16, 340, 470	\$2, 303, 495	\$411,918,870
REAL ESTATE						
Unimproved lands-----	{ 12, 060, 273	{ 14, 899, 755	\$856, 021	\$358, 490		
Improved lands-----			3, 403, 823	6, 487, 425		
Improvements-----			1, 544, 976	5, 178, 200		
Coal rights-----						
Oil leases-----						
Total lands-----	\$15, 446, 356	\$26, 448, 050	\$5, 804, 820	\$12, 024, 115	\$14, 971, 055	1209,928,589 ¹
Unimproved lots-----	{ \$2, 930, 312	{ \$8, 592, 050	\$247, 760	\$2, 234, 640		
Improved lots-----			1, 148, 437	9, 116, 705		
Improvements-----			4, 658, 313	29, 272, 405		
Total lots-----	\$10, 161, 197	\$26, 128, 515	\$6, 054, 510	\$40, 623, 750	\$2, 072, 015	913,971,683 ²
Total real estate-----	\$25, 607, 553	\$52, 576, 565	\$11, 859, 330	\$52, 647, 865	\$17, 043, 070	2,123,900,272
RAILROAD PROPERTY LOCALLY ASSESSED						
Land (class D)-----	\$20, 910	\$32, 474	\$5, 715	\$112, 425	\$ 480	\$1,601,840
Lots (class D)-----	4, 675	1, 250		101, 430		560,169
Personal property (class C)-----	4, 656	99, 132	1, 715	9, 610	585	3,125,926
Total railroad property-----	\$30, 241	\$132, 856	\$7, 430	\$223, 465	\$1, 065	\$ 5,287,935
Total property locally assessed-----	\$31, 068, 400	\$64, 883, 990	\$14, 031, 588	\$69, 211, 800	\$19, 347, 630	\$ 2,541,107,077
AVERAGE VALUE OF ENUMERATED PERSONALTY						
Passenger automobiles, number of--	7, 221	11, 827	5, 062	18, 234	3, 467	
Average value-----	\$73. 02	\$50. 85	\$84. 42	\$55. 28	\$59. 46	
Trucks and busses, number of-----	1, 123	1, 145	656	1, 858	703	
Average value-----	\$68. 17	\$86. 57	\$93. 97	\$84. 71	\$49. 93	
Cattle, number of-----	33, 639	19, 567	11, 402	25, 644	16, 789	
Average value-----	\$17. 87	\$16. 17	\$12. 33	\$8. 33	\$14. 87	
Horses and mules, number of-----	9, 467	8, 441	6, 245	5, 670	6, 915	
Average value-----	\$36. 37	\$27. 55	\$26. 18	\$19. 51	\$28. 04	
Sheep and goats, number of-----	4, 179	1, 789	1, 250	6, 533	4, 049	
Average value-----	\$2. 74	\$2. 86	\$2. 57	\$1. 87	\$2. 07	
Swine, number of-----	34, 711	6, 062	7, 697	17, 293	19, 123	
Average value-----	\$3. 60	\$2. 87	\$2. 46	\$1. 84	\$2. 94	
AVERAGE VALUE OF LANDS						
Number of acres, Improved-----			204, 846	289, 697		
Unimproved-----			57, 442	13, 698		
Total-----	431, 700	507, 213	262, 288	303, 395	335, 259	
Average value per acre, Improved-----			\$16. 62	\$22. 39		
Unimproved-----			14. 90	26. 17		
Total lands-----	\$27. 94	29. 38	16. 24	22. 56		
Lands and improvemnsnte-----	35. 78	52. 14	22. 13	39. 63	\$44. 66	

¹ Includes \$196,551,739 unclassified.² Includes \$223,126,577 unclassified.

TABLE I—Concluded

Class of property	Cook		Entire State	
	1933	1934	1933	1934
PERSONALTY				
Passenger automobiles.....	\$13, 231, 027	\$9, 687, 855		\$ 40, 822, 418
Trucks and busses.....	3, 287, 014	2, 838, 708		7, 789, 252
Cattle.....	185, 715	130, 370		24, 529, 677
Horses and mules.....	167, 252	142, 081		18, 995, 681
Sheep and goats.....	7, 068	2, 977		1, 055, 076
Swine.....	13, 506	6, 596		5, 106, 304
Household furniture & furnishings.....	82, 487, 950	43, 435, 550		89, 827, 750
Office & store furniture & fixt.....	45, 002, 725	36, 085, 894	Not available due to change in classification of property on personal property schedule	43, 455, 621
Personal effects.....	39, 042, 152	28, 752, 181		31, 716, 950
Machinery and equipment.....	250, 726, 422	205, 161, 094		261, 251, 884
Mdse., goods on hand & in process.....	98, 468, 022	103, 356, 443		161, 293, 148
Money—cash and bank deposits.....	6, 289, 664	8, 021, 698		19, 767, 198
Net credits.....	7, 133, 792	6, 315, 579		11, 176, 248
Taxable stocks and bonds.....	14, 447, 325	17, 133, 180		25, 203, 006
Mortgages and notes.....	36, 862, 979	50, 071, 142		65, 345, 167
All other personal property.....	11, 107, 182	10, 798, 056		74, 857, 425
Capital stock of domestic corps.....	27, 247, 166	25, 246, 291		29, 616, 648
Stock of State & National banks.....	24, 874, 009	19, 443, 480		27, 346, 948
Net receipts of insurance cos.....	3, 973, 663	2, 327, 475		3, 132, 886
Public utility personalty.....	400, 395			38, 264, 309
Penalties.....	119, 387, 301	101, 272, 175		101, 594, 099
Total personalty.....	\$784, 342, 329	\$670, 228, 825	\$1, 195, 632, 600	\$1, 082, 147, 695
REAL ESTATE				
Unimproved lands.....	\$13, 882, 724	\$13, 882, 724		
Improved lands.....	26, 014, 459	26, 014, 459		
Improvements.....	34, 126, 843	34, 126, 843		
Coal rights.....				
Oil leases.....				
Total lands.....	\$74, 024, 026	\$74, 024, 026	\$1, 307, 966, 004	\$1, 283, 952, 615
Unimproved lots.....	153, 039, 035	153, 039, 035		
Improved lots.....	626, 319, 608	624, 419, 634		
Improvements.....	985, 686, 135	976, 441, 263		
Total lots.....	\$1, 765, 044, 778	\$1, 753, 899, 932	\$2, 696, 013, 171	\$2, 667, 871, 615
Total real estate.....	\$1, 839, 068, 804	\$1, 827, 923, 958	\$4, 003, 979, 175	\$3, 951, 824, 230
RAILROAD PROPERTY LOCALLY ASSESSED				
Land (class D).....	\$2, 467, 024	\$2, 738, 986	\$4, 143, 533	\$4, 340, 826
Lots (class D).....	7, 214, 102	7, 094, 752	7, 791, 849	7, 654, 921
Personal property (class C).....	991, 809	985, 196	4, 386, 720	4, 111, 122
Total railroad property.....	\$10, 672, 935	\$10, 818, 934	\$16, 322, 102	\$16, 106, 869
Total property locally assessed.....	\$2, 634, 084, 068	\$2, 508, 971, 717	\$5, 215, 933, 877	\$5, 050, 078, 794
AVERAGE VALUE OF ENUMERATED PERSONALTY				
Passenger automobiles, number of.....	305, 905	332, 452		
Average value.....	\$43. 25	\$29. 14		
Trucks and busses, number of.....	22, 470	23, 667		
Average value.....	\$146. 28	\$119. 94		
Cattle, number of.....	14, 173	15, 275		
Average value.....	\$13. 10	\$8. 53		
Horses and mules, number of.....	7, 337	9, 950		
Average value.....	\$22. 80	\$14. 28		
Sheep and goats, number of.....	1, 868	1, 619		
Average value.....	\$3. 78	\$1. 84		
Swine, number of.....	4, 253	3, 253		
Average value.....	\$3. 18	\$2. 03		
AVERAGE VALUE OF LANDS				
Number of acres, Improved.....	129, 041	129, 041		
Unimproved.....	107, 163	107, 128		
Total.....	236, 204	236, 169		
Average value per acre, Improved.....	\$201. 60	\$201. 60		
Unimproved.....	129. 55	129. 59		
Total lands.....	168. 91	168. 93		
Lands and improvements.....	313. 39	313. 44		

TABLE II

Number and Amount of Personal Property Assessments Compared with Population and Total Local Assessment, by Counties

Assessment Year 1934

For the past two years the Tax Commission has been attempting to obtain reliable estimates of the number of personal property assessments made in the various counties. In 1933 data were received from 75 per cent of the counties; in 1934 all excepting five counties responded with exact figures or estimates. In compiling and reporting this information the county clerks have not always been careful to check for completeness and accuracy; however, the least reliable figure probably represents a fairly good estimate.

As a part of a WPA project the Tax Commission has undertaken to compile a detailed classification of real and personal property assessments by size. Summary results from this work afford a check on the clerk's abstracts. A sample of these results for 29 counties follows:

County	Number of personal property assessments							Clerk's abstract
	Individual			Businesses			Total in W. P. A. survey	
	Urban	Rural	Total	Unincorporated	Incorporated	Total		
Adams.....	10,942	3,738	14,680	1,181	1,322	2,503	17,183	18,133
Bureau.....	4,467	4,532	8,999	518	559	1,077	10,076	9,821
Cass.....	2,057	1,300	3,357	305	134	439	3,796	3,800
Champaign.....	11,424	6,000	17,424	775	724	1,499	18,923	18,870
Christian.....	4,926	3,821	8,747	138	296	434	9,181	9,388
DuPage.....	18,266	2,365	20,631	540	647	1,187	21,818	26,886
Fayette.....	1,911	3,959	5,870	54	437	491	6,361	6,078
Franklin.....	8,581	3,201	11,782	381	251	632	12,414	12,431
Gallatin.....	794	1,130	1,924	105	96	201	2,125	2,300
Grundy.....	2,625	2,175	4,800	308	480	788	5,588	5,149
Hardin.....	634	783	1,417	60	59	119	1,536	1,463
Henry.....	6,691	3,929	10,620	623	516	1,139	11,759	12,403
Jackson.....	4,700	2,779	7,479	528	390	918	8,397	7,680
Jo Daviess.....	2,405	2,279	4,684	339	314	653	5,337	5,351
Kane.....	18,774	3,663	22,437	1,176	1,352	2,528	24,965	27,452
Lee.....	4,562	3,854	8,416	395	384	779	9,195	8,916
Montgomery.....	5,499	3,676	9,175	16	636	652	9,827	10,098
Moultrie.....	1,384	1,416	2,800	550	137	687	3,487	3,272
Ogle.....	2,924	3,761	6,685	628	359	987	7,672	7,700
Pope.....	150	1,714	1,864	123	14	137	2,001	2,000
Putnam.....	419	655	1,074	3	58	61	1,135	945
Schuyler.....	942	1,761	2,703	98	172	270	2,973	2,946
Shelby.....	2,279	4,186	6,465	230	150	380	6,845	6,286
Stark.....	1,004	1,645	2,649	186	155	341	2,990	3,227
Stephenson.....	7,379	3,347	10,726	604	295	899	11,625	11,409
Vermilion.....	12,454	7,541	19,995	1,501	791	2,292	22,287	22,232
Whiteside.....	5,867	4,299	10,166	1,053	689	1,742	11,908	11,450
Will.....	13,531	9,279	22,810	1,790	1,391	3,181	25,991	24,707
Winnebago.....	24,666	6,463	31,129	2,329	1,484	3,813	34,942	34,803

The totals on the clerk's abstracts and from the WPA project, with a few exceptions, are in substantial agreement. In cases of difference the project figures should be taken as correct. It will be noted that the project classified assessments by individuals and businesses. The 1934 abstracts as filed by the county clerks should have included this information, but less than 10 per cent of the clerks compiled and reported it.

Table II shows the percentage of the number of personalty assessments to the population for 1930 for each of the counties. This percentage ordinarily falls between one-fifth and one-third of the population, but in Scott County it dropped as low as 13% while in Stark it was 35%. For 1934 in almost half of the counties the percentage fell between 25% and 30%; and in 25 additional counties it was between 20% and 25%.

One caution should be observed in using the proportion of the population filing personalty returns. The law requires a separate return for property located at each different address. Consequently one individual might regularly file two returns, one for property at his place of business and one for property at his residence. Furthermore, corporation returns are included, and a chain store with five stores scattered throughout the city would file five returns. These considerations make it difficult to draw any conclusions as to the extent to which the personal property tax reaches the citizens of the state. They do not prevent, however, inferences as to the relative effectiveness of administration among the various counties.

Since the information from the WPA project classifies assessments by individuals and businesses, it is possible to make a more significant comparison of the number of assessments and population. There are few individuals not engaged in business that file more than one return. Therefore, the number of individual personal property assessments may be compared with population almost without qualification.

Table II also gives the amount of the total personalty assessment and the percentage that it is of the aggregate local assessment. This percentage should not be confused with one based upon the inclusion of State-assessed as well as locally-assessed property. The percentages in the table vary from 9% in Mason County to 32% in Clark County. Approximately 80 counties fall between 10% and 20% and 20 counties between 20% and 30%. The proportion of personal property placed on the assessment rolls had been declining Downstate during the period of the depression. But in 1934, for the first time in several years, significant increases in the amount and proportion of personalty took place. Quite apart from changes in the amount and value of assessable personal property, the statutory rule of assessing personalty annually and real estate quadrennially has operated to introduce more flexibility into the personalty than in the realty assessment.

TABLE II
NUMBER AND AMOUNT OF PERSONAL PROPERTY ASSESSMENTS COM-
PARED WITH POPULATION AND TOTAL LOCAL ASSESSMENT,
BY COUNTIES
ASSESSMENT YEAR 1934

Counties	Total personalty assess- ment (thousands of dollars)	Number of personalty assessments	Percentage of personalty returns to total popu- lation	Percentage of personalty assessment to total as- sessment	Counties	Total personalty assess- ment (thousands of dollars)	Number of personalty assessments	Percentage of personalty returns to total popu- lation	Percentage of personalty assessment to total as- sessment
Adams.....	\$9,231	\$18,133	29%	16%	Lawrence.....	\$ 2,366	\$ 4,600 ¹	21% ¹	22%
Alexander.....	1,584	4,372	19	14	Lee.....	5,214	8,916	28	17
Bond.....	1,750	3,456	24	18	Livingston.....	5,438	11,480	29	14
Boone.....	2,173	4,850	32	13	Logan.....	4,300	7,600 ¹	26 ¹	14
Brown.....	1,040	2,239	28	15	McDonough.....	3,852	8,245	30	16
Bureau.....	5,568	9,821	25	21	McHenry.....	5,320	8,913	25	16
Calhoun.....	968	1,627	20	17	McLean.....	7,970	22,832	31	14
Carroll.....	2,254	5,736	31	14	Macon.....	6,874	22,859	28	13
Cass.....	2,057	3,800 ¹	23 ¹	16	Macoupin.....	2,396	10,769	22	13
Champaign.....	7,783	18,870	29	14	Madison.....	19,438	25,844	18	24
Christian.....	3,327	9,388	25	11	Marion.....	2,427	9,484	27	15
Clark.....	3,397	4,625	26	32	Marshall.....	1,981	3,994	31	15
Clay.....	1,124	4,600 ¹	28 ¹	17	Mason.....	1,484	3,958	26	9
Clinton.....	2,827	5,446	25	20	Massac.....	1,326	4,500	32	25
Coles.....	1,980	8,634	23	11	Menard.....	1,461	2,713	26	12
Cook.....	670,229	930,536	23	25	Mercer.....	1,978	5,175	31	11
Crawford.....	2,686	5,717	27	23	Monroe.....	2,197	3,805	31	18
Cumberland.....	1,117	3,058	29	25	Montgomery.....	3,019	10,098	29	14
DeKalb.....	4,331	9,800	30	13	Morgan.....	2,768	6,700 ¹	20 ¹	10
DeWitt.....	1,606	4,661	25	11	Moultrie.....	1,225	3,272	25	11
Douglas.....	1,906	4,630	26	12	Ogle.....	4,256	7,600 ¹	27 ¹	15
DuPage.....	7,275	26,886	29	11	Peoria.....	20,719	21,405	15	18
Edgar.....	2,532	4,883	20	13	Perry.....	2,204	5,569	24	17
Edwards.....	802	2,515	30	20	Piatt.....	2,355	5,185	33	13
Effingham.....	2,396	5,061	27	23	Pike.....	3,343	5,771	24	27
Fayette.....	2,380	6,078	26	22	Pope.....	605	2,000 ¹	25 ¹	21
Ford.....	2,250	5,114	33	13	Pulaski.....	560	2,000 ¹	13 ¹	14
Franklin.....	2,162	12,431	21	15	Putnam.....	506	945	18	12
Fulton.....	5,270	11,866	27	17	Randolph.....	2,596	7,966	27	18
Gallatin.....	440	2,100 ¹	21 ¹	11	Richland.....	1,103	4,427	32	15
Greene.....	2,064	3,700 ¹	18 ¹	14	Rock Island.....	10,369	24,424	25	17
Grundy.....	2,725	5,149	28	17	St. Clair.....	18,382	42,725	27	18
Hamilton.....	825	3,351	26	22	Saline.....	1,976	7,861	21	19
Hancock.....	3,304	7,917	30	12	Sangamon.....	10,759	31,807	28	13
Hardin.....	541	1,463	21	18	Schuyler.....	998	2,946	25	12
Henderson.....	1,784	2,659	30	17	Scott.....	883	1,086	13	11
Henry.....	5,745	12,403	28	14	Shelby.....	2,000	6,286	25	11
Iroquois.....	5,449	10,437	32	14	Stark.....	2,020	3,227	35	17
Jackson.....	2,667	7,680	22	21	Stephenson.....	5,834	11,409	28	17
Jasper.....	831	3,773	29	15	Tazewell.....	9,273	10,649	23	23
Jefferson.....	1,793	6,813	22	16	Union.....	1,765	4,932	25	23
Jersey.....	1,033	2,475	20	12	Vermilion.....	9,407	22,232	25	17
Jo Daviess.....	2,887	5,351	26	16	Wabash.....	1,001	3,191	24	13
Johnson.....	786	2,300 ¹	23 ¹	24	Warren.....	3,002	6,263	29	15
Kane.....	15,584	27,452	22	19	Washington.....	2,201	4,650	29	18
Kankakee.....	5,097	9,600 ¹	19 ¹	18	Wayne.....	1,155	5,014	26	15
Kendall.....	1,330	2,807	27	11	White.....	1,179	3,696	20	25
Knox.....	6,462	15,052	29	13	Whiteside.....	5,431	11,450	29	17
Lake.....	10,773	17,550	17	14	Will.....	12,175	24,707	22	19
LaSalle.....	14,122	27,700 ¹	28 ¹	18	Williamson.....	2,165	12,338	23	15
					Winnebago.....	16,340	34,803	30	24
					Woodford.....	2,303	5,755	31	12

¹ Estimated.

TABLE III

*Assessment of Personalty, Real Estate and Railroad Property
(Locally Assessed) Before and After Revision by County
Boards of Review, By Counties
Assessment Year of 1934*

In addition to changes made in the abstracts which have been discussed in connection with previous tables, the 1934 abstract called for the assessment of the principal classes of property before and after action by boards of review. The purpose of this additional information was to show the extent to which the boards of review alter the assessment roll and in what particulars they are most apt to make changes. Twenty-seven counties failed to furnish the information asked for; this is unfortunate since it makes the preparation of satisfactory totals for the entire state difficult.

The counties for which assessor's and board of review figures were not furnished in whole or in part or for which incorrect totals were reported are:

Cass	Livingston
Champaign	McHenry
Edgar	Mason
Fayette	Menard
Ford	Perry
Greene	Pulaski
Grundy	St. Clair
Hamilton	Saline
Hardin	Shelby
Henderson	Union
Johnson	Washington
Kane	Williamson
LaSalle	Winnebago
Lawrence	

There are no board of review figures shown for real estate in Cook County. This is due to the fact that under the present statute the review of real estate assessments is after the fixing of the tax rates and the extension of taxes. Any adjustment by the board of appeals is made directly on the treasurer's warrants and any overpayment of taxes is credited on the second installment of the tax bill. This procedure is applicable only to Cook County.¹

It will be noted that the changes in real estate are relatively minor in character or fairly substantial. The minor changes are due to action on complaints brought before the board, to the assessment of omitted property, and to the corrections that the board finds necessary to make. The major changes are due to blanket reductions in the assessed valuation of real estate. These blanket reductions ordinarily

¹ Smith-Hurd, *Annotated Statutes*, c. 120, sec. 314h (Revenue Act of 1898, sec. 35h).

call for cuts of at least 10 per cent and may run up as high as 25 per cent. In some instances they are on all real estate, in others on bare land values only, in others on improvements only, and in others on city or farm property. Changes of this character have usually been made in response to the demands of groups who believe that substantial reductions in the assessment will mean substantial reductions in tax bills. The two reductions are never proportional, and assessment cuts frequently afford only minor changes in tax bills. Two factors operate to make for the reductions of the tax bill following a general reduction in valuations. First, in the absence of any reduction in personalty and/or some other class of realty and railroads the burden is shifted to these other classes. In the second place, the cutting away of the tax base frequently brings into operation the statutory tax rate limitations which apply to specific governmental units. Either one of these will fulfill some of the expectations of those demanding reductions.

The total of personal property assessed will usually be found to have been increased after the action of the board of review. This is due to the fact that the board frequently assesses certain property intentionally omitted by the assessor because of the difficulties of assessment. Bank stock and capital stock of domestic corporations subject to local assessment are two classes of property falling in this category. Furthermore, in certain of the counties the boards devote a good deal of effort to going over the work of the assessors not only with a view to adding omitted and increasing under-assessed property, but also with a view of correcting inequalities and placing the assessment throughout the county on an uniform basis.

The changes in real estate assessments made by the boards of review for 1934 were of minor importance (less than 2 per cent) excepting in 11 counties. This fact is not apparent from the data in Table III since complete figures on real estate are given for only 75 counties. Other sources of information were relied upon to fill in the gaps. In each of the 11 counties, excepting Lawrence, the changes were decreases on lands and lots; they ranged from 25 per cent in Bureau to 4 per cent in DuPage. The counties and percentages of reduction are:

Bureau	25%	Lawrence	20% ⁵
DuPage	4% ²	Massac	10% ⁶
Franklin	14% ³	Pike	20%
Lake	11% ⁴	Union	20%
LaSalle	10%	Warren	15%
		Whiteside	10%

² The board of review of DuPage County passed the following resolution: "That the assessed valuations of all lands and lots be reduced approximately 10 per cent, except lots or parcels of land that are now assessed at \$40 each or less and except lots or parcels of land that are now assessed at a reasonable and fair value." The final result indicates that many parcels were considered to be "now assessed at a reasonable and fair value." Lands were reduced 6.8 per cent; lots, 3.4 per cent.

³ The Franklin County board of review passed a resolution reducing lands and lots 12½ per cent. Complaints and additional reductions resulted in a final figure 14.8 per cent lower for lots and 13.0 per cent lower for lands.

⁴ The Lake County board of review resolution called for a reduction of 10 per cent.

⁵ The Massac County board of review has been operating under a unique system since 1932. Beginning in that year and in each subsequent year it has granted a 20 per cent reduction on all lands and lots, effective for one year only. Compare, however, *People v. Keogh*, 306 Ill. 323 (1923).

⁶ The Lawrence County board of review approved a resolution reducing valuation of town lots by 10 per cent in St. Francisville, Sumner, Bridgeport, and Lawrenceville. The only other towns in the county, Birds and Russellville, were not included in the order. This reduction, made after the abstract was filed with the Tax Commission, is not reflected in the totals shown in this table or Table 1. The correct figure for lots after the reduction is \$1,922,991.

The 1934 changes in personalty assessments by the boards of review were, with few exceptions, increases. For 20 counties information was not reported, 30 counties indicated changes of less than 2 per cent, 28 reported increases ranging from 2 to 5 per cent and in 12 cases the increase ranged from 5 to 10 per cent. The larger increases were: Clay (16%); DeWitt (22%); Franklin (97%)⁷; McLean (15%); Marion (21%); Piatt (19%); Pike (15%); Stark (12%); Vermilion (17%); White (11%). In Lake County there was a decrease of 22 per cent due to a controversy between the assessor of Waukegan Township and the board of review respecting the assessment of the Waukegan Generating Company. The difference in their judgment as to the proper valuation of this property far outweighed any other changes which the board made.

The reduction of 17 per cent in Cook County reflects a situation entirely different from that existing in Downstate counties. The Cook County assessor is able to employ the necessary technical help to value all classes and types of property. He does not need to pass the harder problems of assessment along to the board of appeals for solution. The board of appeals is primarily concerned with the hearing of complaints, seldom finds it necessary to assess omitted property, and never is called upon to assess property intentionally omitted.

This table fails to indicate the efforts of the boards to equalize assessments among the various townships as long as such changes tend to counterbalance one another. The omission is not serious for 1934, however, since very few boards, if any, deemed such procedure necessary or advisable.

⁷ The record does not clearly indicate the cause for this remarkable increase, but it is due in major part to the practice of assessors of neglecting to assess property of the larger mercantile, manufacturing and coal mining concerns, with the understanding that the board of review would make these assessments from the personal property schedules turned over to it by the assessors. It may also be due in part to erroneous classifying of assessments in making up the abstract of the assessors' work.

TABLE III

ASSESSMENT OF PERSONALTY, REAL ESTATE, AND RAILROAD PROPERTY
(LOCALLY ASSESSED) BEFORE AND AFTER REVISION BY
COUNTY BOARDS OF REVIEW, BY COUNTIES

ASSESSMENT YEAR 1934

Counties	Real estate					
	Lands		Lots		Total ¹	
	Assessors	Board of review	Assessors	Board of review	Assessors	Board of review
Adams.....	\$21,307,505	\$21,307,035	\$26,116,085	\$26,082,925	\$47,423,590	\$47,389,960
Alexander.....	3,586,880	3,486,125	6,032,385	6,003,265	9,619,265	9,489,390
Bond.....	6,143,960	6,141,785	1,761,350	1,753,735	7,905,310	7,895,520
Boone.....	8,925,098	8,903,867	5,238,632	5,208,442	14,163,730	14,112,309
Brown.....	5,191,670	5,188,800	857,490	855,330	6,049,160	6,044,130
Bureau.....	20,483,400	15,362,655	6,748,020	5,056,775	27,231,420	20,419,430
Calhoun.....	4,518,530	4,515,595	315,830	315,830	4,834,360	4,831,425
Carroll.....	10,079,165	10,064,715	3,570,640	3,544,600	13,649,805	13,619,315
Cass.....	-----	7,043,690	-----	3,719,980	-----	10,763,670
Champaign.....	-----	27,520,670	-----	20,192,210	-----	47,712,880
Christian.....	19,158,220	19,140,125	6,418,820	6,394,775	25,577,040	25,534,900
Clark.....	5,526,065	5,520,825	1,436,085	1,433,590	6,962,150	6,954,415
Clay.....	4,136,011	4,136,279	1,535,916	1,535,956	5,671,927	5,672,235
Clinton.....	8,287,010	8,285,024	2,741,584	2,742,454	11,028,594	11,027,478
Coles.....	10,239,342	10,242,602	6,295,112	6,311,982	16,534,454	16,554,584
Cook.....	74,024,026	-----	1,753,899,932	-----	1,827,923,958	-----
Crawford.....	5,032,520	5,111,840	2,866,685	2,784,307	7,899,205	7,896,147
Cumberland.....	2,670,995	2,669,990	581,095	580,310	3,252,090	3,250,300
DeKalb.....	18,233,485	18,230,205	10,006,465	9,994,645	28,239,950	28,224,850
DeWitt.....	10,291,895	10,277,505	3,205,980	3,193,570	13,497,875	13,471,075
Douglas.....	12,040,885	12,038,675	2,374,635	2,368,665	14,415,520	14,407,340
DuPage.....	12,686,630	11,801,750	48,075,170	46,361,130	60,761,800	58,162,880
Edgar.....	-----	13,354,138	-----	3,360,681	-----	16,714,819
Edwards.....	2,426,460	2,424,015	818,885	817,835	3,245,345	3,241,850
Effingham.....	5,209,127	5,219,899	2,984,698	2,977,080	8,193,825	8,196,979
Fayette.....	-----	6,009,035	-----	2,121,310	-----	8,130,345
Ford.....	-----	12,523,840	-----	2,035,925	-----	14,559,765
Franklin.....	5,442,723	4,725,700	5,777,320	4,960,735	11,220,043	9,686,435
Fulton.....	18,371,300	18,370,800	7,977,030	7,962,500	26,348,330	26,333,300
Gallatin.....	3,018,395	3,018,395	444,630	444,630	3,463,025	3,463,025
Greene.....	-----	10,226,230	-----	2,741,610	-----	12,967,840
Grundy.....	-----	10,095,770	-----	2,747,670	-----	12,843,440
Hamilton.....	-----	2,263,800	-----	565,100	-----	2,828,900
Hancock.....	19,940,207	19,926,842	4,084,869	4,072,146	24,025,076	23,998,988
Hardin.....	-----	2,036,846	-----	437,245	-----	2,474,091
Henderson.....	-----	8,019,710	-----	778,953	-----	8,798,663
Henry.....	25,172,410	25,173,080	11,488,100	11,466,450	36,660,510	36,639,530
Iroquois.....	28,736,323	28,731,785	4,378,053	4,372,959	33,114,376	33,104,744
Jackson.....	5,630,685	5,625,618	4,472,590	4,464,585	10,103,275	10,090,203
Jasper.....	4,121,368	4,121,268	610,606	609,324	4,731,974	4,730,592
Jefferson.....	4,503,317	4,503,315	4,743,171	4,743,171	9,246,488	9,246,486
Jersey.....	5,668,175	5,670,845	2,251,725	2,244,965	7,919,900	7,915,810
Jo Daviess.....	11,252,640	11,252,640	3,605,515	3,590,135	14,858,153	14,733,475
Johnson.....	-----	2,011,094	-----	445,414	-----	2,456,508
Kane.....	-----	16,797,630	-----	47,989,044	-----	64,786,674
Kankakee.....	11,806,235	11,972,735	11,026,130	11,016,235	22,832,365	22,988,970
Kendall.....	9,156,870	9,156,250	1,165,570	1,163,480	10,322,440	10,319,730
Knox.....	20,656,071	20,642,871	21,330,749	21,285,969	41,986,820	41,928,840
Lake.....	20,924,790	18,690,920	55,035,220	49,175,185	75,960,010	67,866,105
LaSalle.....	-----	36,858,390	-----	25,954,280	-----	62,812,670

¹ Does not include coal rights and oil leases.

TABLE III—Continued

Counties	Real estate					
	Lands		Lots		Total ¹	
	Assessors	Board of review	Assessors	Board of review	Assessors	Board of review
Lawrence.....		4,700,150		2,165,430		6,865,580
Lee.....	18,183,990	18,173,775	8,157,195	8,148,090	26,341,185	26,321,865
Livingston.....		27,874,280		5,353,870		33,228,150
Logan.....	21,766,030	21,759,150	5,161,780	5,159,820	26,927,810	26,918,970
McDonough.....	14,293,561	14,291,826	6,169,853	6,150,223	20,463,414	20,442,049
McHenry.....		19,245,040		9,547,595		28,792,635
McLean.....	32,251,170	32,251,575	17,991,465	17,961,445	50,242,635	50,213,020
Macon.....	18,515,420	18,493,540	27,375,950	27,349,580	45,891,370	45,843,120
Macoupin.....	10,462,047	10,457,335	5,055,181	5,047,976	15,517,228	15,505,311
Madison.....	26,569,950	26,617,255	35,067,070	35,056,130	61,637,020	61,673,385
Marion.....	5,332,920	5,327,830	7,946,895	7,918,155	13,279,815	13,245,985
Marshall.....	9,762,985	9,760,235	1,892,630	1,892,630	11,655,680	11,652,865
Mason.....		11,901,956		2,636,229		14,538,185
Massac.....	3,033,025	2,425,896	1,904,305	1,514,605	4,937,330	3,940,501
Menard.....		9,028,720		1,846,915		10,875,635
Mercer.....	13,230,889	13,221,689	2,409,505	2,403,885	15,640,394	15,625,574
Monroe.....	8,145,590	8,136,830	2,104,980	2,103,250	10,250,570	10,240,080
Montgomery.....	12,577,329	12,573,879	5,538,624	5,525,634	18,115,953	18,099,513
Morgan.....	16,428,755	16,412,040	9,463,130	9,426,365	25,891,885	25,838,405
Moultrie.....	8,801,280	8,669,330	1,331,615	1,329,940	10,132,895	9,999,270
Ogle.....	19,162,880	19,158,680	4,994,885	4,987,140	24,157,765	24,145,820
Peoria.....	21,853,259	21,849,139	71,833,770	71,607,810	93,687,029	93,456,949
Perry.....		7,195,140		3,544,355		10,739,495
Piatt.....	12,761,600	12,752,250	2,644,180	2,640,440	15,405,780	15,392,690
Pike.....	9,486,840	7,606,055	1,793,215	1,442,155	11,280,055	9,048,210
Pope.....	1,826,753	1,908,990	370,525	375,075	2,197,278	2,284,065
Pulaski.....		2,276,520		1,207,480		3,484,000
Putnam.....	3,280,810	3,282,060	357,580	356,970	3,638,390	3,639,030
Randolph.....	7,323,030	7,311,530	4,551,350	4,535,640	11,874,380	11,847,170
Richland.....	4,147,335	4,147,335	1,926,200	1,926,200	6,073,535	6,073,535
Rock Island.....	14,746,480	14,623,060	37,182,980	36,598,720	51,929,460	51,221,780
St. Clair.....		34,246,062		50,307,465		84,553,527
Saline.....		5,126,240		3,117,714		8,243,954
Sangamon.....	21,468,900	21,455,270	49,140,105	49,077,270	70,609,005	70,532,540
Schuyler.....	6,273,810	6,278,040	943,145	942,795	7,216,955	7,220,835
Scott.....	5,838,300	5,832,135	981,045	977,810	6,819,345	6,809,945
Shelby.....		13,390,930		2,830,322		16,221,252
Stark.....	8,729,760	8,729,370	1,427,100	1,425,050	10,156,860	10,154,420
Stephenson.....	14,995,600	14,996,065	12,792,450	12,740,370	27,788,050	27,736,435
Tazewell.....	23,057,300	23,071,620	7,786,980	7,771,580	30,844,280	30,843,200
Union.....		4,450,319		1,581,561		6,031,880
Vermilion.....	24,187,679	24,152,557	20,477,875	20,440,815	44,665,554	44,593,372
Wabash.....	3,875,531	3,873,131	2,431,755	2,431,755	6,307,286	6,304,886
Warren.....	16,542,250	14,054,500	3,781,260	3,215,240	20,323,510	17,269,740
Washington.....		8,700,277		1,340,560		10,040,837
Wayne.....	5,177,703	5,168,740	1,276,263	1,265,330	6,453,966	6,434,070
White.....	2,851,140	2,851,140	717,215	717,215	3,568,355	3,568,355
Whiteside.....	17,120,772	15,446,356	11,264,385	10,161,197	28,385,157	25,607,553
Will.....	26,461,205	26,448,050	26,133,040	26,128,515	52,594,245	52,576,565
Williamson.....		5,804,820		6,054,510		11,859,330
Winnebago.....		12,024,115		40,623,750		52,647,865
Woodford.....	14,978,855	14,971,055	2,074,275	2,072,015	17,053,130	17,043,070

¹ Does not include coal rights and oil leases.

TABLE III—Continued

Counties	Coal rights and oil leases		Personalty		Railroad property		Total—all property	
	As-sessors	Board of review	Assessors	Board of review	As-sessors	Board of review	Assessors	Board of review
Adams.....			\$ 8,876,000	\$ 9,230,905	\$ 53,770	\$ 49,480	\$ 56,353,360	\$ 56,670,345
Alexander.....			1,465,575	1,584,075	20,721	26,583	11,105,561	11,100,048
Bond.....	\$ 179,215	\$ 183,935	1,644,710	1,750,215	2,325	2,325	9,731,560	9,831,995
Boone.....			2,180,184	2,173,031	15,150	15,150	16,359,064	16,300,490
Brown.....			1,009,170	1,039,675	300	300	7,058,630	7,084,105
Bureau.....			5,447,761	5,568,140	12,446	10,835	32,691,627	25,998,405
Calhoun.....			978,705	967,535			5,813,065	5,798,960
Carroll.....			2,257,790	2,253,510	30,225	30,225	15,937,820	15,903,050
Cass.....				2,056,924		7,200		12,827,794
Champaign.....				7,783,270		76,673		55,572,823
Christian.....	453,540	453,540	3,326,550	3,326,845	21,300	21,300	29,378,430	29,336,585
Clark.....	220,965	222,650	3,248,936	3,396,860	2,765	2,765	10,434,816	10,576,690
Clay.....			971,591	1,124,479	1,350	1,350	6,644,868	6,798,064
Clinton.....	83,935	83,935	2,752,570	2,827,364	9,703	6,673	13,874,802	13,945,450
Coles.....			1,961,370	1,979,535	69,620	69,620	18,565,444	18,603,739
Cook.....			807,926,111	670,228,825	10,818,934		2,646,669,003	
Crawford.....	1,249,759	1,231,032	2,615,516	2,686,225	7,320	7,320	11,771,800	11,820,724
Cumberland.....	84,694	114,969	1,095,361	1,117,444			4,432,145	4,482,713
DeKalb.....			4,242,103	4,331,438	10,213	10,213	32,492,266	32,566,501
DeWitt.....			1,311,243	1,606,403	48,930	48,930	14,858,048	15,126,408
Douglas.....			1,816,605	1,906,131			16,232,125	16,313,471
DuPage.....			7,388,778	7,274,587	115,437	122,260	68,266,015	65,559,727
Edgar.....				2,531,928		8,661		19,255,408
Edwards.....			802,415	801,575	130	130	4,047,890	4,043,555
Effingham.....			2,260,239	2,396,244	2,160	2,160	10,456,224	10,595,383
Fayette.....		145,970	2,294,370	2,380,355	1,833	1,833		10,658,503
Ford.....				2,250,318		795		16,810,878
Franklin.....	2,925,465	2,557,590	1,098,174	2,161,860	4,343	4,343	15,248,025	14,410,228
Fulton.....	11,080	11,080	5,318,770	5,269,895			31,678,180	31,614,275
Gallatin.....			425,783	439,565	1,559	1,559	3,890,367	3,904,149
Greene.....				2,063,669		14,000		15,045,509
Grundy.....			2,543,510	2,724,680	4,084	4,084		15,572,204
Hamilton.....			777,248	824,640	14,960	16,525		3,670,065
Hancock.....			3,185,891	3,303,976	1,136	1,136	27,212,103	27,304,100
Hardin.....				541,010		50		3,015,151
Henderson.....				1,783,610		753		10,583,026
Henry.....			5,744,620	5,745,190	6,048	6,048	42,411,178	42,390,768
Iroquois.....			5,319,683	5,448,996	1,269	1,269	38,435,328	38,555,009
Jackson.....			2,635,172	2,666,890	1,830	2,505	12,740,277	12,759,598
Jasper.....			808,520	830,761	1,282	1,282	5,541,776	5,562,635
Jefferson.....	46,174	46,170	1,725,230	1,793,270	44,955	44,955	11,062,847	11,130,881
Jersey.....			977,048	1,032,573	6,705	6,705	8,903,653	8,955,088
Jo Daviess.....			2,645,995	2,887,370	4,275	4,475	17,508,425	17,625,320
Johnson.....				786,269		1,170		3,243,947
Kane.....			15,083,522	15,584,106	449,404	449,507		80,820,287
Kankakee.....			4,657,551	5,097,155	25,335	25,335	27,515,251	28,111,460
Kendall.....			1,310,741	1,329,575	680	680	11,633,861	11,649,985
Knox.....			6,434,847	6,462,227	784,297	784,301	49,205,964	49,175,368
Lake.....			13,792,580	10,772,605	143,200	168,965	89,895,790	78,807,675
LaSalle.....				14,121,765		19,885		76,954,320

TABLE III—Concluded

Counties	Coal rights and oil leases		Personalty		Railroad property		Total—all property	
	As-sessors	Board of review	Assessors	Board of review	As-sessors	Board of review	Assessors	Board of review
Lawrence-----		\$1,462,975		\$2,366,483		\$1,910		\$10,696,948
Lee-----			\$5,014,872	5,213,617	\$1,280	1,285	\$31,357,337	31,536,767
Livingston-----				5,437,791		3,380		38,669,321
Logan-----			4,159,762	4,299,902	17,540	17,540	31,105,112	31,236,412
McDonough-----			3,885,500	3,852,227	1,498	1,498	24,350,412	24,295,774
McHenry-----				5,319,580		18,020		34,130,235
McLean-----			6,921,229	7,969,719	257,680	257,680	57,421,544	58,440,419
Macon-----			6,864,041	6,874,070	493,747	493,747	53,249,158	53,210,937
Macoupin-----	\$1,172,183	1,173,423	2,268,669	2,395,945	38,303	38,303	18,996,383	19,112,982
Madison-----	570,800	540,665	18,875,630	19,438,470	292,950	296,345	81,376,400	81,948,865
Marion-----			2,009,247	2,426,882	8,165	8,165	15,297,227	15,681,032
Marshall-----			1,935,317	1,981,240	3,636	3,636	13,594,633	13,637,741
Mason-----				1,484,012				16,022,197
Massac-----			1,320,690	1,325,590	51,125	48,027	6,309,145	5,314,118
Menard-----				1,460,555		1,595		12,337,785
Mercer-----			1,979,410	1,978,300	120	840	17,619,924	17,604,714
Monroe-----			2,184,520	2,197,180	3,955	3,965	12,439,045	12,441,225
Montgomery-----	519,520	519,520	2,840,332	3,019,283	580	580	21,476,385	21,638,896
Morgan-----			2,767,510	2,767,510	5,230	5,230	28,664,625	28,611,145
Moultrie-----			1,169,075	1,225,145	805	805	11,302,775	11,225,220
Ogle-----			4,108,190	4,256,235			28,265,955	28,402,055
Peoria-----			20,609,731	20,719,049	81,176	81,176	114,377,936	114,257,174
Perry-----				2,203,805		2,560		12,945,860
Piatt-----			1,978,765	2,355,265	9,450	9,450	17,393,995	17,757,405
Pike-----			2,912,606	3,343,450	2,888	2,678	14,195,549	12,394,338
Pope-----	2,945	2,945	599,090	605,410	1,315	1,315	2,800,628	2,893,735
Pulaski-----				560,415				4,044,415
Putnam-----	5,810	5,810	506,740	505,840	110	110	4,151,050	4,150,790
Randolph-----	177,810	177,810	2,535,720	2,596,490	2,182	2,182	14,590,092	14,623,652
Richland-----			1,070,138	1,102,764	970	970	7,144,643	7,177,269
Rock Island-----			10,335,351	10,369,060	109,920	109,920	62,374,731	61,700,760
St Clair-----				18,382,475		851,870		103,787,872
Saline-----			1,973,352	1,976,455	9,926	9,926		10,230,335
Sangamon-----			10,759,375	10,759,375	96,688	96,688	81,465,068	81,388,603
Schuyler-----			912,300	997,660	2,403	2,403	8,131,658	8,220,898
Scott-----			881,125	883,060	1,806	1,806	7,702,276	7,694,811
Shelby-----			2,009,179	2,000,362	7,805	7,805		18,229,419
Stark-----			1,805,662	2,019,636	653	653	11,963,175	12,174,709
Stephenson-----			5,709,575	5,834,335	9,605	9,605	33,507,230	33,580,375
Tazewell-----			8,944,816	9,273,190	198,240	198,240	40,037,336	40,314,630
Union-----				1,764,588		2,643		7,799,111
Vermilion-----			8,030,918	9,406,654	172,440	172,440	52,868,912	54,172,466
Wabash-----	96,190	96,190	991,449	1,001,449	15,655	15,655	7,410,580	7,418,180
Warren-----			2,841,910	3,001,850	4,658	4,658	23,170,078	20,276,248
Washington-----		90,580		2,201,367		6,275		12,339,059
Wayne-----			1,138,831	1,155,165	560	560	7,593,357	7,589,795
White-----			1,065,312	1,179,329	20,596	20,596	4,654,263	4,768,280
Whiteside-----			5,306,055	5,430,606	32,944	30,241	33,724,156	31,068,400
Will-----			12,253,132	12,174,569	144,206	132,856	64,991,583	64,883,990
Williamson-----			2,141,675	2,164,828	1,840	7,430		14,031,588
Winnebago-----				16,340,470		223,465		69,211,800
Woodford-----			2,228,035	2,303,495	1,065	1,065	19,282,230	19,347,630

TABLE IV

*Assessed Valuations and Percentage Changes Therein For All
Property State and Locally Assessed, By Classes
of Property and by Counties*

Assessment Years 1927-1934

This table sets forth a reliable historical record of the assessments in the various counties on the principal classes of property (lands, lots, total real estate, personalty, and railroads) for the period 1927 through 1934. The figures include assessments by the Tax Commission as well as those by local officials. The purpose of the compilation, apart from its usefulness in bringing together a summary of assessments by classes of property in the past few years, is to meet the need for more trustworthy assessment totals than have heretofore been available. In the last report of the Commission a compilation similar in form and content to this table was presented.¹ That table based upon the assessment abstracts filed annually by the county clerks was subject to all the qualifications and shortcomings set forth in the headnote to Table 1 of this appendix.² The most practicable method of obtaining more reliable assessment aggregates is to take them from the collectors' books. Although these are made from the assessment books they have usually been subjected to a more careful cross-check and verification than is made of the record of original entry.³ In the preparation of this table the assessment totals appearing in the collectors' books were used and it may be assumed that they are correct—correct in the sense that the valuations appearing on these books are those upon which taxes were actually extended.

There have been innumerable difficulties in compiling this information as it has necessitated a field survey, and in many instances the records have been missing or in such poor condition as to make the proper abstracting of them a difficult matter. These conditions,

¹ Tax Commission, *15th Annual Report, 1933*, pp. 429-447.

² See above, p. 229.

³ To be sure that his tax extensions balance out correctly it is essential that the county clerk have the right totals of assessed values entered on the collector's book. More often than not the clerk who will devote whatever effort is necessary to balance the assessed values in the collector's book will trouble himself little or not at all to see that the assessor's book is properly balanced. This attitude, while it may appear illogical, follows from the fact that the clerk regards the collector's book as "his" record, the assessment book as some one's else responsibility. Furthermore, a balanced assessor's book does not insure a balanced collector's book—errors of transcription may creep in. Therefore, if two sets of books must be balanced and time and assistance are limited, the assessment record will suffer. It should not be assumed from this explanation of the county clerk's attitude that wholesale errors in transcription are made; such errors are relatively infrequent but difficult to detect. The most common types of mistakes on the assessor's book are in addition and in the misclassification of assessments. The latter type does not affect the collector's book, since no sub-classes of personalty and real estate appear thereon.

wherever they are known are reflected by footnotes indicating that the figures are subject to revision or are estimated.

The period covered by this table represents two full quadrennia and affords a good opportunity for contrasting the results of assessment procedures and rules followed in the assessment of personal property with those followed in assessing real estate. Real estate is assessed once in four years (1927 and 1931), excepting for the action of the boards of review upon complaints, blanket changes, and minor changes due to additions to or destruction of improvements. On the other hand, personal property is completely revalued annually. This procedure has afforded owners of such property a much quicker reaction to the effects of falling prices and inventories than has been accorded real property owners for declines in the value of their holdings.

Throughout the table footnotes indicate blanket changes in the assessment of lands and lots. The only years in which the assessors were empowered to make appreciable changes in real estate valuations were 1927 and 1931; the boards of review are responsible for changes in other years.⁴ Their action is ordinarily represented by a blanket decrease in some class or classes of property. Supplemental to the study of the collectors' books, therefore, the Commission's representatives have searched the minute books of the boards of review for references to blanket reductions. Many instances are found in which such reductions must have been made but no mention thereof is found in the records of the boards of review.

In addition to changes in real estate assessments by the boards of review, for two years of this period the Tax Commission exercised its equalization authority in a few counties.⁵ These instances are noted in connection with each county. All figures appearing in the text of the table are as finally certified by the county board of review, and any changes made by the Tax Commission will be additions to or subtractions from those totals.

The classifications of personal property and railroads include Tax Commission as well as local assessments. The Commission's contribution to personalty assessments is its valuation of the capital stock of certain corporations. These valuations are a negligible proportion of the total personalty assessment excepting in a few counties. In the case of railroad assessments, on the other hand, the Tax Commission certifies over 95 per cent of the railroad valuation in most of the counties.

⁴ In 1931 the assessors in a few counties by agreement made blanket reductions (uniform percentage changes in values for the previous year) and in a few instances they so acted on the suggestion of the board of review.

⁵ There were no equalizations ordered in 1928, 1929, 1931, 1932, 1933, or 1934. In 1927 lands were reduced 10 per cent in the following counties: Bond, Clay, Cumberland, Edwards, Gallatin, Johnson, Pulaski, Randolph, Richland, and Wabash. In 1930 lands were reduced 15 per cent in Effingham, Hardin, Johnson, Pulaski, Randolph, and Wabash; and 25 per cent in Clay. In this same year, 1930, lots were reduced 15 per cent in Richland and Shelby counties, and 20 per cent in Alexander, Hardin, Johnson, Pope, Pulaski, and Wabash.

The material in this table furnishes the basis for the percentages shown in Tables V and VI and the frequency distribution of changes in valuations appearing in Chapter III of this report. A discussion of the pertinent facts relative to these tables will be found in the headnotes thereto and in the text material of Chapter III.

TABLE IV
ASSESSED VALUATIONS AND PERCENTAGE CHANGES THEREIN FOR ALL PROPERTY STATE AND LOCALLY ASSESSED, BY CLASSES OF PROPERTY AND BY COUNTIES

ASSESSMENT YEARS 1927-1934

(Amounts in thousands of dollars. "Per cent" refers to change from preceding year.)

County and year	Lands		Lots		All real estate		Personalty		Railroads		All property	
	Amount	Per cent	Amount	Per cent	Amount	Per cent	Amount	Per cent	Amount	Per cent	Amount	Per cent
Adams—												
1927	\$25,932	—	\$29,158	—	\$55,090	—	\$18,070	—	\$4,794	—	\$77,954	—
1928	25,966	+ .1	29,746	+ 2.0	55,712	+ 1.1	17,023	— 5.8	4,752	— .9	77,487	— .6
1929	25,980	+ .1	30,046	+ 1.0	56,026	+ .6	17,084	+ .4	4,730	— .5	77,840	+ .5
1930	26,122	+ .5	30,296	+ .8	56,418	+ .7	16,090	— 5.8	4,734	+ .1	77,242	— .8
1931	21,351	— 18.3	26,052	— 14.0	47,403	— 16.0	13,275	— 17.5	4,551	— 3.9	65,229	— 15.6
1932	21,334	— .1	26,071	+ .1	47,405	0.0	14,637	+ 10.3	4,130	— 9.3	66,172	+ 1.4
1933	21,304	— .1	26,018	— .2	47,322	— .2	12,790	— 12.6	3,751	— 9.2	63,863	— 3.5
1934	21,307	0.0	26,083	+ .2	47,390	+ .1	12,662	— 1.0	3,420	— 8.8	63,472	— 0.6
1934/1927	—	— 17.8	—	— 10.5	—	— 14.0	—	— 29.9	—	— 28.7	—	— 18.6
Alexander—												
1927	\$4,454	—	\$7,751	—	\$12,205	—	\$3,133	—	\$4,274	—	\$19,612	—
1928	4,398	— 1.3	7,749	0.0	12,147	— .5	2,878	— 8.1	3,784	— 11.5	18,809	— 4.1
1929	4,560	+ 3.7	7,616	— 1.7	12,176	+ .2	2,557	— 11.2	3,836	+ 1.4	18,569	— 1.3
1930	4,798	+ 5.2	7,581 ¹	— .5	12,379	+ 1.7	2,350	— 8.1	3,535	— 7.8	18,264	— 1.6
1931	4,132	— 13.9 ²	6,289	— 17.0 ²	10,421	— 15.8 ²	2,222	— 5.4	3,006	— 15.0	15,649	— 14.3
1932	3,634	— 12.1	6,089	— 3.2	9,723	— 6.7	1,834	— 17.5	2,431	— 19.1	13,988	— 10.6
1933	3,586	— 1.3	6,027	— 1.0	9,613	— 1.1	1,856	+ 1.2	2,175	— 10.5	13,644	— 2.5
1934	3,377	— 5.8	5,983	— .7	9,360	— 2.6	1,628	— 12.3	1,914	— 12.0	12,902	— 5.4
1934/1927	—	— 24.2	—	— 22.8	—	— 23.3	—	— 48.0	—	— 55.2	—	— 34.2
Bond—												
1927	7,725 ³	—	1,827	—	9,552	—	2,915	—	3,152	—	15,619	—
1928	7,695	— .4	1,833	+ .3	9,528	— .3	2,625	— 9.9	3,118	— 1.1	15,271	— 2.2
1929	7,684	— .1	1,828	— .3	9,512	— .2	2,668	+ 1.6	3,086	— 1.0	15,266	0.0
1930	7,693	+ .1	1,833	+ .3	9,526	+ .1	2,445	— 8.4	3,093	+ .2	15,064	— 1.3
1931	6,350	— 17.5	1,770	— 3.4	8,120	— 14.8	2,143	— 12.4	3,005	— 2.8	13,268	— 11.9
1932	6,340	— .2	1,789	+ 1.1	8,129	+ .1	1,888	— 11.9	2,707	— 9.9	12,724	— 4.1
1933	6,324	— .3	1,759	— 1.7	8,083	— .6	1,752	— 7.2	2,195	— 18.9	12,030	— 5.5
1934	6,324	0.0	1,753	— .3	8,077	— .1	1,767	+ .9	2,082	— 5.1	11,926	— .9
1934/1927	—	— 18.1	—	— 4.1	—	— 15.4	—	— 39.4	—	— 33.9	—	— 23.6

Boone—											
1927	10,554	—	0.0	5,423	15,977	4,421	2,591	22,989	—	—	—
1928	10,558	+	1.1	5,481	16,039	4,208	2,496	22,743	—	—	—
1929	10,564	+	0.9	5,528	16,092	4,195	2,471	22,758	—	—	—
1930	10,566	+	1.1	5,586	16,152	4,111	2,444	22,707	—	—	—
1931	8,938	—	15.4 ⁴	5,266	14,204	3,745	2,045	19,994	—	—	—
1932	8,937	0.0	3.0	5,249	14,186	2,900	1,839	18,925	—	—	—
1933	8,924	—	1.1	5,222	14,146	2,337	1,746	18,229	—	—	—
1934	8,904	—	2.2	5,208	14,112	2,189	1,155	17,456	—	—	—
1934/1927	—	—	15.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Brown—											
1927	5,969	—	—	981	6,950	1,834	730	9,514	—	—	—
1928	5,962	—	1.1	977	6,939	1,614	713	9,266	—	—	—
1929	5,968	+	3.3	980	6,948	1,971	712	9,631	—	—	—
1930	5,973	+	1.1	983	6,956	1,661	724	9,341	—	—	—
1931	5,216	—	12.7	870	6,086	1,449	700	8,235	—	—	—
1932	5,230	+	3.3	870	6,100	1,133	634	7,867	—	—	—
1933	5,223	—	1.1	868	6,091	972	529	7,592	—	—	—
1934	5,221	0.0	2.2	866	6,087	1,037	486	7,610	—	—	—
1934/1927	—	—	12.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bureau—											
1927	29,426	—	—	7,843	37,269	8,901	10,396	56,566	—	—	—
1928	29,207	—	7.7	7,756	36,963	8,155	10,370	55,488	—	—	—
1929	29,166	—	1.1	7,763	36,929	8,072	10,157	55,158	—	—	—
1930	29,150	—	1.1	7,707	36,857	8,400	9,711	54,968	—	—	—
1931	25,121	—	13.8 ⁶	7,205	32,326	7,138	9,280	48,744	—	—	—
1932	20,472	—	18.5 ⁶	6,771	27,243	6,320	8,163	41,726	—	—	—
1933	20,467	0.0	0.0	6,765	27,233	5,742	7,447	40,422	—	—	—
1934	15,363	—	24.9 ⁷	5,057	20,420	5,572	6,972	32,964	—	—	—
1934/1927	—	—	47.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Calhoun—											
1927	5,990	—	—	376	6,366	2,060	—	8,426	—	—	—
1928	5,994	+	1.1	376	6,370	1,851	—	8,221	—	—	—
1929	5,989	—	1.1	392	6,381	1,752	—	8,133	—	—	—
1930	5,995	+	1.1	392	6,387	1,700	—	8,087	—	—	—
1931	4,524	—	24.5	307	4,831	1,394	—	6,225	—	—	—
1932	4,522	0.0	0.0	315	4,837	1,171	—	6,008	—	—	—
1933	4,519	—	1.1	315	4,834	1,096	—	5,930	—	—	—
1934	4,515	—	1.1	316	4,831	968	—	5,799	—	—	—
1934/1927	—	—	24.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

¹ \$1,517,000 (20%) to be deducted for equalization for State levy.
² Compares with a 20% reduction by assessors.
³ \$774,000 (10%) to be deducted for equalization for State levy.
⁴ Compares with a 20% reduction (not including improvements) by assessors.
⁵ Compares with a 10% reduction (not including improvements) by assessors.
⁶ Compares with a 15% reduction by B. of R.
⁷ Compares with a 25% reduction by B. of R.

TABLE IV—Continued

County and year	Lands		Lots		All real estate		Personalty		Railroads		All property	
	Amount	Per cent	Amount	Per cent	Amount	Per cent	Amount	Per cent	Amount	Per cent	Amount	Per cent
Carroll—												
1927	12,510	—	4,103	—	16,613	—	4,737	—	5,475	—	26,825	—
1928	12,513	0.0	4,125	+ .5	16,638	+ .2	4,567	— 3.6	5,561	+ 1.6	26,766	— .2
1929	12,511	0.0	4,122	— .1	16,633	0.0	4,339	— 5.0	5,526	— .6	26,498	— 1.0
1930	12,497	— .1	4,126	+ .1	16,623	— .1	4,224	— 2.7	5,522	— .1	26,369	— .5
1931	11,238	— 10.1 ¹	3,982	— 3.5 ¹	15,220	— 8.4 ¹	3,838	— 9.1	5,361	— 2.9	24,419	— 7.4
1932	11,221	— .1	3,975	— .2	15,196	— .2	3,017	— 21.4	4,655	— 13.2	22,868	— 6.4
1933	10,079	— 10.2 ²	3,569	— 10.2 ²	13,648	— 10.2 ²	2,714	— 10.0	4,023	— 13.6	20,385	— 10.9
1934	10,065	— .1	3,555	— .4	13,620	— .2	2,496	— 8.0	4,218	+ 4.8	20,334	— .3
1934/1927	—	— 19.5	—	— 13.4	—	— 18.0	—	— 47.3	—	— 23.0	—	— 24.2
Cass—												
1927	11,750	—	5,267	—	17,017	—	3,396	—	1,993	—	22,406	—
1928	11,715	— .3	5,234	— .6	16,949	— .4	3,083	— 9.2	1,939	— 2.7	21,971	— 1.9
1929	11,705	— .1	5,210	— .5	16,915	— .2	3,123	+ 1.3	1,937	— .1	21,975	0.0
1930	11,713	+ .1	5,200	— .2	16,913	0.0	2,887	— 7.6	1,935	— .1	21,735	— 1.1
1931	9,607	— 18.0	4,562	— 12.3	14,169	— 16.2	2,423	— 16.1	1,805	— 6.7	18,397	— 15.4
1932	7,088	— 26.2 ³	3,792	— 16.9 ⁴	10,880	— 23.2	1,981	— 18.2	1,581	— 12.4	14,442	— 21.5
1933	7,059	— .4	3,766	— .7	10,825	— .5	1,906	— 3.8	1,396	— 11.7	14,127	— 2.2
1934	7,044	— .2	3,720	— 1.2	10,764	— .6	1,908	+ .1	1,317	— 5.7	13,989	— 1.0
1934/1927	—	— 40.1	—	— 29.4	—	— 36.7	—	— 43.8	—	— 33.9	—	— 37.6
Champaign—												
1927	45,849	—	24,730	—	70,579	—	10,467	—	6,222	—	87,268	—
1928	36,114 ⁵	— 21.2	24,889	+ .6	61,003	— 13.6	8,752	— 16.4	6,043	— 2.9	75,798	— 13.1
1929	36,163	+ .1	25,476	+ 2.4	61,639	+ 1.0	8,374	— 4.3	5,965	— 1.3	75,978	+ .2
1930	36,210	+ .1	25,556	+ .3	61,766	+ .2	7,974	— 4.8	5,947	— .3	75,687	— .4
1931	30,644	— 15.4	22,391	— 12.4	53,035	— 14.1	7,027	— 11.9	5,230	— 12.1	65,292	— 13.7
1932	27,530	— 10.2 ²	20,197	— 9.8 ²	47,727	— 10.0 ²	6,919	— 1.5	4,569	— 12.6	59,215	— 9.3
1933	27,527	0.0	20,201	0.0	47,728	0.0	6,683	— 3.4	4,149	— 9.2	58,560	— 1.1
1934	27,520	0.0	20,192	0.0	47,712	0.0	7,809	+ 16.8	3,822	— 7.9	59,343	+ 1.3
1934/1927	—	— 40.0	—	— 18.4	—	— 32.4	—	— 25.4	—	— 38.6	—	— 32.0
Christian—												
1927	25,674	—	8,570	—	34,244	—	6,055	—	4,369	—	44,668	—
1928	25,718	+ .2	8,639	+ .8	34,357	+ .3	5,481	— 9.5	4,310	— 1.4	44,148	— 1.2
1929	25,778	0.0	8,642	0.0	34,420	+ .2	5,741	+ 4.7	4,313	+ .1	44,474	+ .7
1930	25,781	0.0	8,602	— .5	34,383	— .1	4,948	— 13.8	4,312	0.0	43,643	— 1.9
1931	21,868	— 15.2 ⁶	7,221	— 16.1 ⁶	29,089	— 15.4 ⁶	4,371	— 11.7	4,107	— 4.8	37,567	— 13.9
1932	19,719	— 9.8 ²	6,463	— 10.5 ²	26,182	— 10.0 ²	3,396	— 22.3	3,632	— 11.6	33,210	— 11.6
1933	19,617	— .5	6,417	— .7	26,034	— .6	3,425	+ .9	3,233	— 10.4	32,712	— 1.5
1934	19,552	— .3	6,394	— .4	25,946	— .3	3,251	— 5.1	3,232	— .6	32,429	— .9
1934/1927	—	— 23.8	—	— 25.4	—	— 24.2	—	— 46.3	—	— 26.0	—	— 27.4

Clark—													
1927	8,155	1,657	9,812	5,829	2,750	18,391	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1928	8,033	1,656	9,689	4,993	2,710	17,392	1.5	---	---	---	---	---	5.4
1929	7,997	1,667	9,664	4,705	2,676	17,045	1.3	---	---	---	---	---	2.0
1930	6,874	1,673	8,547	4,156	2,664	15,367	4	---	---	---	---	---	9.8
1931	5,899	1,448	7,347	3,151	2,572	13,070	11.7	---	---	---	---	---	14.9
1932	5,830	1,439	7,269	3,180	2,246	12,695	24.2	---	---	---	---	---	2.9
1933	5,710	1,437	7,147	2,614	1,863	11,624	9	---	---	---	---	---	8.4
1934	5,743	1,433	7,176	3,419	1,770	12,365	17.8	---	---	---	---	---	6.4
							30.8	---	---	---	---	---	---
1934/1927							41.3	---	---	---	---	---	32.8
							26.9	---	---	---	---	---	---
Clay—													
1927	6,239 ⁹	1,388	7,627	2,103	2,227	11,957	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1928	6,238	1,633	7,871	1,935	2,282	12,088	3.2	---	---	---	---	---	1.1
1929	6,261	1,648	7,909	1,903	2,341	12,153	5	---	---	---	---	---	5
1930	4,941 ¹⁰	1,636	6,577	1,800	2,332	10,709	16.8	---	---	---	---	---	11.9
1931	4,122	1,538	5,660	1,494	2,287	9,441	13.9	---	---	---	---	---	11.8
1932	4,037	1,535	5,582	1,315	2,058	8,955	1.4	---	---	---	---	---	5.1
1933	4,112	1,539	5,651	1,224	1,853	8,728	1.2	---	---	---	---	---	2.5
1934	4,131	1,534	5,665	1,138	1,844	8,647	2	---	---	---	---	---	9
							7.0	---	---	---	---	---	---
1934/1927							45.9	---	---	---	---	---	27.7
							25.7	---	---	---	---	---	---
Clinton—													
1927	9,414	2,921	12,335	4,401	3,836	20,572	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1928	9,406	2,941	12,347	4,113	3,867	20,327	1	---	---	---	---	---	1.2
1929	9,383	2,946	12,329	3,937	3,837	20,103	1	---	---	---	---	---	1.1
1930	9,357	2,947	12,304	3,844	3,827	19,975	2	---	---	---	---	---	6
1931	8,373	2,732	11,105	3,914	3,617	18,636	9.7	---	---	---	---	---	6.7
1932	8,366	2,729	11,095	3,358	3,138 ^s	17,591 ^s	1	---	---	---	---	---	5.6
1933	8,369	2,728	11,097	2,970	2,660	16,727	0	---	---	---	---	---	4.9
1934	8,369	2,742	11,111	2,824 ^s	2,632	16,567 ^s	1	---	---	---	---	---	1.0
							4.9	---	---	---	---	---	---
1934/1927							35.8	---	---	---	---	---	19.5
							9.9	---	---	---	---	---	---
Coles—													
1927	16,097	8,635	24,732	4,089	3,971	32,792	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1928	15,299	8,457	23,756	3,088	3,917	30,761	3.9	---	---	---	---	---	6.2
1929	15,303	8,574	23,877	3,281	3,743	30,901	5	---	---	---	---	---	5
1930	15,289	8,714	24,003	2,991	3,744	30,738	5	---	---	---	---	---	5
1931	12,667	8,566	21,323	2,646	3,357	27,236	11.5	---	---	---	---	---	11.4
1932	11,350	6,987	18,337	2,229	2,871	23,437	13.6	---	---	---	---	---	13.9
1933	10,257	6,244	16,501	1,994	2,741	21,236	10.0 ²	---	---	---	---	---	9.4
1934	10,247	6,279	16,526	2,013	2,740	21,279	2	---	---	---	---	---	2
							33.2	---	---	---	---	---	---
1934/1927							27.3	---	---	---	---	---	35.1
							36.3	---	---	---	---	---	---

¹ Compares with a 10% reduction by assessors.
² Compares with a 10% reduction by B. of R.
³ Compares with a 30% reduction (not improvements) by B. of R.
⁴ Compares with a 15% reduction by B. of R.
⁵ Reduction due to reassessment ordered by Tax Commission.
⁶ Compares with a 15% reduction by assessors.
⁷ Compares with a 20% reduction by B. of R.
^s Subject to revision.
⁹ \$625,000 (10%) to be deducted for equalization for State levy.
¹⁰ \$1,682,000 (25%) to be deducted for equalization for State levy.

DeWitt—

1927	15,166	—	4,151	19,317	3,081	3,419	25,817
1928	15,187	+ .1	4,182	19,369	2,677	3,392	25,438
1929	15,171	— .1	4,142	19,313	2,867	3,386	25,566
1930	15,178	0.0	4,144	19,322	3,030	3,379	25,731
1931	12,664	—16.6	3,687	16,351	2,577	2,840	21,768
1932	10,305	—18.6 ⁹	3,212	13,517	2,048	2,396	17,961
1933	10,293	— .1	3,206	13,499	1,919	2,196	17,614
1934	10,277	— .2	3,194	13,471	1,892	2,086	17,449
1934/1927	—32.2	—23.1	—	—30.3	—38.6	—39.0	—32.4

Douglas—

1927	16,756	—	3,274	20,030	2,838	3,559	26,427
1928	16,756	0.0	3,292	20,048	2,645	3,455	26,148
1929	16,751	0.0	3,286	20,037	2,752	3,328	26,117
1930	16,751	0.0	3,285	20,036	2,710	3,278	26,024
1931	13,403	—20.0 ⁷	2,651	16,054	2,341	3,041	21,436
1932	12,048	—10.0 ⁵	2,382	14,430	1,872	2,741	19,043
1933	12,042	0.0	2,378	14,420	1,838	2,564	18,822
1934	12,039	0.0	2,369	14,408	1,910	2,303	18,621
1934/1927	—28.2	—27.6	—	—28.1	—32.7	—35.3	—29.5

DuPage—

1927	19,889	—	50,916	70,805	9,509	10,336	90,650
1928	16,464	—17.2	51,689	68,153	8,424	10,113	86,690
1929	16,022	—2.7	54,501	70,523	8,401	9,963	88,887
1930	16,026	0.0	55,316	71,342	7,920	9,958	89,220
1931	13,551	—15.4	51,536	65,087	7,460	9,241	81,788
1932	12,657	—6.6	47,912	60,569	6,852	8,174	75,595
1933	12,659	0.0	47,971	60,630	6,967	7,121	74,718
1934	11,800	—6.8 ⁵	46,361	58,161	7,898	6,781	72,840
1934/1927	—40.7	—8.9	—	—17.9	—16.9	—34.4	—19.6

Edgar—

1927	22,065	—	5,661	27,726	5,059	5,276	38,061
1928	22,004	— .3	5,725	27,729	4,738	5,162	37,629
1929	22,001	0.0	5,746	27,747	4,633	5,053	37,433
1930	22,002	0.0	5,782	27,784	4,243	4,988	37,015
1931 ¹⁰	17,099	—22.3 ¹¹	4,517	21,616	3,434	4,746	29,796
1932	17,763	+ 3.9	4,539	22,302	2,860	3,895	29,057
1933	13,283	—25.2 ¹²	3,362	16,645	2,671	3,660	22,976
1934	13,281	0.0	3,349	16,630	2,483	3,654	22,767
1934/1927	—39.8	—40.8	—	—40.0	—50.9	—30.7	—40.2

¹ Compares with a 25% reduction by county assessor.² Does not include capital stock assessment certified as omitted property, as follows: 1932, \$4,400,479; 1933, \$2,330,000; 1934, \$3,474,000.³ Compares with a 20% reduction on farm lands by B. of R.⁴ Compares with a 25% reduction on farm lands by assessors.⁵ Compares with a 10% reduction by B. of R.⁶ \$616,000 (10%) to be deducted for equalization for State levy.⁷ Compares with a 20% reduction by B. of R.⁸ Compares with a 10% reduction by assessors.⁹ Compares with a 20% reduction on lands, 10% on improvements, B. of R.¹⁰ Subject to revision.¹¹ Compares with a 20% reduction by assessors.¹² Compares with a 25% reduction by B. of R.

TABLE IV—Continued

County and year	Lands		Lots		All real estate		Personalty		Railroads		All property	
	Amount	Per cent	Amount	Per cent	Amount	Per cent	Amount	Per cent	Amount	Per cent	Amount	Per cent
Edwards—												
1927	4,131 ¹	—	1,388	—	5,519	—	1,754	—	1,118	—	8,391	—
1928	4,051	—1.9	1,358	—2.2	5,409	— .2	1,439	—18.0	1,120	+ .2	7,968	—5.0
1929	4,037	— .3	1,379	+1.5	5,416	+ .1	1,315	—8.6	1,115	— .4	7,846	—1.5
1930	3,630	—10.1 ²	1,219	—11.6 ²	4,849	—10.5 ²	1,185	—9.9	1,117	+ .2	7,151	—8.9
1931	3,250	—10.5	1,099	—9.8	4,349	—10.3	1,076	—9.2	955	—14.5	6,380	—10.8
1932	2,427	—25.3 ³	823	—25.1 ³	3,250	—25.3 ³	863	—19.8	798	—16.4	4,911	—23.0
1933	2,424	— .1	820	— .4	3,244	— .2	745	—13.7	709	—11.2	4,698	—4.3
1934	2,424	—0.0	818	— .2	3,242	— .1	803	+7.8	718	+1.3	4,763	+1.4
1934/1927		—41.3		—41.1		—41.3		—54.2		—35.8		—43.2
Effingham—												
1927	7,407	—	3,124	—	10,531	—	3,686	—	4,289	—	18,506	—
1928	7,380	— .4	3,202	+2.5	10,582	+ .5	3,504	—4.9	4,204	—2.0	18,290	—1.2
1929	7,394	+ .2	3,236	+1.1	10,630	+ .5	3,438	—1.9	4,177	— .6	18,245	— .2
1930	7,391 ⁴	0.0	3,257	+ .6	10,648	+ .2	3,126	—9.1	4,165	— .3	17,939	—1.7
1931	5,225	—29.3	2,974	—8.7	8,204	—23.0	2,767	—11.5	3,904	—6.3	14,875	—17.1
1932	5,203	— .4	2,963	— .4	8,166	— .5	2,607	—5.8	3,542	—9.3	14,315	—3.8
1933	5,211	+ .2	2,964	0.0	8,175	+ .1	2,487	—4.6	3,034	—14.3	13,696	—4.3
1934	5,214	+ .1	2,975	+ .4	8,189	+ .2	2,422	—2.6	2,826	—6.9	13,437	—1.9
1934/1927		—29.6		—4.8		—22.2		—34.3		—34.1		—27.4
Fayette—												
1927	10,499	—	2,890	—	13,389	—	4,759	—	3,174	—	21,322	—
1928	10,494	0.0	2,889	0.0	13,383	0.0	4,038	—15.2	3,124	—1.6	20,545	—3.6
1929	9,592	—8.6 ²	2,984	+3.3	12,576	—6.0	4,136	+2.4	3,082	—1.3	19,794	—3.7
1930	9,595	0.0	3,033	+1.6	12,628	+ .4	3,839	—7.2	3,068	— .5	19,535	—1.3
1931	6,560	—31.6	2,649	—12.7	9,209	—27.1	3,168	—17.5	2,829	—7.8	15,206	—22.2
1932	5,959	—9.2 ⁵	2,313	—12.7 ⁶	8,272	—10.2	2,769	—12.6	2,577	—8.9	13,618	—10.4
1933	5,959	0.0	2,311	— .1	8,270	0.0	2,704	—2.3	2,151	—16.5	13,125	—3.6
1934	5,961	0.0	2,315	+ .2	8,276	+ .1	2,359	—12.8	1,991	—7.4	12,626	—3.8
1934/1927		—43.2		—19.9		—38.2		—50.4		—37.3		—40.8
Ford—												
1927	22,420	—	3,577	—	25,997	—	4,415	—	2,649	—	33,061	—
1928	22,422	0.0	3,577	0.0	25,999	0.0	4,069	—7.8	2,575	—2.8	32,643	—1.3
1929	22,422	0.0	3,582	+ .1	26,004	0.0	4,274	+5.0	2,612	+1.4	32,890	+ .8
1930	22,370	— .2	3,656	+2.1	26,026	+ .1	4,154	—2.8	2,622	+ .4	32,802	— .3
1931	15,680	—29.9 ⁷	2,572	—29.6 ⁷	18,252	—29.9 ⁷	3,344	—19.5	2,321	—11.5	23,917	—27.1
1932	15,658	— .1	2,554	— .7	18,212	— .2	2,209	—33.9	2,023	—12.8	22,444	—6.2
1933	12,525	—20.0 ⁵	2,035	—20.3 ⁵	14,560	—20.1 ⁵	2,139	—3.2	1,664	—17.7	18,363	—18.2
1934	12,524	0.0	2,036	0.0	14,560	0.0	2,252	+5.3	1,626	—2.3	18,438	+ .4
1934/1927		—44.1		—43.1		—44.0		—49.0		—38.6		—44.2

1927	14,038	10,078	24,116	4,963	4,847	33,926
1928	13,999	9,185	23,184	4,057	5,052	32,293
1929	13,879	9,081	22,960	4,089	5,167	32,216
1930	11,065 ⁹	7,223 ⁹	18,288 ⁹	3,910	5,182	27,380
1931	9,847	6,670	16,517	3,552	4,058	24,127
1932	8,597	5,832	14,429	2,984	3,432	20,845
1933	8,358	5,797	14,155	3,099	2,862	20,116
1934	7,269	4,939	12,208	2,572	2,751	17,531
1934/1927	—48.2	—51.0	—49.4	—48.2	—43.2	—48.3
Fulton—						
1927	22,860	9,528	32,388	8,364	5,522	46,274
1928	22,831	9,536	32,367	7,984	5,124	45,475
1929	22,832	9,638	32,470	7,895	5,013	45,378
1930	22,838	9,672	32,510	7,817	4,616	44,943
1931	20,429	8,825	29,254	7,011	4,494	40,759
1932	18,388	7,952	26,340	5,795	4,063	36,198
1933	18,381	7,976	26,357	4,846	3,640	34,843
1934	18,382	7,962	26,344	5,280	3,337	34,961
1934/1927	—19.6	—16.4	—18.7	—36.9	—39.6	—24.4
Gallatin—						
1927	5,911 ¹¹	963	6,874	1,099	869	8,842
1928	5,524	936	6,460	765	839	8,064
1929	5,495	928	6,423	723	831	7,977
1930	4,499	913	5,412	686	826	6,924
1931	3,789	714	4,503	602	756	5,861
1932	3,020	567	3,587	470	591	4,648
1933	3,033	565	3,598	527	565	4,690
1934	3,034	563	3,597	457	605	4,659
1934/1927	—51.3	—41.5	—52.3	—58.4	—30.4	—52.7
Greene—						
1927	12,619	3,311	15,930	4,325	3,397	23,652
1928	12,616	3,311	15,927	3,939	3,411	23,277
1929	12,613	3,313	15,926	3,806	3,387	23,119
1930	12,606	3,311	15,917	3,334	3,321	22,572
1931 ¹³	10,282	2,779	13,061	2,959	3,154	19,174
1932	10,245	2,755	13,000	2,253	2,335	17,588
1933	10,224	2,739	12,963	1,994	1,795	16,752
1934	10,226	2,733	12,959	2,057	1,666	16,682
1934/1927	—19.0	—17.5	—18.7	—52.4	—51.0	—29.5

¹ \$415,000 (10%) to be deducted for equalization for State levy.
² Compares with a 10% reduction by B. of R.
³ Compares with a 25% reduction by B. of R.
⁴ \$1,481,000 (20%) to be deducted for equalization for State levy.
⁵ Compares with a 10% reduction on land only by B. of R.
⁶ Compares with a 30% reduction on improvements only by B. of R.
⁷ Compares with a 30% reduction by B. of R.
⁸ Compares with a 20% reduction by B. of R.
⁹ Reassessment figures.
¹⁰ Compares with a 12½% reduction by B. of R.
¹¹ \$590,000 (10%) to be deducted for equalization for State levy.
¹² Compares with a 16% reduction by B. of R.
¹³ Subject to revision.

TABLE IV—Continued

County and year	Lands		Lots		All real estate		Personalty		Railroads		All property	
	Amount	Per cent	Amount	Per cent	Amount	Per cent	Amount	Per cent	Amount	Per cent	Amount	Per cent
Grundy—												
1927	16,001	—	3,910	—	19,911	—	4,325	—	6,621	—	30,857	—
1928	16,104	+ .6	3,965	+ 1.4	20,069	+ .8	4,270	— 1.3	6,666	+ .7	31,005	+ .5
1929	15,979	— .8	3,998	— .8	19,977	— .5	4,259	— .3	6,543	— 1.8	30,779	— .7
1930	15,968	— .1	4,008	+ .3	19,976	0.0	4,019	— 5.6	6,347	— 3.0	30,342	— 1.4
1931	13,186	— 17.4 ¹	3,579	— 10.7 ²	16,765	— 16.1	3,573	— 11.1	6,009	— 5.3	26,347	— 13.2
1932	11,208	— 15.0 ³	3,039	— 15.1 ³	14,247	— 15.0 ³	3,049	— 14.7	5,178	— 13.8	22,474	— 14.7
1933	10,107	— 9.8 ⁴	2,766	— 9.0 ⁴	12,873	— 9.6 ⁴	2,808	— 7.9	4,167	— 19.5	19,848	— 11.7
1934	10,096	— .1	2,748	— .7	12,844	— .2	2,725	— 3.0	4,012	— 3.7	19,581	— 1.3
1934/1927	—	— 36.9	—	— 29.7	—	— 35.5	—	— 37.0	—	— 39.4	—	— 36.5
Hamilton—												
1927	5,649	—	879	—	6,528	—	1,912	—	1,538	—	9,978	—
1928	5,647	0.0	873	— .7	6,520	— .1	1,662	— 13.1	1,534	— .3	9,716	— 2.6
1929	5,643	— .1	868	— .6	6,511	— .1	1,571	— 5.5	1,530	— .3	9,612	— 1.1
1930	4,522	— 19.9 ⁵	866	— .2	5,388	— 17.2	1,353	— 13.9	1,514	— 1.0	8,255	— 14.1
1931	2,828	— 37.5	573	— 33.8	3,401	— 36.9	1,212	— 10.4	1,356	— 10.4	5,969	— 27.7
1932	2,266	— 19.9 ⁵	566	— 1.2	2,832	— 16.7	939	— 22.5	1,106	— 18.4	4,877	— 18.3
1933	2,264	— .1	567	+ .2	2,831	0.0	858	— 8.6	863	— 22.0	4,552	— 6.7
1934	2,263	0.0	565	0.0	2,828	— .1	825	— 3.8	873	+ 1.2	4,526	— .6
1934/1927	—	— 59.9	—	— 35.7	—	— 56.7	—	— 56.9	—	— 43.2	—	— 54.6
Hancock—												
1927	26,535	—	5,361	—	31,896	—	7,981	—	3,701	—	43,578	—
1928	26,438	— .4	5,324	— .7	31,762	— .4	5,944	— 25.5	3,245	— 12.3	40,951	— 6.0
1929	26,372	— .2	5,313	— .2	31,685	— .2	5,960	+ .3	3,279	+ 1.0	40,924	— .1
1930	26,359	0.0	5,298	— .3	31,657	— .1	5,567	— 6.6	3,223	— 1.7	40,447	— 1.2
1931	19,956	— 24.3 ⁶	4,138	— 21.9 ⁶	24,094	— 23.9 ⁶	4,863	— 12.6	3,128	— 2.9	32,085	— 20.7
1932	19,942	— .1	4,106	— .8	24,048	— .8	3,908	— 19.6	2,848	— 9.0	30,804	— 4.0
1933	19,940	0.0	4,087	— .5	24,027	— .1	3,363	— 13.9	2,646	— 7.1	30,036	— 2.5
1934	19,927	— .1	4,072	— .4	23,999	— .1	3,330	— 1.0	2,489	— 5.9	29,818	— .7
1934/1927	—	— 24.9	—	— 24.0	—	— 24.8	—	— 58.3	—	— 32.7	—	— 31.6
Hardin—												
1927	2,216	—	486	—	2,702	—	991	—	175	—	3,868	—
1928	2,222	+ .3	480	— 1.2	2,702	0.0	921	— 7.1	178	+ 1.7	3,801	— 1.7
1929	2,307	+ 3.8	474	— 1.2	2,781	+ 2.9	928	+ .8	180	+ 1.1	3,889	+ 2.3
1930	2,334 ⁷	+ 1.2	478 ⁷	+ .8	2,812 ⁷	+ 1.1	952	+ 2.6	182	+ 1.1	3,946	+ 1.5
1931	2,018	— 13.5	450	— 5.9	2,468	— 12.2	887	— 6.8	160	— 12.1	3,515	— 10.9
1932	1,996	— 1.1	445	— 1.1	2,441	— 1.1	694	— 21.8	131	— 18.1	3,266	— 7.1
1933	2,000	+ .2	443	— .4	2,443	+ .1	545	— 21.5	124	— 5.3	3,112	— 4.7
1934	1,994	— .3	441	— .5	2,435	— .3	568	+ 4.2	129	+ 4.0	3,132	+ .6
1934/1927	—	— 10.0	—	— 9.3	—	— 9.9	—	— 42.7	—	— 26.3	—	— 19.0

Henderson—									
1927	11,606	---	1,033	---	12,639	---	2,940	---	19,501
1928	11,601	0.0	1,031	-.2	12,632	-.1	2,569	-12.6	19,060
1929	11,597	0.0	1,024	-.7	12,621	.1	2,637	+2.6	19,110
1930	11,598	0.0	1,021	-.3	12,619	0.0	2,459	-6.8	18,898
1931	9,979	-14.0 ⁸	969	-5.1 ⁸	10,948	-13.2 ⁸	2,261	-8.1	16,882
1932	8,927	-10.5 ⁴	866	-10.6 ⁴	9,793	-10.5 ⁴	1,785	-21.1	14,879
1933	8,035	-10.0 ⁴	780	-9.9 ⁴	8,815	-10.0 ⁴	1,596	-8.6	13,428
1934	8,020	-.2	779	-.1	8,799	-.2	1,804	+13.0	13,549
1934/1927	---	-30.9	---	-24.6	---	-30.4	---	-38.6	---
Henry—									
1927	32,724	+	13,392	+	46,116	+	11,377	---	63,300
1928	32,764	-1.1	13,477	+.6	46,241	+.3	9,943	-12.6	61,971
1929	27,850	-15.0 ³	12,614	-6.4 ³	40,464	-12.5 ³	10,185	+2.4	56,414
1930	27,892	+.2	12,653	+.3	40,545	+.2	9,741	-4.4	55,788
1931	25,076	-10.1 ¹²	11,577	-8.5 ²	36,653	-9.6 ²	8,246	-15.3	50,290
1932	25,052	-.1	11,564	-.1	36,616	-.1	6,578	-20.2	48,054
1933	25,172	+.5	11,486	-.7	36,658	+.1	5,844	-11.2	46,768
1934	25,173	0.0	11,466	-.2	36,639	-.1	5,907	+1.1	46,628
1934/1927	---	-23.1	---	-14.4	---	-20.6	---	-48.1	---
Iroquois—									
1927	43,838	---	6,279	---	50,117	---	10,202	---	68,542
1928	43,821	0.0	6,296	+.3	50,117	0.0	9,210	-9.7	67,113
1929	43,825	0.0	6,315	+.3	50,140	0.0	9,180	-.3	67,114
1930	43,817	0.0	6,326	+.2	50,143	0.0	8,728	-4.9	66,569
1931	32,021	-26.9 ⁹	4,876	-22.9 ⁹	36,897	-26.4 ⁹	5,882	-32.6	48,961
1932	28,729	-10.3 ⁴	4,391	-9.9 ⁴	33,120	-10.2 ⁴	4,846	-17.6	43,430
1933	28,721	0.0	4,379	-.3	33,100	-.1	5,100	+5.2	42,880
1934	28,722	0.0	4,373	-.1	33,095	0.0	5,452	+6.9	42,931
1934/1927	---	-34.5	---	-30.4	---	-34.0	---	-46.6	---
Jackson—									
1927	7,475 ¹⁰	---	5,704 ¹⁰	---	13,179 ¹⁰	---	4,237 ¹⁰	---	23,073
1928	7,386	-1.2	5,315	-6.8	12,701	-3.6	3,338	-21.2	21,576
1929	7,328	-.8	5,261	-1.0	12,589	-.9	3,499	+4.8	21,358
1930	7,340	+.2	5,218	-.8	12,558	-.2	3,534	+1.0	21,068
1931	5,985	-18.5	4,817	-7.7	10,802	-14.0	3,458	-2.2	18,541
1932	5,654	-5.5	4,542	-5.7	10,196	-5.6	3,076	-11.0	16,739
1933	5,637	-.3	4,468	-1.6	10,105	-.9	2,695	-12.4	15,702
1934	5,625	-.2	4,462	-.1	10,087	-.2	2,732	+1.4	15,520
1934/1927	---	-24.7	---	-21.8	---	-23.5	---	-35.5	---

¹ Compares with a 20% reduction on land only by assessors.
² Compares with a 10% reduction by assessors.
³ Compares with a 15% reduction by B. of R.
⁴ Compares with a 10% reduction by B. of R.
⁵ Compares with a 20% reduction by B. of R.
⁷ Compares with a 25% reduction by assessors.
⁷ \$558,000 (20%) to be deducted for equalization for State levy.
⁸ Compares with a 15% reduction (exclusive of improvements) by B. of R.
⁹ Compares with a 27% reduction by B. of R.
¹⁰ Estimated, is not available from collector's books.

TABLE IV—Continued

County and year		Lands		Lots		All real estate		Personalty		Railroads		All property	
		Amount	Per cent	Amount	Per cent	Amount	Per cent	Amount	Per cent	Amount	Per cent	Amount	Per cent
Jasper—													
1927	-----	5,721	-----	812	-----	6,533	-----	1,899	-----	1,207	-----	9,639	-----
1928	-----	5,715	— .1	811	— .1	6,526	— .1	1,685	—11.3	1,202	— .4	9,413	—2.3
1929	-----	5,711	— .1	818	— .9	6,529	0.0	1,589	—5.7	1,220	+ 1.5	9,338	— .8
1930	-----	5,708	— .1	815	— .4	6,523	— .1	1,553	—2.3	1,231	+ .9	9,307	— .3
1931	-----	4,215	—26.2 ¹	646	—20.7 ¹	4,861	—25.5 ¹	1,226	—21.1	1,001	—18.7	7,088	—23.8
1932	-----	4,127	—2.1	625	—3.3	4,752	—2.2	962	—21.5	854	—14.7	6,568	—7.3
1933	-----	4,123	— .1	611	—2.2	4,734	— .4	821	—14.7	809	—5.3	6,364	—3.1
1934	-----	4,121	0.0	610	— .2	4,731	— .1	832	+ 1.3	836	+ 3.3	6,399	+ .5
1934/1927	-----	-----	—28.0	-----	—24.9	-----	—27.6	-----	—56.2	-----	—30.7	-----	—33.6
Jefferson ² —													
1927	-----	7,503	-----	4,851	-----	12,354	-----	3,030	-----	5,428	-----	20,812	-----
1928	-----	7,424	—1.1	4,852	0.0	12,276	— .6	2,889	—4.7	6,095	+12.3	21,260	+2.2
1929	-----	7,449	+ .3	4,889	+ .8	12,338	+ .5	2,854	—1.2	6,175	+ 1.3	21,367	+ .5
1930	-----	5,964	—19.9 ³	4,853	— .7	10,817	—12.3	2,724	—4.6	6,022	—2.5	19,563	—8.4
1931	-----	4,778	—19.9	4,843	— .8	9,591	—11.3	2,510	—7.9	5,178	—14.0	17,279	—11.7
1932	-----	4,774	— .1	4,798	— .3	9,572	— .2	1,982	—21.0	4,748	—8.3	16,302	—5.7
1933	-----	4,547	—4.8	4,758	— .8	9,305	—2.8	1,711	—13.7	3,907	—17.7	14,923	—8.5
1934	-----	4,540	— .2	4,734	— .5	9,274	— .3	1,790	+ 4.6	3,649	—6.6	14,713	—1.4
1934/1927	-----	-----	—39.5	-----	—2.4	-----	—24.9	-----	—40.9	-----	—32.8	-----	—29.3
Jersey—													
1927	-----	6,427	-----	2,322	-----	8,749	-----	1,796	-----	1,087	-----	11,632	-----
1928	-----	6,431	+ .1	2,335	+ .6	8,766	+ .2	1,778	—1.0	1,086	— .1	11,630	0.0
1929	-----	6,411	— .3	2,346	+ .5	8,757	— .1	1,815	+ 2.1	1,085	— .1	11,657	+ .2
1930	-----	6,435	+ .4	2,333	— .6	8,768	+ .1	1,453	—19.9	1,064	—1.9	11,285	—3.2
1931	-----	6,155	—4.4	2,297	—1.5	8,452	—3.6	1,338	—7.9	1,082	+ 1.7	10,872	—3.7
1932	-----	5,672	—7.8	2,250	—2.0	7,922	—6.3	1,162	—13.2	793	—26.7	9,877	—9.2
1933	-----	5,664	— .1	2,248	0.0	7,912	— .1	1,108	—4.8	760	—4.2	9,780	—1.0
1934	-----	5,671	+ .1	2,245	0.0	7,916	+ .1	1,037	—6.4	721	—5.1	9,674	—1.1
1934/1927	-----	-----	—11.8	-----	—3.3	-----	—9.5	-----	—42.3	-----	—33.7	-----	—16.8
JoDavies—													
1927	-----	12,828	-----	4,059	-----	16,887	-----	6,597	-----	3,765	-----	27,249	-----
1928	-----	12,837	+ .1	4,070	+ .3	16,907	+ .1	6,028	—8.6	3,748	— .5	26,683	—2.1
1929	-----	12,785	— .4	4,089	+ .5	16,874	— .2	5,949	—1.3	3,760	+ .3	26,583	— .4
1930	-----	12,784	0.0	4,079	— .2	16,863	— .1	5,516	—7.3	3,704	—1.5	26,083	—1.9
1931	-----	12,489	—2.3	4,028	—1.3	16,517	—2.1	4,913	—10.9	3,491	—5.8	24,921	—4.5
1932	-----	12,482	— .1	4,013	— .4	16,495	— .1	4,003	—18.5	3,023	—13.4	23,521	—5.6
1933	-----	11,254	—9.8 ⁴	3,608	—10.1 ⁴	14,862	—9.9 ⁴	2,964	—26.0	2,493	—17.5	20,319	—13.6
1934	-----	11,143	—1.0	3,590	— .5	14,733	— .9	2,907	—1.9	2,451	—1.7	20,091	—1.1
1934/1927	-----	-----	—13.1	-----	—11.6	-----	—12.8	-----	—55.9	-----	—34.9	-----	—26.3

Johnson—											
1927	4,233 ⁵	—23.6 ⁷	773	—	5,006	—19.9	1,616	3,177	—	9,799	—
1928	3,235	—	775	+ .3	4,010	—	1,569	3,288	+ 3.5	8,867	—9.5
1929	3,226	— .3	776	+ .1	4,002	— .2	1,504	3,394	+ 3.2	8,900	+ .4
1930	3,209 ⁶	— .5	767 ⁷	—1.2	3,976 ⁶	— .6	1,335	3,316	+ 2.3	8,627	—3.1
1931	2,785	—13.2	636	—17.1	3,421	—14.0	1,133	2,775	—16.3	7,329	—15.0
1932	2,228	—20.0 ³	494	—22.3 ³	2,722	—20.4 ³	853	2,341	—15.6	5,916	—19.3
1933	2,011	—9.7 ⁴	447	—9.5 ⁴	2,458	—9.7 ⁴	769	2,060	—12.0	5,287	—10.6
1934	2,011	0.0	446	— .2	2,459	0.0	786	1,916	—7.0	5,159	—2.4
1934/1927		—52.5		—42.3		—50.9			—39.7		—47.4
Kane—											
1927	22,504	—	55,966	—	78,470	—	26,423	11,863	—	116,756	—
1928	22,407	— .4	57,804	+ 3.3	80,211	+ 2.2	26,438	11,932	+ .6	118,581	+ 1.6
1929	22,527	+ .5	59,260	+ 2.5	81,787	+ 2.0	25,879	11,702	+ 1.9	119,368	+ .7
1930	22,609	+ .4	60,412	+ 1.9	83,021	+ 1.5	25,621	11,288	—3.5	119,930	+ .5
1931	21,071	—6.8	60,449	+ .1	81,520	—1.8	23,332	10,151	—10.1	115,003	—4.1
1932	16,816	—20.2 ³	48,343	—20.0 ³	65,159	—20.1 ³	19,070	8,747	—13.8	92,976	—19.2
1933	16,812	0.0	48,169	— .4	64,981	— .3	17,994	7,570	—13.5	90,545	—2.6
1934	16,820	+ .1	47,969	— .4	64,789	— .3	15,877	6,951	—8.2	87,617	—3.2
1934/1927		—25.3		—14.3		—17.4			—41.4		—25.0
Kankakee—											
1927 ²	20,274	—	15,297	—	35,571	—	7,586	8,060	—	51,217	—
1928	20,303	+ .1	15,467	+ 1.1	35,770	+ .6	6,691	7,979	—1.0	50,440	—1.5
1929	20,288	— .1	15,841	+ 2.4	36,129	+ 1.0	7,116	7,950	— .4	51,195	+ 1.5
1930 ¹	16,462	—18.9 ³	15,998	+ 1.0	32,468	—10.2	6,671	7,958	+ .1	47,089	—8.0
1931	16,491	+ .2	15,555	—2.8	32,046	—1.3	6,171	6,772	—14.9	44,989	—4.5
1932	14,857	—9.9 ⁴	13,775	—11.4 ⁴	28,632	—10.7 ⁴	5,376	5,873	—13.3	39,881	—11.4
1933	11,949	—19.6 ³	11,024	—20.0 ³	22,973	—19.8 ³	5,357	4,833	—17.7	33,163	—16.8
1934 ²	11,970	+ .2	11,104	+ .7	23,074	+ .4	5,085	4,303	—11.0	32,462	—2.1
1934/1927		—41.0		—27.4		—35.1			—46.6		—36.6
Kendall—											
1927	12,495	—	1,618	—	14,113	—	2,509	2,112	—	18,734	—
1928	12,524	+ .2	1,623	+ .3	14,147	+ .2	2,369	2,123	+ .5	18,639	— .5
1929	12,541	+ .1	1,626	+ .2	14,167	+ .1	2,379	2,125	+ .1	18,671	+ .2
1930	12,546	—	1,621	— .3	14,167	0.0	2,228	2,096	+ 1.4	18,491	—1.0
1931	10,485	—16.4 ³	1,421	—12.3 ⁴	11,906	—16.0	1,868	2,055	—2.0	15,829	—14.4
1932	9,154	—12.7 ³	1,164	—18.1 ³	10,318	—13.3 ³	1,475	1,862	—9.4	13,655	—13.7
1933	9,159	+ .1	1,166	+ .2	10,325	+ .1	1,404	1,764	—5.3	13,493	—1.2
1934	9,156	0.0	1,164	— .2	10,320	0.0	1,243	1,804	+ 2.3	13,367	— .9
1934/1927		—26.7		—28.1		—26.9			—14.6		—28.6

¹ Compares with a 30% reduction by assessors.

² Subject to revision.

³ Compares with a 20% reduction by B. of R.

⁴ Compares with a 10% reduction by B. of R.

⁵ \$849,000 (20%) to be deducted for equalization for State levy.

⁶ \$794,000 (20%) to be deducted for equalization for State levy.

⁷ Compares with a 25% reduction by B. of R.

⁸ Compares with a 10% reduction by B. of R.

(20% on improvements)

TABLE IV—Continued

County and year	Lands		Lots		All real estate		Personalty		Railroads		All property	
	Amount	Per cent	Amount	Per cent	Amount	Per cent	Amount	Per cent	Amount	Per cent	Amount	Per cent
Knox—	20,716	—	20,255	—	40,971	—	11,057	—	11,051	—	63,079	—
	1927	—	20,467	+ 1.0	41,175	+ .5	10,292	— 6.9	10,995	— .5	62,462	— 1.0
	1928	20,708	20,819	+ 1.7	41,516	+ .8	10,055	— 2.3	11,045	+ .5	62,616	+ .2
	1929	20,697	21,216	+ 1.9	41,909	+ .9	9,366	— 6.9	10,552	— 4.5	61,827	— 1.3
	1930	20,693	21,325	+ .5	42,019	+ .3	7,437	— 7.8	10,308	— 2.3	60,964	— 1.4
	1931	20,694	21,381	+ .3	42,049	+ .1	8,639	— 13.9	9,165	— 11.1	58,653	— 3.8
	1932	20,668	21,321	+ .3	41,970	+ .2	6,799	— 8.6	8,600	— 6.2	57,369	— 2.2
	1933	20,649	21,286	— .2	41,929	— .1	6,619	— 2.6	8,172	— 5.0	56,720	— 1.1
	1934	20,643	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1934/1927	— .4	+ 5.1	+ 2.3	—	—	— 40.1	— 26.1	—	—	—	— 10.4
Lake—	23,159	—	61,825	—	84,984	—	20,166	—	11,262	—	116,412	—
	1927	—	63,568	+ 2.8	86,712	+ 2.0	15,922	— 21.0	11,315	+ .5	113,949	— 2.1
	1928	23,144	66,330	+ 4.3	89,703	+ 3.4	15,617	— 1.9	11,098	— 1.9	116,418	+ 2.2
	1929	23,373	67,925	+ 2.4	91,761	+ 2.3	14,923	— 4.4	11,104	+ .1	117,788	+ 1.2
	1930	23,836	65,493	— 3.6	90,031	— 1.9	13,784	— 7.6	10,608	— 4.5	114,423	— 2.9
	1931	24,538	55,014	— 16.0 ¹	75,797	— 15.8 ¹	13,339	— 3.2	9,277	— 12.5	98,413	— 14.0
	1932	20,783	54,974	— .1	75,777	0.0	11,684	— 12.4	8,185	— 11.8	95,646	— 2.8
	1933	20,803	49,175	— 10.5 ²	67,866	— 10.4 ²	11,149	— 4.6	8,277	+ 1.1	87,292	— 8.7
	1934	18,691	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1934/1927	— 19.3	— 20.5	— 20.1	—	—	— 44.7	— 26.5	—	—	—	— 25.0
LaSalle—	57,954	—	38,844	—	98,798	—	24,092	—	12,739	—	133,629	—
	1927	—	38,822	— .1	95,939	— 2.9	22,196	— 7.9	12,673	— .5	130,808	— 2.1
	1928	57,117	38,805	0.0	95,594	— .4	22,722	+ 2.4	12,403	— 2.1	130,719	— .1
	1929	56,789	38,723	— .2	94,989	— .6	21,129	— 7.0	12,176	— 1.8	128,294	— 1.9
	1930	56,266	35,846	— 7.4 ²	86,743	— 8.7 ²	19,399	— 8.2	11,789	— 3.2	117,931	— 8.1
	1931	50,897	29,025	— 19.0 ³	70,121	— 19.2 ³	15,537	— 19.9	10,356	— 12.2	96,014	— 18.6
	1932	41,096	28,887	— .5	69,902	— .3	14,546	— 6.4	9,352	— 9.7	93,800	— 2.3
	1933	41,015	25,956	— 10.1 ²	62,814	— 10.1 ²	14,272	— 1.9	8,707	— 6.9	85,793	— 8.5
	1934	36,858	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1934/1927	— 36.4	— 33.2	— 36.4	—	—	— 40.8	— 31.7	—	—	—	— 35.8
Lawrence ⁴ —	10,754	—	2,445	—	13,199	—	3,938	—	2,083	—	19,220	—
	1927	—	2,451	+ .2	12,911	— 2.2	3,489	— 11.4	2,080	— .1	18,480	— 3.9
	1928	10,460	2,477	+ 1.1	12,421	— 3.8	3,643	+ 4.4	2,094	+ .7	18,158	— 1.7
	1929	9,944	2,500	+ .9	11,005	— 11.4	2,889	— 20.7	2,062	— 1.5	15,956	— 12.1
	1930	8,505 ⁵	2,415	— 3.4	9,408	— 14.5	3,446	+ 19.3	2,010	— 2.5	14,864	— 6.8
	1931	6,993	2,165	— 10.4 ²	8,548	— 9.1 ²	2,524	— 26.8	1,721	— 14.4	12,793	— 13.9
	1932	6,383	2,157	— .4	7,922	— 7.3	2,224	— 11.9	1,443	— 16.2	11,590	— 9.4
	1933	5,765	1,923	— 10.8 ²	8,100	+ 2.2	2,358	+ 6.0	1,475	+ 2.2	11,933	+ 3.0
	1934	6,177	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1934/1927	— 42.6	— 21.3	— 38.6	—	—	— 40.1	— 29.2	—	—	—	— 37.9

Lee—	1927	28,703	10,397	39,100	8,736	5,249	53,085
	1928	28,717	10,472	39,189	8,168	5,235	52,592
	1929	28,740	10,591	39,331	8,019	5,069	52,419
	1930	28,606	10,792	39,398	7,648	5,031	52,077
	1931	23,731	10,605	34,336	7,206	4,750	46,292
	1932	20,164	9,007	29,171	6,366	4,277	39,814
	1933	18,183	8,143	26,326	7,121	3,877	37,324
	1934	18,174	8,148	26,322	7,606	4,193	38,121
	1934/1927	—36.7	—21.6	—32.7	—12.9	—20.1	—28.2
	Livingston—						
	1927 ⁴	47,077	8,495	55,572	10,649	8,714	74,935
Logan—	1928	47,044	8,536	55,580	9,753	8,477	73,810
	1929 ⁴	47,047	8,549	55,596	10,685	8,476	74,757
	1930	47,041	8,561	55,602	9,831	8,450	73,883
	1931 ⁴	38,601	7,421	46,022	8,932	7,806	62,760
	1932	32,815	6,302	39,117	6,857	6,751	52,725
	1933	27,891	5,351	33,242	5,989	5,769	45,000
	1934	27,869	5,353	33,222	5,680	5,227	44,129
	1934/1927	—40.8	—37.0	—40.2	—46.7	—40.0	—41.1
	Logan—						
	1927	30,250	6,988	37,238	7,254	5,541	50,033
	1928	30,271	7,029	37,300	7,102	5,521	49,923
	1929	30,298	7,070	37,368	7,456	5,508	50,332
	1930	30,280	7,052	37,332	7,155	5,495	49,982
	1931	24,195	5,735	29,930	5,706	4,836	40,472
	1932	21,773	5,128	26,901	4,923	4,079	35,903
	1933	21,768	5,157	26,925	4,367	3,559	34,851
	1934	21,757	5,160	26,917	4,317	3,439	34,673
	1934/1927	—28.1	—26.2	—27.7	—40.5	—37.9	—30.7
	McDonough—						
	1927	20,528	7,282	27,810	7,057	3,020	37,887
	1928	20,527	7,335	27,862	6,283	2,724	36,869
	1929	20,533	7,538	28,071	6,254	2,795	37,120
	1930	20,529	7,643	28,172	5,702	2,661	36,535
	1931	16,239	6,920	23,159	4,948	2,599	30,706
	1932	16,209	6,947	23,156	4,015	2,354	29,525
	1933	14,292	6,173	20,465	3,626	2,162	26,253
	1934	14,292	6,150	20,442	3,852	2,035	26,329
	1934/1927	—30.4	—15.5	—26.5	—45.4	—32.6	—30.5

¹ Compares with a 15% reduction by B. of R.
² Compares with a 10% reduction by B. of R.
³ Compares with a 20% reduction by B. of R.
⁴ Subject to revision.
⁵ \$857,000 (15%) to be deducted for equalization for State levy.
⁶ Compares with a 20% reduction by assessors.

TABLE IV—Continued

County and year	Lands		Lots		All real estate		Personalty		Railroads		All property	
	Amount	Per cent	Amount	Per cent	Amount	Per cent	Amount	Per cent	Amount	Per cent	Amount	Per cent
McHenry—												
1927	24,156	2.5	11,489	1.5	35,645	2.2	10,748	2.5	5,755	1.0	52,148	1.9
1928	24,753	1.5	11,664	1.4	36,417	1.2	10,479	5.6	5,697	1.4	52,593	4
1929	25,134	9.1	11,709	2.8	36,843	7.1	9,897	1.1	5,620	1.7	52,360	5.4
1930	22,854	5.9	11,376	5.3	34,230	5.7	9,790	12.6	5,524	8.9	49,544	7.4
1931	21,515	9.7	10,770	10.4	32,285	9.9	8,555	17.1	5,031	11.4	45,871	11.4
1932	19,422	5	9,653	8	29,075	6	7,094	16.2	4,457	4.6	40,626	3.8
1933	19,321	4	9,580	3	28,901	4	5,944	10.8	4,253	23.5	39,098	4.5
1934	19,244	20.3	9,549	16.9	28,793	19.2	5,304	50.7	3,255	43.4	37,352	28.4
1934/1927												
McLean—												
1927	59,442	0.0	29,218	1.0	88,660	4	14,659	5.8	8,966	2.4	112,285	6
1928	59,449	0.0	29,544	7	88,993	3	13,815	3.2	8,751	4	111,559	6
1929	59,459	3	29,763	2.3	89,222	9	14,255	2.8	8,783	7	112,260	3
1930	59,617	24.7	30,443	18.8	90,060	22.7	13,850	12.4	8,725	8.1	112,635	20.3
1931	44,884	10.3	24,730	9.7	69,614	10.1	12,126	21.5	8,016	15.1	89,756	12.1
1932	40,278	19.9	22,323	19.6	62,601	19.8	9,524	10.6	6,803	13.7	78,928	18.2
1933	32,247	0.0	17,953	1	50,200	0.0	8,512	1.7	5,872	2.2	64,584	0.0
1934	32,251	45.7	17,962	38.5	50,213	43.4	8,658	40.9	5,742	36.0	64,613	42.5
1934/1927												
Macon—												
1927	24,785	1	32,058	3.9	56,843	2.3	11,288	7.5	6,420	1.5	74,551	5
1928	24,817	2	33,306	2.3	58,123	1.4	10,438	3.3	6,325	2	74,888	6
1929	24,856	1	34,079	2.4	58,935	1.3	10,093	4.4	6,314	4.0	75,342	8
1930	24,819	16.2	34,893	12.7	59,712	14.1	9,648	9.7	6,568	6.9	75,927	12.9
1931	20,795	10.8	30,477	9.9	51,272	10.2	8,714	14.2	6,113	10.0	66,099	10.7
1932	18,555	3	27,475	2	46,030	2	7,475	11.6	5,500	9	59,005	2.7
1933	18,496	0.0	27,428	3	45,924	2	6,609	4.6	4,908	22.9	57,441	5
1934	18,493	25.4	27,350	14.7	45,843	19.4	6,911	38.8	4,950	22.6	57,704	22.6
1934/1927												
Macoupin—												
1927	18,598	2	8,364	4	26,962	3	4,976	13.4	9,142	2.9	41,080	1.9
1928	18,642	3	8,401	3	27,043	3	4,308	5	8,941	3	40,292	2
1929	18,592	2	8,375	4	26,967	2	4,285	0.0	8,969	6.8	40,221	4
1930	18,562	21.0	8,343	19.8	26,905	20.7	4,283	8.6	8,892	17.3	40,080	16.3
1931	14,659	6	6,689	23.8	21,348	21.3	3,916	8.5	8,285	4.0	33,549	6.6
1932	14,578	0.0	6,644	39.6	21,222	1	3,258	1.3	6,855	42.3	31,335	19.7
1933	11,634	37.5	5,064	37.5	16,698	38.1	2,980	8.5	5,494	39.4	25,172	1.1
1934	11,629		5,049		16,678		2,941		5,274		24,893	
1934/1927												

Madison—											
1927	28,988	—	—	5	33,122	—	2.1	62,110	24,601	22,670	109,381
1928	28,840	—	—	5	33,834	—	2.1	62,674	23,972	22,542	109,188
1929	29,083	—	—	8	34,766	—	2.8	63,849	24,081	22,489	110,419
1930 ⁶	29,362 ⁷	—	—	1.0	35,652	—	2.5	65,014	24,130	22,101	111,245
1931	27,426	—	—	6.3	35,351	—	8	62,777	23,564	20,849	107,190
1932	27,255	—	—	6	35,173	—	5	62,428	21,234	18,002	101,664
1933	27,148	—	—	4	35,064	—	3	62,212	20,281	16,003	98,496
1934	27,173	—	—	1	35,044	—	1	62,217	19,716	15,690	97,623
1934/1927		—	6.3			—	5.8			—30.8	—10.7
Marion ⁶ —											
1927	6,828	—	—	5	8,224	—	0.0	15,052	3,823	3,924	22,799
1928	6,860	—	—	5	8,227	—	0.0	15,087	3,665	3,957	22,709
1929	6,880	—	—	3	8,221	—	1	15,101	3,615	3,972	22,688
1930	6,843 ⁹	—	—	5	8,370	—	1.8	15,213	3,200	3,928	22,341
1931	5,291	—	—	22.7	7,979	—	4.7	13,270	2,779	3,588	19,637
1932	5,129	—	—	3.1	8,029	—	6	13,158	2,516	3,214	18,888
1933	5,209	—	—	2.7	7,832	—	2.5	13,101	2,676	2,636	18,413
1934	5,275	—	—	1	7,806	—	3	13,081	2,551	2,511	18,143
1934/1927		—	22.7			—	5.1			—36.0	—20.4
Marshall—											
1927	16,323	—	—	1	3,120	—	1.3	19,443	3,894	4,148	27,485
1928	16,299	—	—	1	3,080	—	1.3	19,379	3,557	3,979	26,915
1929	16,334	—	—	2	3,073	—	2	19,407	3,698	3,961	27,066
1930	16,439	—	—	6	3,057	—	5	19,496	3,406	3,680	26,582
1931	12,217	—	—	25.7	2,388	—	21.9	14,605	2,778	3,430	20,813
1932	12,209	—	—	1	2,378	—	4	14,587	2,220	2,841	19,648
1933	9,765	—	—	20.0 ¹⁰	1,893	—	20.4 ¹⁰	11,658	1,998	2,303	15,959
1934	9,760	—	—	1	1,893	—	0.0	11,653	2,046	2,163	15,862
1934/1927		—	40.2			—	39.3			—47.9	—42.3
Mason ⁶ —											
1927	16,400	—	—	6	3,400	—	0.0	19,800	2,700	2,200	24,700
1928	16,300	—	—	6	3,400	—	0.0	19,700	2,400	2,300	24,400
1929	16,200	—	—	6	3,400	—	0.0	19,600	2,600	2,300	24,500
1930	13,000	—	—	19.8 ¹⁰	2,700	—	20.6 ¹⁰	15,700	2,700	2,300	20,700
1931	12,300	—	—	5.4	2,700	—	0.0	15,000	2,000	2,000	19,000
1932	12,000	—	—	2.4	2,700	—	0.0	14,700	1,500	1,700	17,900
1933	12,100	—	—	8	2,600	—	3.7	14,700	1,400	1,600	17,700
1934	11,900	—	—	1.7	2,600	—	0.0	14,500	1,400	1,500	17,400
1934/1927		—	27.4			—	23.5			—31.8	—29.6

¹ Compares with a 15% reduction, exclusive of improvements, by B. of R.
² Compares with a 10% reduction by B. of R.
³ Compares with a 25% reduction by assessors.
⁴ Compares with a 20% reduction by B. of R.
⁵ Compares with an average reduction of 20% by B. of R.
⁶ Subject to revision.
⁷ \$4,431,000 (15%) to be deducted for equalization for State levy.
⁸ Compares with a 10% reduction, exclusive of improvements, by B. of R.
⁹ \$1,024,000 (15%) to be deducted for equalization for State levy.
¹⁰ Compares with a 20% reduction by B. of R.

Montgomery—

1927	19,465	7,976	27,441	6,021	7,795	41,257
1928	19,416	7,960	27,376	5,158	7,730	40,264
1929	19,413	7,943	27,356	5,293	7,770	40,419
1930	19,169	7,887	27,056	4,701	7,745	39,502
1931	14,668	6,346	21,014	4,257	7,112	32,383
1932	13,105	5,706	18,811	3,224	6,059	28,094
1933	13,090	5,667	18,757	2,972	5,058	26,787
1934	13,056	5,649	18,705	3,029	5,030	26,764
1934/1927	—32.9	—29.2	—31.8	—49.7	—35.5	—35.1

Morgan—

1927	25,507	11,678	37,185	6,256	4,730	48,171
1928	25,468	11,743	37,211	5,952	4,691	47,854
1929	25,434	11,817	37,251	5,546	4,642	47,439
1930	25,389	11,884	37,273	5,180	4,608	47,061
1931	21,046	10,593	31,639	4,419	4,476	40,534
1932	16,376	9,492	25,868	3,802	3,758	33,428
1933	16,432	9,457	25,889	2,846	2,986	31,721
1934	16,431	9,395	25,826	2,909	2,795	31,530
1934/1927	—35.6	—19.5	—30.5	—53.5	—40.9	—34.5

Moultrie—

1927	11,846	1,675	13,521	1,889	3,377	18,787
1928	11,846	1,684	13,530	1,389	3,327	18,246
1929	11,845	1,683	13,528	1,715	3,247	18,490
1930	11,842	1,671	13,513	1,566	3,232	18,311
1931	9,658	1,483	11,141	1,408	2,889	15,438
1932	8,679	1,327	10,006	1,224	2,573	13,803
1933	8,677	1,326	10,003	1,317	2,318	13,638
1934	8,664	1,330	9,994	1,222	2,127	13,343
1934/1927	—26.9	—20.6	—26.1	—35.3	—37.0	—29.0

Ogle—

1927	29,005	6,788	35,793	7,764	6,815	50,372
1928	28,997	6,843	35,840	7,853	6,657	50,350
1929	28,990	6,904	35,894	8,021	6,609	50,524
1930	29,119	6,939	36,058	7,467	6,509	50,034
1931	23,657	6,103	29,760	6,617	6,268	42,645
1932	21,268	5,503	26,771	4,782	5,503	37,056
1933	19,150	4,987	24,137	4,133	4,440	32,710
1934	19,159	4,987	24,146	4,263	5,236	33,645
1934/1927	—33.9	—26.5	—32.5	—45.1	—23.2	—33.2

¹ Subject to revision.

² Compares with a 20% reduction by B. of R.

³ Compares with a 15% reduction on improvements by B. of R.

⁴ Compares with a 10% reduction by B. of R.

⁵ Compares with a 20% reduction by assessors.

⁶ Compares with a 16 $\frac{2}{3}$ % reduction by assessors.

⁷ Compares with a 10% reduction by assessors.

⁸ Compares with a 20% reduction, except city of Jacksonville, by B. of R.

⁹ Compares with a 20% reduction by treasurer.

TABLE IV—Continued

County and year	Lands		Lots		All real estate		Personalty		Railroads		All property	
	Amount	Per cent	Amount	Per cent	Amount	Per cent	Amount	Per cent	Amount	Per cent	Amount	Per cent
Peoria—												
1927	24,429		69,291		93,720		29,709		12,755		136,184	
1928	24,459	+ .1	70,279	+ 1.4	94,738	+ 1.1	29,438	— .9	12,182	— 4.5	136,358	+ .1
1929	24,463	0.0	71,154	+ 1.2	95,617	+ .9	29,346	— .3	11,480	— 5.8	136,443	+ .1
1930	24,489	+ .1	71,883	+ 1.0	96,372	+ .8	29,353	0.0	10,989	— 4.3	136,714	+ .2
1931	21,894	— 10.6	71,878	0.0	93,772	— 2.7	28,287	— 3.6	10,437	— 5.0	132,496	— 3.1
1932	21,653	— 1.1	72,124	+ 0.3	93,777	0.0	25,143	— 11.1	9,277	— 11.1	128,197	— 3.2
1933	21,722	+ .3	71,523	— .8	93,245	— .6	22,946	— 8.7	7,886	— 15.0	124,077	— 3.2
1934	21,846	+ .6	71,603	+ .1	93,449	+ .2	23,772	+ 3.6	7,422	— 5.9	124,643	+ .5
1934/1927		— 10.6		+ 3.3		— .3		— 20.0		— 41.8		— 8.5
Perry—												
1927	10,373		3,983		14,356		2,808		1,674		18,838	
1928	10,237	— 1.3	3,919	— 1.6	14,156	— 1.4	2,458	— 12.5	1,619	— 3.3	18,233	— 3.2
1929	10,240	0.0	3,917	— .1	14,157	0.0	2,614	+ 6.3	1,795	+ 10.9	18,566	+ 1.8
1930	10,264	+ .2	3,907	— .3	14,171	+ .1	2,860	+ 9.4	1,798	+ .2	18,829	+ 1.4
1931	7,278	— 29.1	3,662	— 6.3	10,940	— 22.8	2,813	— 1.6	1,766	— 1.8	15,519	— 17.6
1932	7,221	— .8	3,560	— 2.8	10,781	— 1.5	2,374	— 15.6	1,484	— 16.0	14,639	— 5.7
1933	7,223	0.0	3,550	— .3	10,773	— .1	2,380	+ .3	1,365	— 8.0	14,518	— .8
1934	7,195	— .4	3,544	— .2	10,739	— .3	2,204	— 7.4	1,399	+ 2.5	14,342	— 1.2
1934/1927		— 30.6		— 11.0		— 25.2		— 21.5		— 16.4		— 23.9
Piatt—												
1927	18,928		3,361		22,289		6,607		3,672		32,568	
1928	18,921	0.0	3,360	0.0	22,281	0.0	6,529	— 1.2	3,598	— 2.0	32,408	— .5
1929	18,935	+ .1	3,383	+ .7	22,318	+ .2	6,770	+ 3.7	3,608	+ .3	32,696	+ .9
1930	18,827	— .6	3,386	+ .1	22,213	— .5	7,083	+ 4.6	3,634	+ .7	32,930	+ .7
1931	16,019	— 14.9	3,369	— .5	19,388	— 12.7	7,086	0.0	3,347	— 7.9	29,821	— 9.4
1932	15,978	— .3	3,356	— .4	19,334	— .3	6,286	— 11.3	2,960	— 11.6	28,589	— 4.2
1933	12,759	— 20.1 ¹	2,651	— 21.0 ¹	15,410	— 20.3 ¹	6,001	— 4.5	2,653	— 10.4	24,064	— 15.8
1934	12,752	— .1	2,641	— .4	15,393	— .1	6,062	+ 1.0	2,561	— 3.5	24,016	— .2
1934/1927		— 32.6		— 21.4		— 30.9		— 8.2		— 30.3		— 26.3
Pike—												
1927	15,088		2,472		17,560		6,250		3,709		27,519	
1928	15,229	+ .9	2,475	+ .1	17,704	+ .8	5,603	— 10.4	3,639	— 1.9	26,946	— 2.1
1929	15,188	— .3	2,478	+ .1	17,666	— .2	5,841	+ 4.2	3,639	0.0	27,146	+ .7
1930	15,184	0.0	2,485	+ .3	17,669	0.0	5,619	— 3.8	3,638	0.0	26,926	— .8
1931	12,181	— 19.8 ²	2,236	— 10.0 ²	14,417	— 18.4 ²	5,590	— .5	3,541	— 2.7	23,548	— 12.5
1932	9,898	— 18.7 ¹	1,796	— 19.7 ¹	11,694	— 18.9 ¹	3,865	— 30.9	3,081	— 13.0	18,640	— 20.8
1933	9,895	0.0	1,791	— .3	11,686	— .1	3,389	— 12.3	2,686	— 12.8	17,761	— 4.7
1934	7,939	— 19.8 ¹	1,453	— 18.9 ¹	9,392	— 19.6 ¹	3,403	+ .4	2,466	— 8.2	15,261	— 14.1
1934/1927		— 47.4		— 41.2		— 46.5		— 45.6		— 33.5		— 44.5

TABLE IV—Continued

County and year	Lands		Lots		All real estate		Personalty		Railroads		All property	
	Amount	Per cent	Amount	Per cent	Amount	Per cent	Amount	Per cent	Amount	Per cent	Amount	Per cent
Richland—	5,262 ²	—	2,227	—	7,489	—	2,059	—	1,423	—	10,971	—
	1927 ¹	—10.2	2,228	0.0	6,955	7.1	1,644	20.2	1,424	+	10,023	8.6
	1928	—	2,216	—	6,918	—	1,555	5.4	1,420	—	9,893	1.3
	1929	—	2,213 ³	—	6,900	—	1,622	4.3	1,425	+	9,947	+
	1930	—	1,921	—	6,073	—	1,409	13.1	1,312	—	8,794	11.6
	1931	—	1,918	—	6,065	—	1,232	12.6	1,182	—	8,479	3.6
	1932	—	1,923	+	6,069	+	1,141	7.4	1,023	—	8,233	2.9
	1933	—	1,925	+	6,071	0.0	1,121	1.8	1,075	+	8,267	+
	1934	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1934/1927	—21.2	—	—13.6	—	—18.9	—	—45.6	—	—24.5	—	—24.6
Rock Island—	16,010	—	36,621	—	52,631	—	14,795	—	5,838	—	73,264	—
	1927	—	36,695	+	52,791	+	13,901	6.0	5,858	+	72,550	1.0
	1928	+.5	37,423	+	53,495	1.3	14,274	2.7	5,904	+	73,673	1.5
	1929	—	37,838	+	54,107	1.1	14,317	3.0	5,727	—	74,151	+
	1930	+	37,618	—	52,470	—	13,566	5.2	5,559	—	71,595	3.4
	1931	—	37,485	—	52,229	—	12,281	9.5	4,892	—	69,402	3.1
	1932	—	37,114	—	51,787	—	11,404	7.1	4,295	—	67,486	2.8
	1933	—	36,599	—	51,192	—	11,446	4.0	3,659	—	66,297	1.8
	1934	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1934/1927	—8.9	—	—	—	—2.7	—	—22.6	—	—37.3	—	—9.5
St Clair—	36,211	—	47,201	—	83,412	—	29,439	—	27,469	—	140,320	—
	1927 ¹	—	48,718	+	81,728	—	26,613	9.6	26,761	—	135,102	3.7
	1928	—8.8 ⁴	49,793	+	88,021	7.7	21,710	18.4	25,993	—	135,724	+
	1929	—	50,614	+	91,022	3.4	21,023	3.2	25,621	—	137,666	+
	1930 ¹	—	50,783	+	84,682	7.0	21,918	4.3	23,061	—	129,661	5.8
	1931 ¹	—	50,357	—	84,667	0.0	19,159	12.6	19,374	—	123,200	5.0
	1932	—	50,387	+	86,014	1.6	21,168	10.5	17,332	—	124,514	+
	1933	—	50,307	—	84,543	—	19,878	6.1	17,031	—	121,452	2.5
	1934	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1934/1927	—5.5	—	—	—	—	—	—32.5	—	—38.0	—	—13.4
Saline—	7,376	—	4,698	—	12,074	—	3,740	—	2,825	—	18,639	—
	1927	—	4,701	+	11,897	—	3,321	11.2	2,981	+	18,199	2.4
	1928	—2.4	4,637	—	11,788	1.5	3,205	3.5	3,073	+	18,066	—
	1929	—	3,717	—	9,870	16.3 ⁴	2,944	8.1	3,033	—	15,847	12.3
	1930	—	3,412	—	8,371	15.2	2,813	4.4	2,627	—	13,811	12.8
	1931 ¹	—	3,271	—	8,310	—	2,375	15.6	1,883	—	12,568	9.0
	1932	—	3,262	—	8,255	—	2,196	7.5	1,641	—	12,092	3.8
	1933	—	3,249	—	8,231	—	1,953	11.1	1,732	+	11,916	1.5
	1934	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1934/1927	—32.5	—	—30.8	—	—31.8	—	—47.8	—	—38.7	—	—36.1

Sangamon—											
1927 ¹	36,851	—	—	—	—	51,794	—	—	—	—	123,537
1928	36,825	—	—	—	—	52,776	—	—	—	—	120,967
1929	36,686	—	—	—	—	53,304	—	—	—	—	121,554
1930	36,644	—	—	—	—	54,350	—	—	—	—	122,924
1931	25,817	—29.57	—	—	—	49,274	—	—	—	—	105,219
1932	21,714	—15.97	—	—	—	49,091	—	—	—	—	94,459
1933 ¹	21,524	—	—	—	—	48,701	—	—	—	—	89,682
1934	21,455	—	—	—	—	48,974	—	—	—	—	89,320
1934/1927	—	—41.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Schuyler—											
1927	8,186	—	—	—	—	1,160	—	—	—	—	12,705
1928	8,181	—	—	—	—	1,161	—	—	—	—	12,296
1929	8,180	—	—	—	—	1,161	—	—	—	—	12,368
1930	8,164	—	—	—	—	1,159	—	—	—	—	11,944
1931	6,286	—23.0	—	—	—	942	—	—	—	—	9,459
1932	6,275	—	—	—	—	943	—	—	—	—	9,188
1933	6,266	—	—	—	—	942	—	—	—	—	8,995
1934	6,271	—	—	—	—	943	—	—	—	—	9,016
1934/1927	—	—23.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scott—											
1927 ¹	8,880	—	—	—	—	1,467	—	—	—	—	13,509
1928	7,097	—20.14	—	—	—	1,163	—	—	—	—	11,105
1929	7,097	—	—	—	—	1,163	—	—	—	—	11,000
1930	7,093	—	—	—	—	1,169	—	—	—	—	11,018
1931	6,500	—	—	—	—	1,097	—	—	—	—	10,339
1932	5,850	—10.08	—	—	—	990	—	—	—	—	9,046
1933	5,837	—	—	—	—	987	—	—	—	—	8,663
1934	5,832	—	—	—	—	977	—	—	—	—	8,563
1934/1927	—	—34.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shelby—											
1927	21,449	—	—	—	—	4,083	—	—	—	—	36,144
1928	21,464	—	—	—	—	4,077	—	—	—	—	35,524
1929	21,399	—	—	—	—	4,065	—	—	—	—	35,537
1930	21,401	—	—	—	—	4,056 ⁹	—	—	—	—	34,968
1931	16,945	—20.8	—	—	—	3,454	—	—	—	—	29,016
1932	16,701	—	—	—	—	3,393	—	—	—	—	27,085
1933	13,353	—20.04	—	—	—	2,710	—	—	—	—	22,563
1934	13,357	—	—	—	—	2,709	—	—	—	—	21,772
1934/1927	—	—37.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

¹ Subject to revision.² \$741,000 (15%) to be deducted for equalization for State levy.³ \$332,000 (15%) to be deducted for equalization for State levy.⁴ Compares with a 20% reduction by B. of R.⁵ \$6,115,000 (15%) to be deducted for equalization for State levy.⁶ Compares with a 15% reduction on improved lands and 20% reduction on unimproved lands by assessors.⁷ Individual township reduction by B. of R.⁸ Compares with a 10% reduction by B. of R.⁹ \$624,000 (15%) to be deducted for equalization for State levy.

TABLE IV—Continued

County and year	Lands		Lots		All real estate		Personalty		Railroads		All property	
	Amount	Per cent	Amount	Per cent	Amount	Per cent	Amount	Per cent	Amount	Per cent	Amount	Per cent
Stark—												
1927	13,154	—	1,887	—	15,041	—	2,991	—	1,792	—	19,824	—
1928	13,155	0.0	1,882	.3	15,037	0.0	2,757	7.8	1,785	.4	19,579	1.2
1929	13,155	0.0	1,881	.1	15,036	0.0	2,999	8.8	1,774	.6	19,809	1.2
1930	13,157	0.0	1,874	.4	15,031	0.0	3,408	13.6	1,768	.3	20,207	2.0
1931	9,578	—27.2 ¹	1,461	—22.0 ¹	11,039	—26.6 ¹	3,044	—10.7	1,708	—3.4	15,791	—21.9
1932	8,731	—8.8	1,425	—2.5	10,156	—8.0	2,209	—27.4	1,525	—10.7	13,890	—12.0
1933	8,731	0.0	1,428	.2	10,159	0.0	1,996	—9.6	1,348	—11.6	13,503	—2.8
1934	8,729	0.0	1,425	.2	10,155	0.0	2,023	+1.4	1,229	—8.8	13,407	—1.7
1934/1927	—	—33.6	—	—24.5	—	—32.5	—	—32.4	—	—31.4	—	—32.4
Stephenson—												
1927	15,407	—	14,222	—	29,629	—	11,679	—	3,998	—	45,306	—
1928	15,456	+ .3	14,400	+1.3	29,856	+ .8	10,933	—6.4	3,941	—1.4	44,730	—1.3
1929	15,476	+ .1	14,842	+3.1	30,318	+1.5	10,586	—3.2	3,970	+ .7	44,874	+ .3
1930	15,495	+ .1	15,040	+1.3	30,535	+ .7	9,609	—9.2	3,935	.9	44,079	—1.8
1931	16,682	+7.7	14,115	—6.2	30,797	+ .9	9,081	—5.5	3,818	—3.0	43,696	— .9
1932	16,659	— .1	14,230	+ .8	30,889	+ .3	7,621	—16.1	3,213	—15.8	41,723	—4.5
1933	14,984	—10.1 ²	12,793	—10.1 ²	27,777	—10.1 ²	6,360	—16.5	2,859	—11.0	36,996	—11.3
1934	14,996	+ .1	12,739	— .4	27,735	— .2	5,975	—6.1	2,371	—17.1	36,081	—2.5
1934/1927	—	—2.7	—	—10.4	—	—6.4	—	—48.8	—	—40.7	—	—20.4
Tazewell—												
1927	29,462	—	9,572	—	39,034	—	11,336	—	11,481	—	61,851	—
1928	30,222	+2.6	9,735	+1.7	39,957	+2.4	10,853	—4.3	10,779	—6.1	61,589	— .4
1929	30,957	+2.4	9,647	— .9	40,604	+1.6	11,786	+8.6	11,391	+5.7	63,781	+3.6
1930	31,382	+1.4	9,835	+1.9	41,217	+1.5	11,651	—1.1	11,261	—1.1	64,129	+ .5
1931	26,097	—16.8 ³	8,520	—13.4 ³	34,617	—16.0 ³	11,046	—5.2	10,439	—7.3	56,102	—12.5
1932	22,974	—12.0 ²	7,762	—8.9 ²	30,736	—11.2 ²	9,878	—10.6	8,704	—16.6	49,318	—12.1
1933	22,970	0.0	7,775	+ .2	30,745	0.0	9,605	—2.8	7,771	—10.7	48,122	—2.4
1934	23,071	+ .4	7,772	0.0	30,843	+ .3	9,964	+3.7	6,952	—10.5	47,759	— .8
1934/1927	—	—21.7	—	—18.8	—	—21.0	—	—12.1	—	—39.4	—	—22.8
Union—												
1927	6,633	—	2,205	—	8,838	—	3,228	—	2,344	—	14,410	—
1928	6,613	— .3	2,205	0.0	8,818	— .2	3,186	—1.3	2,057	—12.2	14,061	—2.4
1929	6,633	+ .3	2,246	+1.9	8,879	+ .7	2,979	—6.5	2,108	+2.5	13,966	— .7
1930	6,596	— .6	2,242	— .2	8,838	— .5	2,869	—3.7	1,911	—9.3	13,618	—2.5
1931	6,312	—4.3	2,212	—1.4	8,524	—3.6	2,650	—7.6	1,673	—12.5	12,847	—5.7
1932	5,601	—11.3 ²	1,976	—10.6 ²	7,577	—11.1 ²	2,223	—16.1	1,406	—16.0	11,206	—12.8
1933	5,576	— .4	1,980	+ .2	7,556	— .3	1,974	—11.2	1,279	—9.0	10,809	—3.5
1934	4,452	—20.2 ⁴	1,582	—20.1 ⁴	6,034	—20.1 ⁴	1,765	—10.6	1,250	—2.3	9,049	—16.3
1934/1927	—	—32.9	—	—28.3	—	—31.7	—	—45.3	—	—46.7	—	—37.2

Vermilion—											
1927	36,896	—	27,218	—	64,114	—	18,162	—	18,811	—	101,087
1928 ¹	36,922	+ .1	27,542	+ 1.2	64,464	+ .5	17,201	— 3.5	18,159	— 3.5	99,824
1929	36,923	0.0	27,711	+ .6	64,634	+ .3	17,616	+ 2.4	17,921	+ 1.3	100,171
1930	36,989	+ .2	27,882	+ .6	64,871	+ .4	16,039	— 9.0	16,393	— 8.5	97,303
1931	30,696	— 17.0 ⁶	25,577	— 8.3 ⁶	56,273	— 13.3 ⁶	13,158	— 18.0	15,913	— 2.9	85,344
1932	24,469	— 20.3 ⁴	20,502	— 19.8 ⁴	44,971	— 20.1 ⁴	11,189	— 15.0	13,452	— 15.5	69,612
1933	24,435	— .1	20,478	— .1	44,913	— .1	10,296	— 8.0	11,037	— 18.0	66,246
1934	24,401	— .1	20,440	— .2	44,841	— .2	9,420	— 8.5	9,414	— 14.7	63,675
1934/1927		— 33.9		— 24.9		— 30.1		— 48.1		— 50.0	— 37.0
Wabash—											
1927 ⁵	7,295 ⁷	—	3,325	—	10,620	—	2,004	—	2,022	—	14,646
1928	6,508	— 10.8	3,343	+ .5	9,851	— 7.2	2,268	+ 13.2	2,029	+ .3	14,148
1929	6,501	— .1	3,341	— .1	9,842	— .1	2,216	— 2.3	2,037	+ .4	14,095
1930 ⁵	6,501 ⁸	0.0	3,167 ⁸	— 5.2	9,668 ⁸	— 1.8	2,158	— 2.6	1,993	— 2.2	13,819
1931	4,866	— 25.1	2,978	— 6.0	7,844	— 18.9	1,729	— 19.9	1,826	— 8.4	11,399
1932 ⁵	4,037	— 17.6 ⁴	2,366	— 20.6 ⁴	6,403	— 18.4 ⁴	1,136	— 34.3	1,465	— 19.8	9,004
1933 ⁵	3,983	— 1.3	2,432	+ 2.8	6,415	+ .2	1,070	— 5.8	1,238	— 15.5	8,723
1934	3,956	— .7	2,374	— 2.4	6,330	— 1.3	1,125	+ 5.1	1,210	— 2.3	8,665
1934/1927		— 45.8		— 28.6		— 40.4		— 43.9		— 40.2	— 40.8
Warren—											
1927	20,626	—	4,637	—	25,263	—	5,980	—	5,186	—	36,429
1928	20,620	0.0	4,647	+ .2	25,267	0.0	4,937	— 17.4	5,173	— .3	35,377
1929	20,604	— .1	4,643	— .1	25,247	— .1	5,007	+ 1.4	5,119	— 1.0	35,373
1930	20,619	+ .1	4,654	+ .2	25,273	+ .1	4,667	— 6.8	4,743	— 7.3	34,683
1931	16,566	— 19.7 ²	3,713	— 20.2 ³	20,279	— 19.8 ³	3,874	— 17.0	4,485	— 5.5	28,638
1932	16,552	— .1	3,784	+ 1.9	20,336	+ .3	3,054	— 21.2	4,011	— 10.6	27,401
1933	16,542	— .1	3,778	— .2	20,320	— .1	2,734	— 10.5	3,493	— 12.9	26,547
1934	14,055	— 15.0 ⁹	3,215	— 14.9 ⁹	17,270	— 15.0 ⁹	3,349	+ 22.5	3,008	— 13.9	23,627
1934/1927		— 31.9		— 30.7		— 31.6		— 44.0		— 42.0	— 35.1
Washington—											
1927	10,430	—	1,410	—	11,840	—	3,503	—	1,784	—	17,128
1928	10,324	— 1.0	1,407	— .2	11,731	— .9	3,233	— 7.7	1,793	+ .5	16,757
1929	10,347	+ .2	1,420	+ .9	11,767	+ .3	3,129	— 3.2	1,754	+ 2.2	16,650
1930	10,299	— .5	1,438	+ 1.3	11,737	— .3	2,984	— 4.6	1,786	+ 1.8	16,507
1931	8,805	— 14.5 ¹⁰	1,335	— 7.2 ¹⁰	10,140	— 13.6 ¹⁰	2,732	— 8.4	1,648	— 7.7	14,520
1932	8,792	— .1	1,340	+ .4	10,132	— .1	2,530	— 7.4	1,457	— 11.6	14,119
1933	8,772	— .2	1,341	+ .1	10,113	— .2	2,295	— 9.3	1,260	— 13.5	13,668
1934	8,777	+ .1	1,336	— .4	10,113	0.0	2,219	— 3.3	1,158	— 8.1	13,490
1934/1927		— 15.8		— 5.2		— 14.6		— 36.7		— 35.1	— 21.2

¹ Compares with a reduction of 30%, 20% by assessors and 10% by B. of R.
² Compares with a 10% reduction by B. of R.
³ Compares with a 20% reduction by assessors.
⁴ Compares with a 20% reduction by B. of R.
⁵ Subject to revision.
⁶ Compares with a 20% reduction, not including improvements, by treasurer.
⁷ \$1,393,000 (20%) to be deducted for equalization for State levy.
⁸ \$1,774,000 (20%) to be deducted for equalization for State levy.
⁹ Compares with a 15% reduction by B. of R.
¹⁰ Compares with a 15% reduction by assessors.

TABLE IV—Concluded

County and year		Lands		Lots		All real estate		Personalty		Railroads		All property	
		Amount	Per cent	Amount	Per cent	Amount	Per cent	Amount	Per cent	Amount	Per cent	Amount	Per cent
Wayne—													
1927 ¹	-----	8,209	-----	1,601	-----	9,810	-----	2,576	-----	1,929	-----	14,315	-----
1928 ¹	-----	8,137	— .9	1,595	— .4	9,732	— .8	2,245	—12.8	1,909	— 1.0	13,886	— 3.0
1929 ¹	-----	8,102	— .4	1,602	+ .4	9,704	+ .3	1,965	—12.5	1,891	— .9	13,560	— 2.3
1930 ¹	-----	6,478	—20.0 ²	1,305	—18.5 ²	7,783	—19.8 ²	1,833	— 6.7	1,888	— .2	11,504	—15.2
1931	-----	5,186	—19.9	1,276	— 2.2	6,462	—17.0	1,764	— 3.8	1,714	— 9.2	9,940	—13.6
1932	-----	5,174	— .2	1,279	+ .2	6,453	— .1	1,307	—25.9	1,412	—17.6	9,172	— 7.7
1933	-----	5,172	0.0	1,278	— .1	6,450	0.0	1,232	— 5.7	1,320	— 6.5	9,002	— 1.9
1934	-----	5,169	— .1	1,266	— .9	6,435	— .2	1,174	— 4.7	1,266	— 4.1	8,875	— 1.4
1934/1927	-----	-----	—37.0	-----	—20.9	-----	—34.4	-----	—54.4	-----	—34.4	-----	—38.0
White—													
1927	-----	6,779	-----	1,418	-----	8,197	-----	1,488	-----	3,272	-----	12,957	-----
1928	-----	6,729	— .7	1,378	— 2.8	8,107	— 1.1	1,220	—18.0	3,217	— 1.7	12,544	— 3.2
1929	-----	6,733	+ .1	1,410	+ 2.3	8,143	+ .4	1,272	+ 4.3	3,228	+ .3	12,643	+ .8
1930	-----	5,041	—25.1 ³	1,061	—24.8 ³	6,102	—25.1 ³	1,140	—10.4	3,190	— 1.2	10,432	—17.5
1931	-----	4,271	—15.3	1,071	+ .9	5,342	—12.5	1,049	— 8.0	3,012	— 5.6	9,403	— 9.9
1932	-----	2,859	—33.1 ⁴	718	—33.0 ⁴	3,577	—33.0 ⁴	801	—23.6	2,572	—14.6	6,950	—26.1
1933	-----	2,855	— .1	713	— .7	3,568	— .3	727	— 9.2	2,143	—16.7	6,438	— 7.4
1934	-----	2,854	0.0	757	+ 6.2	3,611	+ 1.2	1,273	+ 75.1	2,027	— 5.4	6,911	+ 7.3
1934/1927	-----	-----	—57.9	-----	—46.6	-----	—55.9	-----	—14.4	-----	—38.1	-----	—46.7
Whiteside—													
1927	-----	22,671	-----	14,009	-----	36,680	-----	8,566	-----	6,668	-----	51,914	-----
1928	-----	22,577	— .4	13,950	— .4	36,528	— .4	7,953	— 7.2	6,595	— 1.1	51,076	— 1.6
1929	-----	22,645	+ .3	14,004	+ .4	36,649	+ .3	8,111	+ 2.0	6,317	— 4.2	51,077	0.0
1930	-----	22,613	— .1	14,037	+ .2	36,650	0.0	7,624	— 6.0	6,261	— .9	50,535	— 1.1
1931	-----	18,938	—16.3 ⁵	12,448	—11.3 ⁵	31,386	—14.4 ⁵	7,201	— 5.5	5,994	— 4.3	44,581	—11.8
1932	-----	18,990	+ .3	12,482	+ .3	31,472	+ .3	5,858	—18.7	5,433	— 9.4	42,763	— 4.1
1933	-----	17,105	— 9.9 ⁶	11,237	—10.0 ⁶	28,342	— 9.9 ⁶	5,307	— 9.4	4,952	— 8.9	38,601	— 9.7
1934	-----	15,434	— 9.8 ⁶	10,167	— 9.5 ⁶	25,601	— 9.7 ⁶	5,446	+ 2.6	4,943	— .2	35,990	— 6.8
1934/1927	-----	-----	—31.9	-----	—27.4	-----	—30.2	-----	—36.4	-----	—25.9	-----	—30.7
Will—													
1927	-----	36,814	-----	33,428	-----	70,242	-----	21,015	-----	18,483	-----	109,740	-----
1928	-----	36,787	— .1	33,470	+ .1	70,257	0.0	20,636	— 1.8	18,508	+ .1	109,401	— .3
1929	-----	36,781	0.0	34,762	+ 3.9	71,543	+ 1.8	21,181	+ 2.6	18,488	— .1	111,212	+ 1.7
1930	-----	36,817	+ .1	34,698	— .2	71,515	0.0	20,752	— 2.0	18,351	— .7	110,618	— .5
1931	-----	29,728	—19.3 ²	29,518	—14.9 ⁷	59,246	—17.2	20,154	— 2.9	17,210	— 6.2	96,610	—12.7
1932	-----	26,487	—10.0 ⁶	26,137	—11.5 ⁶	52,624	—11.2 ⁶	17,619	—12.6	15,123	—12.1	85,366	—11.6
1933	-----	26,435	— .2	26,038	— .4	52,473	— .3	16,873	— 4.2	13,198	—12.7	82,545	— 3.3
1934	-----	26,413	— .1	25,935	— .4	52,348	— .2	16,570	— 1.8	12,366	— 6.3	81,284	— 1.5
1934/1927	-----	-----	—28.3	-----	—22.4	-----	—25.5	-----	—21.2	-----	—33.1	-----	—25.9

Williamson—											
1927	9,954	—1.0	9,232	—	19,186	—	5,496	—16.0	4,993	—	29,675
1928	9,857	—	9,184	—	19,041	—	4,616	—	5,167	+3.5	28,824
1929	9,786	—	9,115	—	18,901	—	4,141	—10.3	5,164	—	28,206
1930	8,176	—16.5 ²	8,132	—	16,308	—13.7	4,211	+1.7	5,131	—	25,650
1931	6,618	—16.6	6,424	—21.0	13,242	—18.8	3,195	—23.1	3,973	—22.6	20,410
1932	6,634	—2.7	6,292	—2.1	12,926	—2.4	2,446	—23.4	3,044	—23.4	18,416
1933	6,204	—6.5	6,075	—3.4	12,279	—5.0	2,231	—8.8	2,585	—15.1	17,095
1934	6,098	—1.7	6,015	—1.0	12,113	—1.3	2,390	+7.1	2,455	—5.0	16,958
1934/1927	—	—38.7	—	—34.8	—	—36.9	—	—56.5	—	—50.8	—
1934/1927	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—42.9
Winnebago—											
1927	21,340	—	68,366	—	89,706	—	34,378	—	6,791	—	130,875
1928	17,302	—18.9 ²	57,061	—16.5 ²	74,363	—17.1 ²	29,125	—15.3	6,404	—5.7	109,892
1929	17,599	+1.7	60,019	+5.2	77,618	+4.4	31,903	+9.5	6,394	—	115,915
1930	17,902	+1.7	62,416	+4.0	80,318	+3.5	29,808	—6.6	6,320	—1.2	116,446
1931	17,990	+	60,185	—3.6	78,175	—2.7	26,351	—11.6	5,369	—15.0	109,895
1932	14,146	—21.4 ²	47,966	—20.3 ²	62,112	—20.5 ²	20,019	—24.0	4,716	—12.2	86,847
1933	12,029	—15.0 ⁷	40,749	—15.0 ⁷	52,778	—15.0 ⁷	16,434	—17.9	4,344	—7.9	73,556
1934	12,024	0.0	40,624	—	52,648	—	16,603	+1.0	3,250	—25.2	72,501
1934/1927	—	—43.7	—	—40.6	—	—41.3	—	—51.7	—	—52.1	—
1934/1927	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—44.6
Woodford—											
1927	23,653	—	3,131	—	26,784	—	5,030	—	2,326	—	34,140
1928	23,605	—	3,120	—	26,725	—	4,080	—18.9	2,143	—7.9	32,948
1929	23,611	0.0	3,127	+	26,738	0.0	4,324	+6.0	2,158	+	33,220
1930	23,610	0.0	3,127	0.0	26,737	0.0	4,195	—3.0	2,125	—1.5	33,057
1931	20,795	—11.9	2,885	—7.7	23,680	—11.4	3,293	—21.5	1,936	—8.9	28,909
1932	17,637	—15.2 ⁷	2,450	—15.1 ⁷	20,087	—15.2 ⁷	2,551	—22.5	1,653	—14.6	24,291
1933	14,975	—15.1 ⁷	2,073	—15.4 ⁷	17,048	—15.1 ⁷	2,284	—10.5	1,403	—15.1	20,735
1934	14,971	0.0	2,072	0.0	17,043	0.0	2,307	+1.0	1,022	—27.2	20,372
1934/1927	—	—36.7	—	—33.8	—	—36.4	—	—54.1	—	—56.1	—
1934/1927	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—40.3

¹ Subject to revision.
² Compares with a 20% reduction by B. of R.
³ Compares with a 25% reduction by B. of R.
⁴ Compares with a 33 1/3% reduction by B. of R.
⁵ Compares with a 15% reduction by assessors.
⁶ Compares with a 10% reduction by B. of R.
⁷ Compares with a 15% reduction by B. of R.

TABLE V

Distribution of Total Assessment by Classes of Property and by Assessing Authority, by Counties

Assessment Years, 1927, 1929, 1931, 1933, and 1934

The percentages in this table are based upon the data assembled in the preceding table and are subject to the qualifications and reservations set forth in the headnote to that table. They represent assessed valuations taken from the collectors' books and include Tax Commission as well as local assessments. The purpose in presenting this information is to specify the character of the tax base in each of the counties of the State and further to show the changes therein during the past two quadrennia. For this purpose the per cent of the aggregate assessment assessed as lands, lots, personalty, and railroads is shown for the years 1927, 1929, 1931, 1933, and 1934. To indicate further the character of the tax base the proportion of the total assessment made by local assessors and by the Tax Commission is presented for the same years.

Rural property (lands) is the principal class of property in the majority of the counties. In one-fourth of them it is between 40 and 45 per cent of the total assessment. In another fourth, it is between 50 and 60, and in still another fourth, between 60 and 70. There are two counties where it is well over 70 per cent of the aggregate but only one county in which it is less than 5 per cent. These proportions are based upon the valuations for 1934. During the period covered by this table this proportion remained relatively stable in 60 per cent of the counties, increased in 25 per cent, and fell off somewhat in the remaining 15 per cent.

The other major class of property is urban real estate (lots). This item is of considerable importance in a smaller number of counties than is the case with rural property. For 1934 in well over one-half of the counties it constituted less than 20 per cent of the tax base, in 25 per cent of the counties it made up 20 to 30 per cent, in 10 per cent, from 30 to 40 per cent, and in about 10 per cent of the counties its importance was indicated by percentages ranging from 40 to 65 per cent. There are no instances in which the proportion of total assessment placed on urban property has been declining appreciably, but in a little over one-half of them it has increased—in some instances, considerably.

Personal property accounts for 10 to 20 per cent of the tax base in the majority of the counties of the State. There are approximately 10 counties in which this proportion is in excess of 20 per cent and about an equal number in which it is less than 10 per cent. It is

characteristic of the assessment of personal property that it has been declining at a somewhat more rapid rate than any other class of property. This is reflected by the fact that during the period 1927-1934 the proportion of personalty to the total assessment has decreased in well over 50 per cent of the counties whereas increases have occurred in only four instances.

Railroad property is just as important a part of the tax base as personalty in 60 per cent of the counties (i. e. between 10 and 20 per cent), but in contrast with personalty there are 30 counties in which this proportion drops under 10 per cent and only 10 in which it exceeds 20 per cent. The relative position of railroad assessments during the period has been maintained in almost all of the sections of the state; there are a half dozen counties in which it has been increased, but there are an equal number in which it has been decreased.

Two major factors affecting the aggregate and trend of assessments are the nature of the property to be assessed and the policies and effectiveness of the assessing agency. It is pertinent, therefore, to call attention to the proportion of the total tax base locally assessed (that is, by the local assessors and boards of review) and the part that is State assessed (Tax Commission). The Tax Commission assessments are confined to railroad property and capital stock of certain domestic corporations. Inasmuch as the bulk of the Tax Commission's assessment is on railroad property (there are only 14 counties in which the capital stock is of significance compared to the railroad assessment) and since local assessment of railroad property is of minor importance excepting in a dozen counties, the relative position of the Commission's assessments together with the changes therein is closely approximated by the changes in railroad property. In a general way what has been said of railroad property may be taken to apply to all Tax Commission assessments. A more detailed statement and comparison of changes in state and local assessments is presented in Table VI.

TABLE V

DISTRIBUTION OF TOTAL ASSESSMENT BY CLASSES OF PROPERTY AND BY
ASSESSING AUTHORITY, BY COUNTIES

ASSESSMENT YEARS 1927, 1929, 1931, 1933 AND 1934

County and years	Percentage of total assessment				Percentage of total	
	Lands	Lots	Personalty	Railroads	Tax Commission	Local assessors
Adams—						
1927.....	33.3	37.4	23.2	6.1	6.6	93.4
1929.....	33.4	38.6	21.9	6.1	6.1	93.9
1931.....	32.7	39.9	20.4	7.0	7.0	93.0
1933.....	33.4	40.7	20.0	5.9	11.1	88.9
1934.....	33.6	41.1	19.9	5.4	10.7	89.3
Alexander—						
1927.....	22.7	39.5	16.0	21.8	22.1	77.9
1929.....	24.6	41.0	13.8	20.6	20.9	79.1
1931.....	26.4	40.2	14.2	19.2	19.4	80.6
1933.....	26.3	44.2	13.6	15.9	16.4	83.6
1934.....	26.2	46.4	12.6	14.8	15.2	84.8
Bond—						
1927.....	49.4	11.7	18.7	20.2	20.5	79.5
1929.....	50.3	12.0	17.5	20.2	20.5	79.5
1931.....	47.9	13.3	16.2	22.6	22.9	77.1
1933.....	52.6	14.6	14.6	18.2	18.4	81.6
1934.....	53.0	14.7	14.8	17.5	17.6	82.4
Boone—						
1927.....	45.9	23.6	19.2	11.3	11.3	88.7
1929.....	46.4	24.3	18.4	10.9	10.9	89.1
1931.....	44.7	26.4	18.7	10.2	10.2	89.8
1933.....	49.0	28.6	12.8	9.6	9.5	90.5
1934.....	51.0	29.8	12.6	6.6	6.6	93.4
Brown—						
1927.....	62.7	10.3	19.3	7.7	7.8	92.2
1929.....	62.0	10.2	20.4	7.4	7.4	92.6
1931.....	63.3	10.6	17.6	8.5	8.5	91.5
1933.....	68.8	11.4	12.8	7.0	7.0	93.0
1934.....	68.6	11.4	13.6	6.4	6.4	93.6
Bureau—						
1927.....	52.0	13.9	15.7	18.4	18.4	81.6
1929.....	52.9	14.1	14.6	18.4	18.4	81.6
1931.....	51.4	14.8	14.7	19.1	19.0	81.0
1933.....	50.6	16.8	14.2	18.4	18.4	81.6
1934.....	46.6	15.3	16.9	21.2	21.1	78.9
Calhoun—						
1927.....	71.1	4.5	24.4	-----	.1	99.9
1929.....	73.6	4.8	21.6	-----	-----	100.0
1931.....	72.7	4.9	22.4	-----	-----	100.0
1933.....	76.2	5.3	18.5	-----	-----	100.0
1934.....	77.9	5.4	16.7	-----	-----	100.0
Carroll—						
1927.....	46.6	15.3	17.7	20.4	20.6	79.4
1929.....	47.2	15.6	16.4	20.8	21.5	78.5
1931.....	46.0	16.3	15.7	22.0	22.5	77.5
1933.....	49.5	17.5	13.3	19.7	21.5	78.5
1934.....	49.5	17.5	12.3	20.7	21.8	78.2
Cass—						
1927.....	52.4	23.5	15.2	8.9	8.8	91.2
1929.....	53.3	23.7	14.2	8.8	8.6	91.4
1931.....	52.2	24.8	13.2	9.8	9.8	90.2
1933.....	50.0	26.6	13.5	9.9	9.9	90.1
1934.....	50.4	26.6	13.6	9.4	9.4	90.6

TABLE V—Continued

County and years	Percentage of total assessment				Percentage of total	
	Lands	Lots	Personalty	Railroads	Tax Commission	Local assessors
Champaign—						
1927-----	52.6	28.3	12.0	7.1	7.1	92.9
1929-----	47.6	33.5	11.0	7.9	7.7	92.3
1931-----	46.9	34.3	10.8	8.0	7.9	92.1
1933-----	47.0	34.5	11.4	7.1	7.0	93.0
1934-----	46.4	34.0	13.2	6.4	6.3	93.7
Christian—						
1927-----	57.5	19.2	13.5	9.8	9.7	90.3
1929-----	58.0	19.4	12.9	9.7	9.6	90.4
1931-----	58.2	19.2	11.7	10.9	10.8	89.2
1933-----	60.0	19.6	10.5	9.9	9.9	90.1
1934-----	60.3	19.7	10.0	10.0	9.9	90.1
Clark—						
1927-----	44.3	9.0	31.7	15.0	15.2	84.8
1929-----	46.9	9.8	27.6	15.7	16.0	84.0
1931-----	45.1	11.1	24.1	19.7	20.1	79.9
1933-----	49.1	12.4	22.5	16.0	16.2	83.8
1934-----	46.4	11.6	27.7	14.3	14.5	85.5
Clay—						
1927-----	52.2	11.6	17.6	18.6	19.2	80.8
1929-----	51.5	13.6	15.6	19.3	19.3	80.7
1931-----	43.7	16.3	15.8	24.2	24.1	75.9
1933-----	47.1	17.7	14.0	21.2	21.2	78.8
1934-----	47.8	17.7	13.2	21.3	21.3	78.7
Clinton—						
1927-----	45.8	14.2	21.4	18.6	18.6	81.4
1929-----	46.7	14.6	19.6	19.1	19.0	81.0
1931-----	44.9	14.7	21.0	19.4	19.3	80.7
1933-----	50.0	16.3	17.8	15.9	15.8	84.2
1934-----	50.5	16.6	17.0	15.9	15.8	84.2
Coles—						
1927-----	49.1	26.3	12.5	12.1	12.0	88.0
1929-----	49.5	27.8	10.6	12.1	11.3	88.7
1931-----	46.5	31.5	9.7	12.3	12.3	87.7
1933-----	48.3	29.4	9.4	12.9	12.9	87.1
1934-----	48.1	29.5	9.5	12.9	12.8	87.2
Cook—						
1927-----	2.6	73.6	18.8	5.0	6.2	93.8
1929-----	3.3	74.6	17.1	5.0	6.3	93.7
1931-----	2.7	65.9	26.2	5.2	6.5	93.5
1933-----	2.6	62.1	29.8	5.5	7.4	92.6
1934-----	2.7	64.6	26.9	5.8	7.6	92.4
Crawford—						
1927-----	53.6	16.0	22.7	7.7	7.8	92.2
1929-----	50.1	18.0	23.2	8.7	8.7	91.3
1931-----	47.2	20.5	22.7	9.6	9.6	90.4
1933-----	47.8	22.0	21.7	8.5	8.5	91.5
1934-----	49.3	21.6	20.9	8.2	8.2	91.8
Cumberland—						
1927-----	56.3	7.4	16.9	19.4	19.4	80.6
1929-----	49.2	8.6	17.8	24.4	24.4	75.6
1931-----	46.2	8.8	18.0	27.0	27.1	72.9
1933-----	45.6	9.8	18.5	26.1	26.1	73.9
1934-----	46.1	9.7	18.5	25.7	25.6	74.4
DeKalb—						
1927-----	47.4	24.1	15.5	13.0	13.2	86.8
1929-----	47.7	24.4	14.9	13.0	13.1	86.9
1931-----	47.9	26.3	13.1	12.7	12.8	87.2
1933-----	49.0	26.9	11.6	12.5	12.8	87.2
1934-----	48.2	26.4	11.7	13.7	13.9	86.1

TABLE V—Continued

County and years	Percentage of total assessment				Percentage of total	
	Lands	Lots	Personalty	Railroads	Tax Commission	Local assessors
DeWitt—						
1927-----	58.8	16.1	11.9	13.2	13.1	86.9
1929-----	59.3	16.2	11.2	13.3	13.5	86.5
1931-----	58.2	16.9	11.8	13.1	14.5	85.5
1933-----	58.4	18.2	10.9	12.5	14.3	85.7
1934-----	58.9	18.3	10.8	12.0	13.4	86.6
Douglas—						
1927-----	63.4	12.4	10.7	13.5	13.5	86.5
1929-----	64.2	12.6	10.5	12.7	12.7	87.3
1931-----	62.5	12.4	10.9	14.2	14.2	85.8
1933-----	64.0	12.6	9.8	13.6	13.6	86.4
1934-----	64.6	12.7	10.3	12.4	12.4	87.6
DuPage—						
1927-----	21.9	56.2	10.5	11.4	11.2	88.8
1929-----	18.0	61.3	9.5	11.2	11.3	88.7
1931-----	16.6	63.0	9.1	11.3	11.2	88.8
1933-----	17.0	64.2	9.3	9.5	9.6	90.4
1934-----	16.2	63.7	10.8	9.3	10.0	90.0
Edgar—						
1927-----	58.0	14.9	13.3	13.8	14.2	85.8
1929-----	58.8	15.3	12.4	13.5	13.8	86.2
1931-----	57.4	15.2	11.5	15.9	15.9	84.1
1933-----	57.8	14.7	11.6	15.9	15.9	84.1
1934-----	58.3	14.7	10.9	16.1	16.0	84.0
Edwards—						
1927-----	49.2	16.6	20.9	13.3	13.5	86.5
1929-----	51.4	17.6	16.8	14.2	14.3	85.7
1931-----	50.9	17.2	16.9	15.0	15.0	85.0
1933-----	51.6	17.4	15.9	15.1	15.1	84.9
1934-----	50.9	17.2	16.8	15.1	15.1	84.9
Effingham—						
1927-----	40.0	16.9	19.9	23.2	23.5	76.5
1929-----	40.5	17.7	18.9	22.9	23.0	77.0
1931-----	35.1	20.0	18.6	26.3	26.2	73.8
1933-----	38.0	21.6	18.2	22.2	22.2	77.8
1934-----	38.8	22.2	18.0	21.0	21.1	78.9
Fayette—						
1927-----	49.2	13.6	22.3	14.9	14.9	85.1
1929-----	48.4	15.1	20.9	15.6	15.6	84.4
1931-----	43.2	17.4	20.8	18.6	18.6	81.4
1933-----	45.4	17.6	20.6	16.4	16.6	83.4
1934-----	47.2	18.3	18.7	15.8	15.8	84.2
Ford—						
1927-----	67.8	10.8	13.4	8.0	8.2	91.8
1929-----	68.2	10.9	13.0	7.9	8.0	92.0
1931-----	65.6	10.7	14.0	9.7	9.8	90.2
1933-----	68.2	11.1	11.6	9.1	9.8	90.2
1934-----	67.9	11.1	12.2	8.8	8.8	91.2
Franklin—						
1927-----	41.4	29.7	14.6	14.3	14.5	85.5
1929-----	43.1	28.2	12.7	16.0	16.2	83.8
1931-----	40.8	27.7	14.7	16.8	16.9	83.1
1933-----	41.6	28.8	15.4	14.2	14.3	85.7
1934-----	41.4	28.2	14.7	15.7	15.7	84.3
Fulton—						
1927-----	49.4	20.6	18.1	11.9	12.1	87.9
1929-----	50.3	21.2	17.4	11.1	11.0	89.0
1931-----	50.1	21.7	17.2	11.0	11.0	89.0
1933-----	52.8	22.9	13.9	10.4	10.5	89.5
1934-----	52.6	22.8	15.1	9.5	9.6	90.4

TABLE V—Continued

County and years	Percentage of total assessment				Percentage of total	
	Lands	Lots	Personalty	Railroads	Tax Commission	Local assessors
Gallatin—						
1927.....	66.9	10.9	12.4	9.8	9.8	90.2
1929.....	68.9	11.6	9.1	10.4	10.4	89.6
1931.....	64.6	12.2	10.3	12.9	12.9	87.1
1933.....	64.7	12.1	11.2	12.0	11.9	88.1
1934.....	65.1	12.1	9.8	13.0	12.4	87.6
Greene—						
1927.....	53.3	14.0	18.3	14.4	14.3	85.7
1929.....	54.5	14.3	16.5	14.7	14.5	85.5
1931.....	53.6	14.5	15.4	16.5	16.2	83.8
1933.....	61.0	16.4	11.9	10.7	10.7	89.3
1934.....	61.3	16.4	12.3	10.0	9.9	90.1
Grundy—						
1927.....	51.8	12.7	14.0	21.5	21.5	78.5
1929.....	51.9	13.0	13.8	21.3	21.2	78.8
1931.....	50.0	13.6	13.6	22.8	22.8	77.2
1933.....	50.9	13.9	14.2	21.0	20.9	79.1
1934.....	51.6	14.0	13.9	20.5	20.4	79.6
Hamilton—						
1927.....	56.6	8.8	19.2	15.4	15.2	84.8
1929.....	58.7	9.0	16.4	15.9	15.7	84.3
1931.....	47.4	9.6	20.3	22.7	22.3	77.7
1933.....	49.7	12.5	18.8	19.0	18.6	81.4
1934.....	50.0	12.5	18.2	19.3	18.9	81.1
Hancock—						
1927.....	60.9	12.3	18.3	8.5	10.4	89.6
1929.....	64.4	13.0	14.6	8.0	8.3	91.7
1931.....	62.2	12.9	15.2	9.7	10.1	89.9
1933.....	66.4	13.6	11.2	8.8	9.0	91.0
1934.....	66.8	13.7	11.2	8.3	8.4	91.6
Hardin—						
1927.....	57.3	12.6	25.6	4.5	4.7	95.3
1929.....	59.3	12.2	23.9	4.6	4.7	95.3
1931.....	57.4	12.8	25.2	4.6	4.6	95.4
1933.....	64.3	14.2	17.5	4.0	4.4	95.6
1934.....	63.7	14.1	18.1	4.1	4.2	95.8
Henderson—						
1927.....	59.5	5.3	15.1	20.1	20.2	79.8
1929.....	60.7	5.4	13.8	20.1	20.2	79.8
1931.....	59.1	5.7	13.4	21.8	21.8	78.2
1933.....	59.8	5.8	11.9	22.5	22.5	77.5
1934.....	59.2	5.8	13.3	21.7	21.7	78.3
Henry—						
1927.....	51.7	21.1	18.0	9.2	9.9	90.1
1929.....	49.4	22.4	18.0	10.2	10.8	89.2
1931.....	49.9	23.0	16.4	10.7	11.2	88.8
1933.....	53.8	24.6	12.5	9.1	9.5	90.5
1934.....	54.0	24.6	12.7	8.7	9.1	90.9
Iroquois—						
1927.....	64.0	9.1	14.9	12.0	12.0	88.0
1929.....	65.3	9.4	13.7	11.6	11.6	88.4
1931.....	65.4	10.0	12.0	12.6	12.6	87.4
1933.....	67.0	10.2	11.9	10.9	10.9	89.1
1934.....	66.9	10.2	12.7	10.2	10.2	89.8
Jackson—						
1927.....	32.4	24.7	18.4	24.5	26.4	73.6
1929.....	34.3	24.6	16.4	24.7	24.9	75.1
1931.....	32.3	26.0	18.6	23.1	23.5	76.5
1933.....	35.9	28.4	17.2	18.5	18.5	81.5
1934.....	36.2	28.8	17.6	17.4	17.8	82.2

TABLE V—Continued

County and years	Percentage of total assessment				Percentage of total	
	Lands	Lots	Personalty	Railroads	Tax Commission	Local assessors
Jasper—						
1927-----	59.4	8.4	19.7	12.5	12.8	87.2
1929-----	61.1	8.8	17.0	13.1	13.0	87.0
1931-----	59.5	9.1	17.3	14.1	14.2	85.8
1933-----	64.8	9.6	12.9	12.7	12.7	87.3
1934-----	64.4	9.5	13.0	13.1	13.1	86.9
Jefferson—						
1927-----	36.0	23.3	14.6	26.1	25.9	74.1
1929-----	34.9	22.9	13.3	28.9	28.7	71.3
1931-----	27.6	27.9	14.5	30.0	31.0	69.0
1933-----	30.5	31.9	11.4	26.2	25.9	74.1
1934-----	30.8	32.2	12.2	24.8	24.5	75.5
Jersey—						
1927-----	55.3	20.0	15.4	9.3	9.3	90.7
1929-----	55.0	20.1	15.6	9.3	9.3	90.7
1931-----	56.6	21.1	12.3	10.0	10.1	89.9
1933-----	57.9	23.0	11.3	7.8	7.7	92.3
1934-----	58.6	23.2	10.7	7.5	7.4	92.6
JoDavies—						
1927-----	47.1	14.9	24.2	13.8	13.8	86.2
1929-----	48.1	15.4	22.4	14.1	14.1	85.9
1931-----	50.1	16.2	19.7	14.0	14.0	86.0
1933-----	55.4	17.7	14.6	12.3	12.3	87.7
1934-----	55.4	17.9	14.5	12.2	12.3	87.7
Johnson—						
1927-----	43.2	7.9	16.5	32.4	32.5	67.5
1929-----	36.3	8.7	16.9	38.1	38.1	61.9
1931-----	38.0	8.7	15.4	37.9	37.9	62.1
1933-----	38.0	8.5	14.5	39.0	39.0	61.0
1934-----	39.0	8.7	15.2	37.1	37.1	62.9
Kane—						
1927-----	19.3	47.9	22.6	10.2	8.6	91.4
1929-----	18.9	49.6	21.7	9.8	8.6	91.4
1931-----	18.3	52.6	20.3	8.8	7.9	92.1
1933-----	18.5	53.2	19.9	8.4	9.4	90.6
1934-----	19.2	54.8	18.1	7.9	7.8	92.2
Kankakee—						
1927-----	39.6	29.9	14.8	15.7	15.8	84.2
1929-----	39.6	31.0	13.9	15.5	15.8	84.2
1931-----	36.7	34.6	13.7	15.0	15.3	84.7
1933-----	36.0	33.2	16.2	14.6	14.8	85.2
1934-----	36.9	34.2	15.7	13.2	13.3	86.7
Kendall—						
1927-----	66.7	8.6	13.4	11.3	11.0	89.0
1929-----	67.2	8.7	12.7	11.4	10.9	89.1
1931-----	66.2	9.0	11.8	13.0	12.5	87.5
1933-----	67.9	8.6	10.4	13.1	12.5	87.5
1934-----	68.5	8.7	9.3	13.5	12.8	87.2
Knox—						
1927-----	32.9	32.1	17.5	17.5	15.7	84.3
1929-----	33.1	33.2	16.1	17.6	15.8	84.2
1931-----	33.9	35.0	14.2	16.9	14.8	85.2
1933-----	36.0	37.2	11.8	15.0	13.7	86.3
1934-----	36.4	37.5	11.7	14.4	13.3	86.7
Lake—						
1927-----	19.9	53.1	17.3	9.7	10.0	90.0
1929-----	20.1	57.0	13.4	9.5	9.7	90.3
1931-----	21.4	57.2	12.1	9.3	9.5	90.5
1933-----	21.7	57.5	12.2	8.6	9.2	90.8
1934-----	21.4	56.3	12.8	9.5	9.7	90.3

TABLE V—Continued

County and years	Percentage of total assessment				Percentage of total	
	Lands	Lots	Personalty	Railroads	Tax Commission	Local assessors
LaSalle—						
1927.....	43.4	29.1	18.0	9.5	9.5	90.5
1929.....	43.4	29.7	17.4	9.5	9.5	90.5
1931.....	43.2	30.4	16.4	10.0	10.1	89.9
1933.....	43.7	30.8	15.5	10.0	10.2	89.8
1934.....	43.0	30.3	16.6	10.1	10.4	89.6
Lawrence—						
1927.....	56.0	12.7	20.5	10.8	11.7	88.3
1929.....	54.8	13.6	20.1	11.5	11.5	88.5
1931.....	47.0	16.3	23.2	13.5	13.5	86.5
1933.....	49.7	18.6	19.2	12.5	12.5	87.5
1934.....	51.7	16.1	19.8	12.4	12.5	87.5
Lee—						
1927.....	54.1	19.6	16.4	9.9	11.7	88.3
1929.....	54.8	20.2	15.3	9.7	11.5	88.5
1931.....	51.2	22.9	15.6	10.3	12.5	87.5
1933.....	48.7	21.8	19.1	10.4	16.8	83.2
1934.....	47.7	21.4	19.9	11.0	17.3	82.7
Livingston—						
1927.....	62.8	11.4	14.2	11.6	11.7	88.3
1929.....	62.9	11.4	14.3	11.4	11.5	88.5
1931.....	61.5	11.8	14.2	12.5	12.7	87.3
1933.....	62.0	11.9	13.3	12.8	13.5	86.5
1934.....	63.2	12.1	12.9	11.8	12.5	87.5
Logan—						
1927.....	60.4	14.0	14.5	11.1	11.3	88.7
1929.....	60.2	14.1	14.8	10.9	11.7	88.3
1931.....	59.8	14.2	14.1	11.9	11.9	88.1
1933.....	62.5	14.8	12.5	10.2	10.3	89.7
1934.....	62.7	14.9	12.5	9.9	10.0	90.0
McDonough—						
1927.....	54.2	19.2	18.6	8.0	8.1	91.9
1929.....	55.3	20.3	16.9	7.5	7.5	92.5
1931.....	52.9	22.5	16.1	8.5	8.5	91.5
1933.....	54.5	23.5	13.8	8.2	8.2	91.8
1934.....	54.3	23.4	14.6	7.7	7.7	92.3
McHenry—						
1927.....	46.3	22.0	20.6	11.1	11.2	88.8
1929.....	48.0	22.4	18.9	10.7	10.7	89.3
1931.....	46.9	23.5	18.6	11.0	10.7	89.3
1933.....	49.4	24.5	15.2	10.9	11.0	89.0
1934.....	51.5	25.6	14.2	8.7	8.7	91.3
McLean—						
1927.....	52.9	26.0	13.1	8.0	8.4	91.6
1929.....	53.0	26.5	12.7	7.8	8.3	91.7
1931.....	50.0	27.6	13.5	8.9	9.3	90.7
1933.....	49.9	27.8	13.2	9.1	9.8	90.2
1934.....	49.9	27.8	13.4	8.9	9.7	90.3
Macon—						
1927.....	33.3	43.0	15.1	8.6	7.8	92.2
1929.....	33.0	45.2	13.4	8.4	7.4	92.6
1931.....	31.5	46.1	13.2	9.2	8.2	91.8
1933.....	32.2	47.8	11.5	8.5	7.8	92.2
1934.....	32.0	47.4	12.0	8.6	7.8	92.2
Macoupin—						
1927.....	45.3	20.4	12.1	22.2	21.8	78.2
1929.....	46.2	20.8	10.7	22.3	22.3	77.7
1931.....	43.7	19.9	11.7	24.7	24.7	75.3
1933.....	46.2	20.1	11.9	21.8	21.8	78.2
1934.....	46.7	20.3	11.8	21.2	21.1	78.9

TABLE V—Continued

County and years	Percentage of total assessment				Percentage of total	
	Lands	Lots	Personalty	Railroads	Tax Commission	Local assessors
Madison						
1927-----	26.5	30.3	22.5	20.7	20.5	79.5
1929-----	26.3	31.5	21.8	20.4	20.2	79.8
1931-----	25.6	33.0	22.0	19.4	19.4	80.6
1933-----	27.6	35.6	20.6	16.2	16.3	83.7
1934-----	27.8	35.9	20.2	16.1	16.1	83.9
Marion—						
1927-----	29.9	36.1	16.8	17.2	17.3	82.7
1929-----	30.3	36.3	15.9	17.5	17.4	82.6
1931-----	26.9	40.6	14.2	18.3	18.2	81.8
1933-----	28.6	42.6	14.5	14.3	14.4	85.6
1934-----	29.1	43.0	14.1	13.8	14.3	85.7
Marshall—						
1927-----	59.4	11.3	14.2	15.1	15.1	84.9
1929-----	60.3	11.4	13.7	14.6	14.6	85.4
1931-----	58.7	11.5	13.3	16.5	16.5	83.5
1933-----	61.2	11.9	12.5	14.4	14.4	85.6
1934-----	61.5	11.9	12.9	13.7	13.6	86.4
Mason—						
1927-----	66.4	13.8	10.9	8.9	9.2	90.8
1929-----	66.1	13.9	10.6	9.4	9.5	90.5
1931-----	64.8	14.2	10.5	10.5	10.7	89.3
1933-----	68.4	14.7	7.9	9.0	8.9	91.1
1934-----	68.4	14.9	8.1	8.6	9.6	90.4
Massac—						
1927-----	35.9	18.8	23.9	21.4	19.2	80.8
1929-----	33.6	20.0	24.6	21.8	20.8	79.2
1931-----	34.5	21.9	21.7	21.9	20.5	79.5
1933-----	36.4	22.8	20.7	20.1	19.3	80.7
1934-----	37.1	23.1	20.3	19.5	18.7	81.3
Menard—						
1927-----	63.7	11.7	12.9	11.7	11.7	88.3
1929-----	63.9	11.5	12.7	11.9	12.0	88.0
1931-----	63.7	12.0	12.3	12.0	12.2	87.8
1933-----	65.5	13.4	11.0	10.1	10.1	89.9
1934-----	65.6	13.4	10.6	10.4	10.4	89.6
Mercer—						
1927-----	62.7	10.4	18.5	8.4	8.4	91.6
1929-----	64.2	10.5	16.8	8.5	8.5	91.5
1931-----	63.2	11.8	15.6	9.4	9.5	90.5
1933-----	67.5	12.3	10.9	9.3	9.4	90.6
1934-----	68.5	12.5	10.3	8.7	8.7	91.3
Monroe—						
1927-----	49.3	11.4	21.5	17.8	17.9	82.1
1929-----	50.3	12.3	21.1	16.3	16.4	83.6
1931-----	53.6	13.6	18.5	14.3	14.4	85.6
1933-----	57.8	14.8	15.3	12.1	12.2	87.8
1934-----	57.8	14.9	15.6	11.7	11.8	88.2
Montgomery—						
1927-----	47.2	19.3	14.6	18.9	19.1	80.9
1929-----	48.0	19.7	13.1	19.2	19.2	80.8
1931-----	45.3	19.6	13.1	22.0	22.0	78.0
1933-----	48.9	21.1	11.1	18.9	18.9	81.1
1934-----	48.8	21.1	11.3	18.8	18.8	81.2
Morgan—						
1927-----	53.0	24.2	13.0	9.8	10.0	90.0
1929-----	53.6	24.9	11.7	9.8	10.1	89.9
1931-----	51.9	26.1	10.9	11.1	11.4	88.6
1933-----	51.8	29.8	9.0	9.4	9.9	90.1
1934-----	52.1	29.8	9.2	8.9	9.3	90.7

TABLE V—Continued

County and years	Percentage of total assessment				Percentage of total	
	Lands	Lots	Personalty	Railroads	Tax Commission	Local assessors
Moultrie—						
1927-----	63.0	8.9	10.1	18.0	18.0	82.0
1929-----	64.1	9.1	9.3	17.5	17.6	82.4
1931-----	62.6	9.6	9.1	18.7	18.8	81.2
1933-----	63.6	9.7	9.7	17.0	17.0	83.0
1934-----	64.9	10.0	9.2	15.9	15.9	84.1
Ogle—						
1927-----	57.6	13.5	15.4	13.5	13.2	86.8
1929-----	57.4	13.6	15.9	13.1	13.2	86.8
1931-----	55.5	14.3	15.5	14.7	14.8	85.2
1933-----	58.5	15.3	12.6	13.6	13.6	86.4
1934-----	56.9	14.8	12.7	15.6	15.6	84.4
Peoria—						
1927-----	17.9	50.9	21.8	9.4	11.4	88.6
1929-----	17.9	52.2	21.5	8.4	10.4	89.6
1931-----	16.5	54.2	21.4	7.9	10.0	90.0
1933-----	17.5	57.6	18.5	6.4	8.2	91.8
1934-----	17.5	57.4	19.1	6.0	8.3	91.7
Perry—						
1927-----	55.1	21.1	14.9	8.9	9.0	91.0
1929-----	55.1	21.1	14.1	9.7	9.7	90.3
1931-----	46.9	23.6	18.1	11.4	11.4	88.6
1933-----	49.7	24.5	16.4	9.4	9.5	90.5
1934-----	50.2	24.7	15.4	9.7	9.7	90.3
Piatt—						
1927-----	58.1	10.3	20.3	11.3	18.6	81.4
1929-----	57.9	10.4	20.7	11.0	19.7	80.3
1931-----	53.7	11.3	23.8	11.2	22.2	77.8
1933-----	53.0	11.0	25.0	11.0	26.4	73.6
1934-----	53.1	11.0	25.2	10.7	26.0	74.0
Pike—						
1927-----	54.8	9.0	22.7	13.5	13.6	86.4
1929-----	56.0	9.1	21.5	13.4	13.4	86.6
1931-----	51.7	9.6	23.7	15.0	15.1	84.9
1933-----	55.7	10.1	19.1	15.1	15.1	84.9
1934-----	52.0	9.5	22.3	16.2	16.2	83.8
Pope—						
1927-----	52.9	9.8	30.1	7.2	7.1	92.9
1929-----	54.7	10.2	23.1	12.0	12.1	87.9
1931-----	52.9	10.3	20.1	16.7	16.7	83.3
1933-----	57.4	11.0	17.4	14.2	14.2	85.8
1934-----	56.3	10.7	18.7	14.3	14.3	85.7
Pulaski—						
1927-----	43.7	24.4	12.3	19.6	19.8	80.2
1929-----	44.7	25.4	9.6	20.3	20.3	79.7
1931-----	43.8	24.9	11.5	19.8	19.8	80.2
1933-----	44.0	25.5	11.8	18.7	18.7	81.3
1934-----	46.6	24.7	11.5	17.2	17.2	82.8
Putnam—						
1927-----	62.4	7.6	11.1	18.9	19.3	80.7
1929-----	63.9	7.6	10.9	17.6	17.7	82.3
1931-----	63.6	7.7	10.1	18.6	18.6	81.4
1933-----	66.9	7.8	8.7	16.6	16.6	83.4
1934-----	67.8	7.8	10.3	14.1	14.1	85.9
Randolph—						
1927-----	43.8	22.4	17.3	16.5	16.5	83.5
1929-----	40.9	24.3	18.0	16.8	16.8	83.2
1931-----	41.0	24.7	17.7	16.6	16.6	83.4
1933-----	43.9	26.5	14.3	16.3	15.3	84.7
1934-----	43.5	26.4	15.3	14.8	14.8	85.2

TABLE V—Continued

County and years	Percentage of total assessment				Percentage of total	
	Lands	Lots	Personalty	Railroads	Tax Commission	Local assessors
Richland—						
1927-----	47.9	20.3	18.8	13.0	13.3	86.7
1929-----	47.5	22.4	15.7	14.4	14.7	85.3
1931-----	47.2	21.9	16.0	14.9	15.3	84.7
1933-----	50.4	23.3	13.9	12.4	12.5	87.5
1934-----	50.1	23.3	13.6	13.0	13.2	86.8
Rock Island—						
1927-----	21.8	50.0	20.2	8.0	9.6	90.4
1929-----	21.8	50.8	19.4	8.0	9.4	90.6
1931-----	20.7	52.5	19.0	7.8	9.2	90.8
1933-----	21.7	55.0	16.9	6.4	8.0	92.0
1934-----	22.0	55.2	17.3	5.5	7.0	93.0
Saline—						
1927-----	39.6	25.2	20.1	15.1	15.5	84.5
1929-----	39.6	25.7	17.7	17.0	17.2	82.8
1931-----	35.9	24.7	20.4	19.0	19.3	80.7
1933-----	41.3	27.0	18.1	13.6	14.5	85.5
1934-----	41.8	27.3	16.4	14.5	14.8	85.2
Sangamon—						
1927-----	29.8	41.9	18.3	10.0	12.2	87.8
1929-----	30.2	43.8	15.9	10.1	12.7	87.3
1931-----	24.5	46.8	17.7	11.0	15.0	85.0
1933-----	24.0	54.3	12.4	9.3	10.1	89.9
1934-----	24.0	54.8	12.2	9.0	9.0	91.0
Schuyler—						
1927-----	64.5	9.1	16.5	9.9	10.0	90.0
1929-----	66.1	9.4	14.4	10.1	10.1	89.9
1931-----	66.4	10.0	12.1	11.5	11.5	88.5
1933-----	69.7	10.5	10.3	9.5	9.5	90.5
1934-----	69.5	10.5	11.1	8.9	8.9	91.1
Scott—						
1927-----	65.7	10.9	13.5	9.9	9.9	90.1
1929-----	64.5	10.6	12.9	12.0	12.0	88.0
1931-----	62.9	10.6	14.0	12.5	12.5	87.5
1933-----	67.4	11.4	10.5	10.7	10.7	89.3
1934-----	68.1	11.4	10.4	10.1	10.1	89.9
Shelby—						
1927-----	59.3	11.3	13.8	15.6	15.6	84.4
1929-----	60.2	11.4	12.8	15.6	15.5	84.5
1931-----	58.4	11.9	12.6	17.1	17.1	82.9
1933-----	59.2	12.0	11.2	17.6	17.6	82.4
1934-----	61.4	12.4	9.2	17.0	17.1	82.9
Stark—						
1927-----	66.4	9.5	15.1	9.0	9.1	90.9
1929-----	66.4	9.5	15.1	9.0	8.9	91.1
1931-----	60.7	9.2	19.3	10.8	10.8	89.2
1933-----	64.6	10.6	14.8	10.0	10.0	90.0
1934-----	65.1	10.6	15.1	9.2	9.2	90.8
St. Clair—						
1927-----	25.8	33.6	21.0	19.6	23.1	76.9
1929-----	28.2	36.7	16.0	19.1	19.0	81.0
1931-----	26.1	39.2	16.9	17.8	17.8	82.2
1933-----	28.6	40.5	17.0	13.9	14.8	85.2
1934-----	28.2	41.4	16.4	14.0	14.6	85.4
Stephenson—						
1927-----	34.0	31.4	25.8	8.8	9.7	90.3
1929-----	34.5	33.1	23.6	8.8	9.1	90.9
1931-----	38.2	32.3	20.8	8.7	9.0	91.0
1933-----	40.5	34.6	17.2	7.7	8.0	92.0
1934-----	41.6	35.3	16.5	6.6	6.9	93.1

TABLE V—Continued

County and years	Percentage of total assessment				Percentage of total	
	Lands	Lots	Personalty	Railroads	Tax Commission	Local assessors
Tazewell—						
1927.....	47.6	15.5	18.3	18.6	18.7	81.3
1929.....	48.5	15.1	18.5	17.9	17.8	82.2
1931.....	46.5	15.2	19.7	18.6	18.6	81.4
1933.....	47.7	16.2	20.0	16.1	16.5	83.5
1934.....	48.3	16.3	20.9	14.5	15.6	84.4
Union—						
1927.....	46.0	15.3	22.4	16.3	16.3	83.7
1929.....	47.5	16.1	21.3	15.1	15.1	84.9
1931.....	49.2	17.2	20.6	13.0	13.0	87.0
1933.....	51.6	18.3	18.3	11.8	11.9	88.1
1934.....	49.2	17.5	19.5	13.8	13.8	86.2
Vermilion—						
1927.....	36.5	26.9	18.0	18.6	17.9	82.1
1929.....	36.8	27.7	17.6	17.9	17.5	82.5
1931.....	36.0	30.0	15.4	18.6	18.0	82.0
1933.....	36.9	30.9	15.5	16.7	16.5	83.5
1934.....	38.3	32.1	14.8	14.8	14.5	85.5
Wabash—						
1927.....	49.8	22.7	13.7	13.8	13.5	86.5
1929.....	46.1	23.7	15.7	14.5	14.2	85.8
1931.....	42.7	26.1	15.2	16.0	13.5	86.5
1933.....	45.6	27.9	12.3	14.2	14.5	85.5
1934.....	45.6	27.4	13.0	14.0	14.4	85.6
Warren—						
1927.....	56.6	12.7	16.4	14.3	14.3	85.7
1929.....	58.2	13.1	14.2	14.5	14.5	85.5
1931.....	57.8	13.0	13.5	15.7	15.6	84.4
1933.....	62.3	14.2	10.3	13.2	13.3	86.7
1934.....	59.5	13.6	14.2	12.7	14.2	85.8
Washington—						
1927.....	60.9	8.2	20.5	10.4	10.4	89.6
1929.....	62.2	8.5	18.8	10.5	10.5	89.5
1931.....	60.6	9.2	18.8	11.4	11.4	88.6
1933.....	64.2	9.8	16.8	9.2	9.1	90.9
1934.....	65.1	9.9	16.4	8.6	8.5	91.5
Wayne—						
1927.....	57.3	11.2	18.0	13.5	13.5	86.5
1929.....	59.8	11.8	14.5	13.9	14.0	86.0
1931.....	52.2	12.8	17.7	17.3	17.3	82.7
1933.....	57.4	14.2	13.7	14.7	14.7	85.3
1934.....	58.2	14.3	13.2	14.3	14.3	85.7
White—						
1937.....	52.3	10.9	11.5	25.3	25.5	74.5
1929.....	53.3	11.1	10.1	25.5	25.6	74.4
1931.....	45.4	11.4	11.2	32.0	32.0	68.0
1933.....	44.3	11.1	11.3	33.3	33.3	66.7
1934.....	41.3	11.0	18.4	29.3	29.2	70.8
Whiteside—						
1927.....	43.7	27.0	16.5	12.8	12.5	87.5
1929.....	44.3	27.4	15.9	12.4	12.4	87.6
1931.....	42.5	27.9	16.2	13.4	13.4	86.6
1933.....	44.3	29.1	13.8	12.8	12.9	87.1
1934.....	42.9	28.3	15.1	13.7	13.7	86.3
Will—						
1927.....	33.5	30.5	19.2	16.8	20.2	79.8
1929.....	33.1	31.3	19.0	16.6	19.8	80.2
1931.....	30.8	30.5	20.9	17.8	21.6	78.4
1933.....	32.0	31.6	20.4	16.0	21.5	78.5
1934.....	32.5	31.9	20.4	15.2	20.4	79.6

TABLE V—Concluded

County and years	Percentage of total assessment				Percentage of total	
	Lands	Lots	Personalty	Railroads	Tax Commission	Local assessors
Williamson—						
1927-----	33.6	31.1	18.5	16.8	17.0	83.0
1929-----	34.7	32.3	14.7	18.3	18.5	81.5
1931-----	33.4	31.5	15.6	19.5	19.4	80.6
1933-----	36.3	35.5	13.1	15.1	16.0	84.0
1934-----	36.0	35.4	14.1	14.5	14.5	85.5
Winnebago—						
1927-----	16.3	52.2	26.3	5.2	5.6	94.4
1929-----	15.2	51.8	27.5	5.5	6.2	93.8
1931-----	16.3	54.8	24.0	4.9	5.9	94.1
1933-----	16.4	55.4	22.3	5.9	7.1	92.9
1934-----	16.6	56.0	22.9	4.5	4.5	95.5
Woodford—						
1927-----	69.3	9.2	14.7	6.8	6.9	93.1
1929-----	71.1	9.4	13.0	6.5	6.5	93.5
1931-----	71.9	10.0	11.4	6.7	6.7	93.3
1933-----	72.2	10.0	11.0	6.8	6.8	93.2
1934-----	73.5	10.2	11.3	5.0	5.0	95.0

TABLE VI

Comparison of Changes in the Valuation of Property Locally Assessed with Property State Assessed, by Counties

Assessment Years 1927-1934

The percentages in this table are based upon the data in Table IV of this Appendix. The purpose in presenting them is to contrast the results of the Tax Commission's assessment of railroad property and the capital stock of domestic corporations with the local assessors' valuation of real estate and all other personal property. The contrast extends over the period 1927-1934. The Commission's valuations on railroads and capital stock have been determined primarily by the use of the unit rule and they reflect, especially since 1933, a moving average of the trend in stock and bond prices and corporate earnings. The valuations of local assessors, on the other hand, so far as personal property is concerned reflect changes in inventories and prices of goods and equipment. Their valuations on real estate reflect in some measure changing sale prices for such property but more directly the results of pressure brought to bear by the taxing bodies, on one hand, to maintain a high level of assessment and, on the other hand, pressure brought by taxpayers and their organizations to force reductions in valuations. It is seldom true that assessed valuations of real estate have resulted from a careful analysis of changing real estate values as determined by market prices. Cook County has a scientific assessment system which makes use of sales data and rentals in determining land values and bases building values on cost of reproduction in present conditions. Assessments in this county probably come nearer to reflecting the actual changes in real estate values than they do in other counties. An additional circumstance contributes to this condition. This is the power of the Cook County assessor to make any changes he believes appropriate in any year; his work need not center on the quadrennial year. Furthermore, in Cook County the assessor had the advantage during the period under consideration of making his assessment one to two years later than the assessment date and was, therefore, able to profit by a knowledge of subsequent developments.

Apart from some increases in State assessments due to the changing of the principal places of business of certain corporations thus affecting the allocation of the capital stock assessment to the various counties, both State and local assessments have declined markedly during the period. However, the decline has not been uniform from county to county, nor as between State assessed and locally assessed property within a single county. In fact, up to 1934 when measured in terms of the 1927 level, in only 15 per cent of the cases are the declines approximately equal; in 50 instances the State assessments are lower than the local; and in the remaining counties the local assessments have shown the greater decreases. The course of these changes has varied considerably during the period. Local assessments ex-

perienced the greatest reduction in 1931 and State assessments fell off more rapidly in 1932 and subsequently.

TABLE VI
COMPARISON OF CHANGES IN THE VALUATION OF PROPERTY LOCALLY
ASSESSED WITH PROPERTY STATE ASSESSED, BY COUNTIES
ASSESSMENT YEARS 1927-1934

County		Assessment this year as percentage of 1927 assessment						
		1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934
Adams—	Local	99.0	100.5	99.6	83.3	80.1	78.0	77.9
	State	91.9	91.1	92.2	88.5	152.6	137.3	131.3
Alexander—	Local	97.8	96.1	96.2	82.5	75.5	74.6	71.6
	State	89.0	89.6	82.3	70.2	56.7	51.8	45.3
Bond—	Local	97.4	97.7	96.0	82.3	80.3	79.1	79.1
	State	99.2	98.0	98.2	95.2	85.9	69.1	65.6
Boone—	Local	99.2	99.5	99.4	88.0	83.8	80.9	80.0
	State	96.8	95.0	93.6	78.6	70.7	66.7	44.1
Brown—	Local	97.5	101.7	98.3	85.9	82.5	80.5	81.2
	State	96.2	95.4	97.0	94.0	85.0	71.0	65.2
Bureau—	Local	97.7	97.5	98.0	85.5	72.7	71.4	56.3
	State	99.7	97.7	93.6	89.3	78.6	71.7	67.1
Calhoun—	Local	97.6	96.6	96.1	74.0	71.4	70.5	68.9
	State	90.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0		
Carroll—	Local	98.8	97.6	97.2	88.8	84.8	75.1	74.6
	State	103.4	103.2	102.4	99.5	86.9	79.4	80.3
Cass—	Local	98.1	98.3	97.1	81.2	62.9	62.3	62.0
	State	97.8	96.2	96.1	91.7	80.3	71.0	66.8
Champaign—	Local	86.1	86.5	86.1	74.2	67.5	67.2	68.6
	State	97.0	95.0	94.6	83.3	72.7	66.4	60.8
Christian—	Local	98.9	99.7	97.6	83.1	73.5	73.1	72.4
	State	98.5	98.6	98.5	93.9	82.7	74.3	74.0
Clark—	Local	93.8	91.8	81.1	67.0	66.8	62.4	67.8
	State	98.8	97.6	97.5	93.8	81.4	67.5	64.0
Clay—	Local	101.3	101.5	86.6	74.2	71.3	71.1	70.4
	State	100.4	102.4	102.1	99.2	90.1	81.0	80.4
Clinton—	Local	98.4	97.2	96.5	89.7	86.3	84.1	83.2
	State	100.7	100.0	99.7	94.3	81.9	69.3	68.7
Coles—	Local	93.1	101.1	93.7	82.8	71.3	64.1	64.3
	State	98.7	94.7	94.3	84.8	72.6	69.8	69.0
Cook—	Local	92.4	94.3	97.0	80.3	62.5	60.2	57.3
	State	101.4	94.9	92.4	83.6	73.3	72.3	70.5
Crawford—	Local	89.7	89.9	88.2	67.9	65.7	57.4	58.8
	State	100.9	101.1	99.7	85.2	69.3	63.1	62.1
Cumberland—	Local	76.1	76.4	74.4	62.6	61.2	50.4	50.7
	State	104.4	102.6	103.5	96.5	88.0	73.9	72.5
DeKalb—	Local	99.3	99.5	97.0	90.8	72.3	70.9	71.2
	State	99.7	98.6	99.9	88.1	77.4	68.6	76.1
DeWitt—	Local	98.1	98.5	98.2	83.0	68.0	67.2	67.4
	State	101.5	102.3	109.2	93.3	80.0	74.8	69.1
Douglas—	Local	99.2	99.7	99.5	80.5	71.3	71.1	71.4
	State	97.0	93.1	91.7	85.3	76.7	71.8	64.5
DuPage—	Local	95.1	97.9	98.5	90.1	83.8	83.9	81.4
	State	100.2	99.0	97.9	90.8	80.2	71.1	72.0
Edgar—	Local	99.1	98.9	97.8	76.7	77.1	59.2	58.5
	State	97.7	95.1	93.9	87.7	72.0	67.7	67.5
Edwards—	Local	94.4	92.7	83.1	74.8	56.7	55.0	55.7
	State	98.8	98.8	98.5	84.1	70.5	62.5	63.5
Effingham—	Local	99.3	99.2	97.2	77.5	76.1	75.3	74.9
	State	97.2	96.6	96.0	89.7	81.5	69.9	65.2
Fayette—	Local	96.0	92.1	90.8	68.2	60.9	60.3	58.6
	State	98.4	96.9	96.5	89.0	81.0	68.5	62.5
Ford—	Local	98.9	99.7	99.4	71.1	67.2	54.9	55.4
	State	97.2	97.2	97.7	86.6	75.5	62.4	60.4
Franklin—	Local	93.6	93.1	76.5	69.1	60.0	59.4	50.9
	State	104.3	106.0	105.3	82.8	69.6	58.7	56.0
Fulton—	Local	99.2	99.3	99.2	89.2	79.0	76.7	77.8
	State	91.4	89.2	82.1	79.9	72.3	64.9	59.5
Gallatin—	Local	90.6	89.6	86.8	64.0	50.9	51.8	51.2
	State	96.7	95.7	.2	87.3	68.0	64.7	66.9

TABLE VI—Continued

County		Assessment this year as percentage of 1927 assessment						
		1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934
Greene—	Local	98.1	97.5	95.2	79.2	75.3	73.8	74.1
	State	100.1	99.2	97.1	92.3	68.8	52.9	49.0
Grundy—	Local	100.6	100.1	99.1	84.0	71.5	64.8	64.3
	State	100.0	98.4	95.3	90.3	77.8	62.6	60.3
Hamilton—	Local	97.0	95.8	79.9	54.8	44.8	43.8	43.4
	State	99.7	99.5	98.7	87.6	71.3	55.8	56.4
Hancock—	Local	96.2	96.1	95.0	73.9	71.3	69.9	69.9
	State	74.6	74.8	73.6	71.5	65.0	60.2	55.6
Hardin—	Local	98.2	100.6	102.1	91.0	85.0	80.7	81.4
	State	99.4	100.0	101.1	89.0	72.9	75.7	72.9
Henderson—	Local	97.5	98.0	96.9	84.9	74.4	66.9	68.1
	State	98.7	98.1	97.1	93.4	84.0	76.8	74.9
Henry—	Local	98.0	88.2	87.7	78.3	75.5	74.2	74.3
	State	97.2	97.4	91.7	90.1	80.1	71.0	67.5
Iroquois—	Local	98.3	98.4	97.6	70.9	63.0	63.3	63.9
	State	95.0	94.6	93.5	75.0	66.3	56.8	53.2
Jackson—	Local	96.4	94.3	94.2	83.4	77.6	75.3	75.1
	State	85.6	87.6	83.1	71.7	58.5	47.7	45.4
Jasper—	Local	97.3	96.6	96.0	72.4	67.9	66.1	66.2
	State	99.8	98.7	100.3	81.4	69.6	65.6	67.9
Jefferson—	Local	98.6	98.9	87.9	77.3	75.3	71.7	72.0
	State	112.2	113.5	111.3	99.4	87.1	71.6	66.9
Jersey—	Local	100.0	100.2	96.9	92.7	86.0	85.6	84.9
	State	100.1	100.1	98.4	101.0	74.1	69.6	66.5
JoDavies—	Local	97.7	97.2	95.3	91.2	87.3	75.9	75.0
	State	99.6	99.8	98.4	92.8	80.4	66.3	65.5
Johnson—	Local	84.3	83.2	80.3	68.8	54.0	48.7	49.0
	State	103.4	106.7	104.2	87.2	73.6	64.8	60.2
Kane—	Local	101.1	102.3	102.8	99.2	79.5	76.9	75.8
	State	106.0	101.5	101.8	90.6	80.8	84.9	67.5
Kankakee—	Local	98.2	100.0	90.5	88.4	78.8	65.6	65.3
	State	99.9	99.5	99.7	84.6	73.1	60.4	53.3
Kendall—	Local	99.6	99.9	98.8	83.1	71.3	70.9	69.9
	State	98.7	98.0	97.9	95.8	85.7	81.4	82.9
Knox—	Local	98.8	99.1	99.3	97.7	95.0	93.1	92.5
	State	100.3	100.1	91.2	91.1	82.4	79.4	76.1
Lake—	Local	97.8	100.4	101.6	98.9	85.0	82.9	75.2
	State	98.8	96.9	97.8	92.7	80.6	75.7	72.7
LaSalle—	Local	97.6	97.8	96.0	87.7	70.8	69.7	63.5
	State	100.4	98.1	96.3	93.6	82.2	75.3	70.7
Lawrence—	Local	96.5	94.7	81.2	75.7	65.2	59.8	61.5
	State	93.7	93.1	96.8	89.4	76.6	64.3	66.4
Lec—	Local	99.0	99.0	98.3	86.4	73.6	66.2	67.3
	State	99.9	97.0	96.8	93.0	85.4	101.1	106.1
Livingston—	Local	98.7	99.9	98.6	82.8	69.2	58.8	58.3
	State	97.2	98.8	98.4	91.1	79.0	69.5	63.2
Logan—	Local	99.3	100.2	99.5	80.3	71.7	70.5	70.4
	State	103.7	103.8	103.0	85.2	71.8	63.1	60.9
McDonough—	Local	97.9	98.3	97.2	80.7	78.0	69.2	69.8
	State	90.6	90.9	87.3	85.4	77.4	70.7	66.5
McHenry—	Local	101.4	101.0	95.1	88.4	78.1	75.2	73.6
	State	96.8	95.5	94.2	84.4	76.3	73.4	55.9
McLean—	Local	99.5	100.2	100.6	79.2	69.7	56.7	56.8
	State	97.8	97.7	97.1	88.4	77.2	66.9	65.7
Macon—	Local	100.6	101.4	101.9	88.2	78.8	77.0	77.4
	State	98.6	96.6	101.2	93.6	83.8	77.5	77.5
Macoupin—	Local	97.6	97.3	97.1	78.6	76.2	61.3	61.2
	State	99.9	99.9	99.3	92.5	76.4	61.2	58.6
Madison—	Local	99.8	101.3	102.7	99.4	96.3	94.8	94.3
	State	99.8	99.5	97.8	92.6	79.8	71.5	69.8
Marion—	Local	99.5	99.4	97.7	85.1	83.1	83.6	82.4
	State	99.9	100.0	99.3	90.8	81.4	67.3	66.0
Marshall—	Local	98.3	99.0	98.1	74.5	72.1	58.5	58.7
	State	96.0	95.4	88.7	82.7	68.3	55.5	52.1
Mason—	Local	98.3	98.8	81.9	75.6	72.1	71.8	70.1
	State	103.3	102.9	103.0	89.6	76.2	70.0	74.0
Massac—	Local	93.7	92.6	84.2	73.8	58.9	56.9	56.2
	State	101.0	102.1	101.7	80.1	59.4	57.2	54.5

TABLE VI—Continued

County		Assessment this year as percentage of 1927 assessment						
		1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934
Menard—	Local	98.9	99.4	98.9	90.7	75.1	74.1	73.8
	State	102.1	102.8	101.5	94.7	76.0	62.8	64.6
Mercer—	Local	95.0	97.5	94.1	78.7	73.5	65.8	65.3
	State	100.0	97.7	94.3	89.9	81.3	74.0	67.8
Monroe—	Local	99.3	99.7	98.7	95.8	92.9	90.7	91.1
	State	88.0	89.5	79.2	73.7	63.4	58.1	55.7
Montgomery—	Local	97.2	97.9	95.5	75.8	66.0	65.1	65.2
	State	99.2	98.4	96.8	90.1	76.7	64.1	63.6
Morgan—	Local	99.3	98.4	97.6	82.9	68.2	65.9	66.0
	State	99.9	99.4	98.5	95.6	80.0	65.1	60.7
Moultrie—	Local	96.8	98.9	97.8	81.4	72.8	73.5	72.8
	State	98.6	96.1	96.0	85.8	76.4	68.6	62.8
Ogle—	Local	99.9	100.3	99.4	83.1	72.0	64.6	64.9
	State	100.6	100.2	98.7	95.0	84.1	67.1	79.0
Peoria—	Local	100.6	101.3	101.8	98.8	96.6	94.4	94.7
	State	96.2	91.5	89.3	85.4	75.1	65.7	66.8
Perry—	Local	96.8	97.8	99.3	80.2	76.7	76.6	75.5
	State	96.3	106.5	106.7	104.7	88.0	81.7	82.8
Piatt—	Local	98.4	99.1	98.9	87.5	84.3	66.8	67.0
	State	104.2	106.0	110.6	109.2	102.8	104.7	103.0
Pike—	Local	97.9	98.8	97.9	84.1	65.4	63.4	53.8
	State	98.3	97.6	97.6	94.8	82.3	71.8	66.1
Pope—	Local	93.9	90.5	67.5	58.5	56.0	54.7	56.0
	State	155.5	161.6	162.3	152.5	127.9	117.3	121.6
Pulaski—	Local	99.3	95.4	92.5	84.5	63.3	63.4	61.2
	State	98.5	98.9	96.7	84.9	65.5	59.2	51.6
Putnam—	Local	97.8	99.6	98.9	77.1	67.6	66.8	68.0
	State	90.4	89.4	77.3	73.8	63.8	55.7	46.7
Randolph—	Local	90.4	89.9	88.9	80.3	77.0	74.2	75.1
	State	88.5	91.8	85.4	80.9	67.7	67.6	65.9
Richland—	Local	90.1	88.8	85.5	78.3	76.4	75.8	75.5
	State	99.4	99.3	98.3	92.0	82.7	70.1	74.7
Rock Island—	Local	99.2	100.8	101.8	98.2	96.0	93.8	93.1
	State	97.0	98.3	96.0	93.1	83.0	76.7	65.6
St. Clair—	Local	96.7	101.8	104.1	98.7	96.6	98.3	96.1
	State	95.0	79.8	78.2	71.4	58.3	56.8	54.9
Saline—	Local	96.4	95.0	81.1	70.8	67.1	65.7	64.5
	State	104.4	107.5	106.2	91.8	69.2	60.6	60.8
Sangamon—	Local	97.5	97.8	98.8	82.5	77.7	74.3	74.9
	State	101.2	102.9	104.9	104.7	67.7	60.2	53.4
Schuyler—	Local	96.5	97.2	94.8	73.2	71.8	71.2	71.8
	State	99.3	98.5	87.0	85.9	77.4	67.5	63.4
Scott—	Local	80.4	79.6	79.7	74.3	64.9	63.6	63.2
	State	98.8	98.4	98.7	96.5	85.7	69.3	64.9
Shelby—	Local	98.2	98.4	96.7	78.9	74.6	61.0	59.2
	State	98.5	97.7	96.9	87.7	76.8	70.1	65.7
Stark—	Local	98.6	100.1	102.4	78.2	68.6	67.5	67.6
	State	100.1	98.1	97.7	94.4	84.3	74.5	68.1
Stephenson—	Local	99.3	99.7	97.9	97.2	94.0	83.2	82.1
	State	93.1	92.6	91.3	89.4	74.4	67.4	56.5
Tazewell—	Local	100.8	104.3	105.1	90.8	80.7	79.9	80.2
	State	94.3	97.8	97.5	90.2	75.4	68.5	64.4
Union—	Local	99.4	98.3	97.1	92.6	81.2	78.9	64.7
	State	88.1	89.8	81.4	71.2	59.9	54.9	53.2
Vermilion—	Local	98.7	99.6	96.5	84.3	67.9	66.7	65.6
	State	98.8	96.6	95.1	85.0	73.4	60.4	51.1
Wabash—	Local	96.0	95.5	93.6	91.5	59.6	58.9	58.6
	State	100.3	100.8	99.3	91.5	73.3	64.0	62.9
Warren—	Local	96.6	96.9	95.9	77.4	74.9	73.7	64.9
	State	100.1	98.5	91.3	86.1	77.0	67.9	64.4
Washington—	Local	97.7	97.0	95.9	83.8	82.5	80.9	80.4
	State	99.2	98.7	100.2	93.0	81.7	70.2	64.8
Wayne—	Local	96.7	94.2	77.7	66.4	62.7	62.0	61.5
	State	99.2	98.3	97.6	88.7	73.0	68.3	65.4
White—	Local	96.4	97.5	75.1	66.2	45.4	44.5	50.7
	State	98.0	97.8	96.5	91.0	77.6	64.9	61.1

TABLE VI—Concluded

County		Assessment this year as percentage of 1927 assessment						
		1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934
Whiteside—	Local	98.2	98.5	97.4	85.0	82.2	74.1	68.4
	State	100.0	97.4	96.8	92.0	83.4	76.4	75.9
Will—	Local	99.6	101.8	101.1	86.4	76.4	73.9	73.9
	State	99.9	99.5	99.6	94.5	83.3	80.3	74.9
Williamson—	Local	95.9	93.3	83.3	66.7	62.3	58.3	58.8
	State	103.1	103.6	101.9	78.8	60.8	54.2	49.0
Winnebago—	Local	83.0	88.0	88.6	83.7	65.7	55.3	56.0
	State	99.6	98.5	95.0	88.2	77.2	71.1	44.9
Woodford—	Local	96.8	97.7	97.3	84.8	71.2	60.8	60.9
	State	92.2	92.2	91.1	83.0	70.7	59.7	43.7

TABLE VII

*Assessment of Steam and Electric Railroads Operating in Illinois:
Property of Each Railroad and System as Classified for
Assessment Purposes, by Counties
Assessment Year 1934*

This table together with the next two succeeding provides a complete and detailed record of the distribution of the 1934 railroad assessment among the railroads and counties of the State. Starting with aggregate assessments against particular railroads or railroad systems (determined by application of allocation and equalization factors¹ to a unit valuation) these tables show in detail the breaking down of these total valuations among the component parts of the railroad system, among the various types of railroad property, and among Illinois counties.²

The statutory method of distributing railroad assessments has been unchanged since its enactment in 1872.³ The consequences of the application of the rule have, however, been considerably changed since that time by economic and social developments in general, but more particularly by changes in the nature of the corporate organization of American railroads. Drafted during a period of railroad construction and when there were large numbers of small companies operating more or less independently, the provision in its early years yielded results quite different from those now arising from its application to a small number of well established and integrated railroad systems. The law calls for a tax return and an assessment against every corporation owning or operating a railroad. More often than not the building up of a railroad system involves abandonment of corporate charters of lines purchased and leads eventually to a single corporation holding the entire property. Some Illinois railroads as this development took place amended their tax returns in such a manner as to include the property of the consolidated lines or branches with the principal return; others continued to make separate returns for various parts of their lines as in previous years when separate corporations actually existed. The importance of these diverging procedures is in the effect they have upon the distribution of the railroad property. The rates for the distribution of railroad track and rolling stock (more than 90 per cent of the total assessment) apply uniformly over the entire mileage reported on any given return. Specifically, if a rate of \$25,000 per mile is determined for main track, that rate applies to main track throughout the line or

¹ Railroad assessments made by the Tax Commission for the year 1934 were equalized at 37 per cent throughout the State. Even though many counties employed very different equalization ratios in assessing real estate and personal property, the Commission, on advice from the attorney general, used a uniform figure for all counties. Cf. *supra*, p. 47.

² Methods employed in making railroad assessments are discussed in the *15th Annual Report, 1933*, pp. 180 ff.

³ Statutory changes affecting procedure in assessing railroads were enacted in 1937, while this report was in press. They will be discussed in a future report.

lines covered in a return, even though some of the lines may be branches or of definitely secondary significance. If several returns are filed for a given system with a view to including in any one return only that property which is of comparable significance to the system from a standpoint of use and earning value, several rates per mile may be used (one for each return), and they may be made to vary with the importance of the different sections of the line or lines.⁴

In actual operation, therefore, by the manner in which they filed their returns some of the Illinois railroads have tended to preserve the kind of distribution of their assessment that existed originally. Assessment authorities in the State have acquiesced in this policy, despite a definite statutory injunction to the contrary. Their attitude can be explained in many ways; ignorance of the law, indifference and lack of understanding as to its application, and the gradualness of change in conditions are probably the most significant factors.

Given the determination of the total assessment and the manner in which the return is filed, the distribution of the assessment among the types of railroad property is the next step. This procedure is largely arbitrary and relies for guidance mainly on the return of the railroad, the practice in previous years and the proportions used for other railroads. While the statute designates the various classes of railroad property and requires that the value of each shall be determined, it suggests no method or formula by which this may be accomplished. The statutory classification and the manner in which it is shown in Table VII follows.

Railroad track—This designation includes main track (whether first, second, third or fourth), side and turnout track, and right of way. It also includes stations, roundhouses, and other structures located on the right of way. The words of the statute are "a strip of land extending on each side of such railroad track, and embracing the same, together with all the stations and improvements thereon." The courts have interpreted this designation to include bridges and approaches thereto. To effect a proper allocation of this property the statute provides that "side or second track, and all turnouts, and all station houses, depots, machine shops or other buildings" shall be taxed at their situs. This distribution is shown in the table under the headings "Main track and right of way", "Buildings on right of way", "Second and additional main track", and "Side and turnout track". The classification "Second and additional main track" embraces only second track excepting in those cases indicated by a footnote reference. There are 13 railroads that have third or fourth main track. All mileage figures for the various types of track are shown in miles and decimal fractions instead of miles and feet as heretofore.

Rolling stock—This class of property is distributed among the counties in proportion to the miles of main track over which the rolling stock is operated. For this purpose it is necessary to know not only the miles of track owned and leased, but also the miles operated under trackage agreements. This mileage is shown in the column

⁴ It is rather difficult to appraise in any detail the consequences of these two methods from the standpoint of the effects on the amount of railroad taxes. Apart from the influence exerted on assessment procedures by the filing of a multiplicity of returns, the consolidated return appears to have made for lower taxes. It tended to place larger values in rural and slightly urbanized districts where tax rates were conspicuously lower. From the standpoint of local governments, the consolidated returns also gave a somewhat larger proportion of assessed value to the rural and semi-rural districts. On the other hand, reductions in assessed values which were made possible by filing several returns may have balanced any advantages of the consolidated return.

adjoining the assessed value of rolling stock. The stub indicates the county in which and the railroad over which the trackage right extends. In some instances there are several railroads in one county from which trackage rights are leased by the railroad in question; separate mileage and assessment totals are given for each line, but the column for "Total Tax Commission assessment" combines all assessment figures within the particular county.

Railroad lands, lots, and personalty—This designation covers all railroad property not included in "railroad track" or "rolling stock". It is locally assessed and commonly referred to as Class C personalty and Class D lands and lots. It covers virtually all non-operating tangibles and some operating property, mainly personalty. The Illinois statute does not make use of the distinction commonly employed in many states which classifies railroad property according to whether or not it is used in connection with the operation of the railroad. However, in practice such a distinction is roughly applicable in Illinois.

The last three columns of the table give the aggregate assessment by the Tax Commission, by the local assessors, and the grand total by both of these agencies.

All the above information is cross-classified in such a way as to be shown for each railroad system, its subsidiary assessment divisions, and the counties in which they operate. The railroads are arranged alphabetically within four classes. The first three classes are divided into two sections: railroads and terminal and switching companies. Class I roads are steam roads with gross operating revenues in excess of \$1,000,000 annually; Class II are those with gross revenues between \$1,000,000 and \$100,000; Class III are those with gross revenues of less than \$100,000; and Class IV are electric railroads not included in some steam railroad system.

Scattered throughout the table are references: to "right of way only". This classification embraces real estate held for future construction of line or right of way from which track has been removed and which has not been broken up into parcels or sold to other parties. Inasmuch as railway mileage has been declining for some years, all the right of way listed at the present time represents abandoned line. Separate totals for mileage and assessments are given for this classification throughout the table; however, the assessment figures are included in the columns giving total Tax Commission assessment and the grand total assessment. The 121.7 miles of "right of way" reported for Class I railroads is distributed among three systems in the following amounts:

Alton System	39.4724
Chicago and Eastern Illinois System.....	52.2222
Illinois Central System.....	30.0100

Total miles of right of way..... 121.7046

Other classes of carriers and the roads reporting "right of way only" are as follows: Class I switching and terminal—Alton and Southern; Class II railroads—St. Louis and Ohio River; Class II switching and terminal—Chicago and Illinois Western; and Class IV electric—North Shore and Western, and the Terre Haute and Western. A distribution of the system totals among the counties concerned may be determined from Table VII by noting those counties marked (R/W).

In 1934 several changes were made in the manner of filing returns, and several roads having right of way only were returned to local officials for assessment. These changes are as follows:

1. Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe changed from a single return to two returns, one for the main line and one for the branch line.
2. Chicago & Eastern Illinois System now files three returns, whereas in 1933 there were eleven assessment divisions including the Eastern Illinois & Peoria, formerly appearing as Class V, right of way. The three returns are as follows:
 - (a) The C. & E. I., Northern Division, comprises what was formerly the C. & E. I., and Eastern Illinois and St. Louis.
 - (b) The C. & E. I., Southern Division, is composed of the Chicago, Paducah & Memphis and the Eastern Illinois & Missouri.
 - (c) The C. & E. I., Branch Lines, is a consolidation of the Joppa Branch; Momence State Line Branch; Rossville & Eastern; Rossville & Sidell; Strawn & Indiana-Freeland Branch; Strawn & Indiana-Cisna Branch.
3. Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pacific was changed from main line to main line and secondary main line.
4. Chicago Northwestern System's twelve assessment divisions as returned in 1933 were consolidated into three assessment divisions, known as main lines, freight lines, and branch lines. The 1933 divisions were known as Chicago & Northern; Chicago & Northwestern; DePue, Ladd & Eastern; Des Plaines Valley Junction; Macoupin County Branch, Macoupin County Extension; Milwaukee State Line; Northern Illinois; Peoria Branch; St. Louis, Peoria & Northwestern; Sycamore & Cortland.
5. Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific System filed an additional return for the Peoria & Bureau Valley Branch. This was taken out of the C. R. I. & Pac. as filed in 1933. The Peoria, Hanna City & Western and the Peoria Railway Terminal were placed in Class II, S. & T. division, under the Peoria Terminal System.
6. Illinois Terminal System, which filed eight returns for 1933, was consolidated into three assessment divisions for 1934. No change was made for the Alton & Eastern and the Illinois Traction. The Illinois Terminal now includes the O'Fallon Branch, East St. Louis & Alton, St. Louis Electric Terminal, St. Louis & Illinois Belt and the St. Louis, Troy & Eastern.
7. Missouri-Illinois now shown as a Class I separate road was shown as a part of the Missouri Pacific System in 1933.
8. New York Central System—The C. C. C. & St. L. combined the Alton Branch and the Old Line in 1934.
9. Pennsylvania System—The Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis has been changed to the P. C. C. & St. L.-Chicago division, and the Vandalia Division has been changed to the P. C. C. & St. L.-St. L. Division.
10. The Rock Island Southern was divided into that part leased from the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific and that part owned by the Rock Island Southern.
11. Terminal Railroad System filed an additional return for the Granite City & Madison Belt. This assessment division was added from the Madison Illinois & St. Louis side track.
12. The following roads were returned to the local assessor:
 - Kankakee & Seneca
 - Kewanee & Galva
 - Belleville & Mascoutah
 - E. St. Louis & Eastern
 - Rock, Beloit & Janes
 - St. Louis & St. Libory
13. The classification for Quincy, Omaha and Kansas City was changed from Class I to Class II and Kansas and Sidell was changed from Class III-Switching to Class III.

TABLE VII
ASSESSMENT OF STEAM AND ELECTRIC RAILROADS OPERATING IN ILLINOIS: PROPERTY OF EACH RAILROAD AND SYSTEM AS CLASSIFIED FOR ASSESSMENT PURPOSES, BY COUNTIES
ASSESSMENT YEAR 1934

Railroad and county	Main track and right of way		Buildings on right of way, assessed value	Second and additional main track		Side or turnout track		Track-age rights, miles	Rolling stock, assessed value	Total assessed value		By Tax Commission and local assessors
	Miles	Assessed value		Miles	Assessed value	Miles	Assessed value			By Tax Commission	By local assessors	
GRAND TOTAL	12,029.5225	\$263,277,520	\$33,440,064	3,188.0575	\$37,341,111	9,457.1508	\$70,353,871	1,553.5990	\$69,280,336	\$473,777,995	\$16,106,869	\$489,884,648
Right of way only	146.6638	85,093										
Total—Class 1 Railroads	10,596.3521	\$201,175,194	\$22,590,846	2,785.3203	\$31,102,443	7,623.6867	\$53,782,171	1,199.4828	\$60,188,692	\$368,893,640	\$11,154,038	\$380,047,678
Right of way only	121.7046	54,294										
Alton System	691.0366	\$12,653,734	\$1,071,552	226.2422	\$2,262,422	394.6399	\$2,731,417	8.9184	\$2,224,986	\$20,959,900	\$533,390	\$21,493,290
Right of way only	39.4724	15,789										
Alton	311.5934	7,789,833	1,000,887	226.2422	2,262,422	292.0808	2,044,564	3.8752	1,002,797	14,100,503	488,130	14,588,633
Cook	26.5157	662,893	429,407	26.5157	265,157	79.0513	553,359		84,287	1,997,535	164,066	2,161,601
Cook (Chgo. Un. Sta.)												
C. 1-S								.7652	2,432			
Grundy	20.0108	500,270	6,275	15.7631	157,631	4.8173	33,721		63,609	761,506	2,075	763,581
Jersey	2.0820	70,052		2.8021	28,021				8,907	106,980	1,420	108,400
Livingston	29.4877	737,192	15,845	29.4877	294,877	12.8101	89,670		93,734	1,231,318	150	1,231,468
Logan	27.1354	678,385	13,665	27.1354	271,354	10.1555	71,088		86,257	1,120,749	12,990	1,133,739
Macoupin	40.9620	1,024,048	11,385	33.1735	331,735	13.1733	92,213		130,208	1,589,589	4,122	1,593,711
Madison	36.3629	909,072	36,980	4.4772	44,772	29.5449	206,814		115,589			
Madison (Term. R.R.)												
Sys.-St. Lo. Mer. Br.)												
C. 1-S								3.1100	9,886	1,323,113	12,920	1,336,033
McLean	42.4930	1,062,325	380,755	42.4930	424,930	50.2286	351,600		135,075	2,354,685	254,115	2,608,800
Sangamon	34.2998	857,495	57,310	31.3847	313,847	34.2538	239,776		109,031	1,577,459	10,375	1,587,834
St. Clair	1.4618	36,543	30,150			22.9021	160,316		4,646	231,655	810	232,465
Will	50.0623	1,251,558	19,115	13.0098	130,098	35.1439	246,007		159,136	1,805,914	25,087	1,831,001
Bloom. Jack. & Rood	148.0578	2,220,864	43,890			54.6548	382,583		470,639	3,117,976	14,850	3,132,826
Cass	2.4506	36,759	520			.9781	6,846		7,790	51,915	100	52,015
Greene	16.2864	244,295	18,305			19.0822	133,575		51,770	447,945	11,580	459,525
Logan	1.3375	20,062				.1972	1,380		4,252	25,694		25,694
Mason	12.8627	192,940	3,720			2.4252	24,223		40,887	261,770		261,770

McLean-----	14. 7205	220, 807	1, 055	-----	3, 4604	16, 976	-----	46, 793	285, 631	100	285, 131
Menard-----	23. 2424	348, 636	3, 590	-----	4, 7517	33, 262	-----	73, 882	459, 370	620	459, 990
Morgan-----	28. 4817	427, 224	10, 650	-----	10. 0161	70, 113	-----	90, 536	598, 523	540	599, 063
Pike-----	24. 1235	361, 853	2, 420	-----	6. 3939	44, 758	-----	76, 683	485, 714	910	486, 624
Sangamon-----	3644	5, 466	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1, 158	6, 624	-----	6, 624
Scott-----	3. 8146	57, 219	520	-----	4. 0521	28, 365	-----	12, 126	98, 230	100	98, 330
Tazewell-----	20. 3735	305, 603	3, 110	-----	3. 2979	23, 085	-----	64, 762	396, 560	900	397, 460
Dwight & Peoria-----	80. 5310	563, 716	8, 785	-----	9. 9975	49, 988	-----	255, 988	878, 477	2, 855	881, 332
LaSalle-----	12. 2667	85, 867	2, 395	-----	2. 9498	14, 749	-----	38, 993	142, 004	1, 255	143, 259
Livingston-----	22. 1557	155, 090	955	-----	2. 2815	11, 408	-----	70, 427	237, 880	210	238, 090
Marshall-----	29. 0623	203, 436	2, 635	-----	2. 6262	13, 131	-----	92, 382	311, 584	300	311, 884
Tazewell-----	3. 7669	26, 368	570	-----	. 6952	3, 476	-----	11, 974	42, 388	750	43, 138
Woodford-----	13. 2794	92, 955	2, 230	-----	1. 4448	7, 224	-----	42, 212	144, 621	340	144, 961
Iles Murrayville-----	34. 3606	515, 409	4, 150	-----	6. 6530	46, 571	-----	109, 224	675, 354	-----	675, 354
Morgan-----	16. 0574	240, 861	2, 800	-----	2. 6993	18, 895	-----	51, 043	313, 599	-----	313, 599
Sangamon-----	18. 3032	274, 548	1, 350	-----	3. 9537	27, 676	-----	58, 181	361, 755	-----	361, 755
Qcy., Carrollton & St. Lo. Right of way only-----	22. 9368	160, 557	3, 145	-----	5. 5328	27, 664	-----	72, 911	280, 066	20, 545	300, 611
Jersey-----	39. 4724	15, 789	-----	-----	2. 3646	11, 823	-----	10, 377	45, 051	-----	45, 051
Green (R/W)-----	3. 2644	22, 851	3, 145	-----	3. 1682	15, 841	-----	62, 534	224, 768	380	225, 148
Green (R/W)-----	19. 6724	137, 706	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	10, 147	20, 165	30, 312
Macoupin (R/W)-----	13. 8559	5, 542	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	100	-----	100
Macoupin (R/W)-----	25. 3684	10, 147	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Montgomery (R/W)-----	. 2481	100	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
St. Lo. Jack. & Chgo.-----	39. 2828	589, 241	5, 740	-----	6. 0009	42, 007	-----	124, 871	761, 859	4, 120	765, 979
Greene-----	21. 9851	329, 775	2, 530	-----	4. 2591	29, 814	-----	69, 885	432, 004	1, 000	433, 004
Jersey-----	14. 0678	211, 017	3, 210	-----	1. 7418	12, 193	-----	44, 718	271, 138	3, 120	274, 258
Madison-----	3. 2299	48, 449	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	10, 268	58, 717	-----	58, 717
St. Lo., Peo. & Northern Logan-----	54. 2742	814, 114	4, 955	-----	19. 7201	138, 040	5. 0432	188, 556	1, 145, 665	2, 890	1, 148, 555
Mason-----	15. 5286	232, 929	1, 815	-----	3. 3061	23, 142	-----	49, 362	307, 248	-----	307, 248
Menard-----	. 9717	14, 577	-----	-----	. 9171	6, 419	-----	3, 089	24, 085	-----	24, 085
Peoria (P. & P. U.) C. 1-S	8. 1430	122, 145	290	-----	1. 5068	10, 548	-----	25, 885	158, 868	100	217, 685
Sangamon-----	8. 4368	126, 551	40	-----	9. 0089	63, 062	1. 5000	4, 768	4, 768	-----	4, 768
Tazewell-----	21. 1941	317, 912	2, 810	-----	4. 9812	34, 869	-----	26, 818	216, 471	-----	216, 471
Tazewell (P. & P. U.) C. 1-S-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	67, 371	434, 225	2, 790	437, 015
Atch., Top. & Santa Fe Sys.	282. 1403	8, 600, 772	830, 825	214. 8785	258. 6325	2, 069, 059	7. 6761	2, 549, 902	16, 414, 220	388, 818	16, 803, 038
Atch., Top. & Santa Fe Main Line-----	229. 9299	7, 817, 616	794, 720	214. 8785	248. 6436	1, 989, 148	1. 7275	2, 038, 200	15, 003, 346	378, 533	15, 381, 879
Cook-----	20. 2078	687, 064	532, 615	20. 1661	98. 1494	785, 195	-----	177, 795	-----	-----	-----
Cook (Chgo. & West. Ind.) C. 1-S-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1. 2875	11, 328	2, 416, 967	269, 221	2, 686, 188
Cook (I. C. Sys.-C. M. & N.) C. 1-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	. 1299	1, 143	-----	-----	-----

TABLE VII—Continued

Railroad and county	Main track and right of way		Buildings on right of way, assessed value	Second and additional main track		Side or turnout track		Track-age rights, miles	Rolling stock, assessed value	Total assessed value		By Tax Commission and local assessors
	Miles	Assessed value		Miles	Assessed value	Miles	Assessed value			By Tax Commission	By local assessors	
Atch., Top. & Santa Fe— Main Line—Cont'd.												
DuPage	4. 9051	166, 774	75	4. 9051	53, 956	1. 3246	10, 597	---	43, 157	274, 559	---	274, 559
Grundy	20. 1879	686, 388	13, 630	18. 6050	204, 654	9. 7771	78, 217	---	177, 620	1, 160, 509	---	1, 160, 509
Hancock	7. 2790	247, 485	2, 710	7. 2790	80, 069	4. 1142	32, 914	---	64, 043	427, 221	235	427, 456
Henderson	22. 5155	765, 528	6, 325	22. 5155	247, 671	8. 0025	64, 020	---	198, 099	1, 281, 643	380	1, 282, 073
Knox	24. 9212	847, 321	44, 660	24. 9212	274, 133	22. 1021	176, 816	---	219, 265	1, 562, 195	88, 737	1, 650, 932
LaSalle	21. 2583	722, 783	95, 755	21. 2583	233, 842	23. 4436	187, 548	---	187, 038	1, 426, 966	4, 820	1, 431, 786
Livingston	8. 3904	285, 271	3, 415	8. 3904	92, 294	1. 9400	15, 521	---	73, 821	470, 322	40	470, 362
Marshall	22. 9740	781, 118	6, 880	22. 9740	252, 714	5. 4604	43, 693	---	202, 133	1, 286, 528	1, 490	1, 288, 018
Peoria	28. 1778	958, 046	51, 435	28. 1778	309, 956	40. 3994	323, 195	---	247, 918	1, 890, 550	8, 075	1, 898, 625
Warren	20. 4078	693, 864	8, 550	20. 4078	224, 485	6. 9750	55, 800	---	179, 554	1, 162, 253	475	1, 162, 728
Will	28. 7051	975, 974	28, 670	15. 2783 ¹	168, 061	26. 9553	215, 642	---	252, 557	1, 643, 633	5, 060	1, 648, 693
Will (Alton) C. 1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	. 3101	2, 729	---	---	---
Atch., Top. & Santa Fe— Pekin Br.	52. 2104	783, 156	36, 105	---	---	9. 9889	79, 911	5. 9486	511, 702	1, 410, 874	10, 285	1, 421, 159
LaSalle	4. 3832	65, 747	625	---	---	. 6864	5, 492	---	38, 564	110, 428	---	110, 428
Livingston	5. 8976	88, 463	130	---	---	. 3498	2, 798	---	51, 889	143, 280	---	143, 280
Tazewell	21. 2582	318, 875	32, 040	---	---	5. 4349	43, 479	---	187, 038	602, 966	9, 670	612, 636
Tazewell (T. P. & W.) C. 1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2. 4476	21, 534	---	---	---
Woodford	20. 6714	310, 071	3, 310	---	---	3. 5178	28, 142	---	181, 874	554, 200	615	554, 815
Woodford (T. P. & W.) C. 1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	3. 5010	30, 803	---	---	---
Balt. & Ohio System	484. 2213	8, 238, 102	354, 308	8. 7402	130, 156	187. 5738	1, 416, 325	35. 9600	4, 083, 349	14, 222, 240	220, 358	14, 442, 598
Balt. & Ohio & Chicago	1. 6701	100, 205	44, 576	1. 6701	25, 051	28. 0021	280, 021	17. 3300	149, 147	599, 000	98, 803	697, 803
Cook	1. 6701	100, 205	44, 576	1. 6701	25, 051	28. 0021	280, 021	---	13, 110	---	---	---
Cook (B. & O. C. T.) C. 1-S	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	11. 0701	86, 899	599, 000	98, 803	697, 803
Cook (C. R. I. & P.) C. 1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	6. 2599	49, 138	---	---	---
Balt. & Ohio Conn.	2. 2939	137, 636	60, 603	2. 2949	34, 423	6. 4345	64, 345	---	18, 007	315, 014	122	315, 136
Cook	2. 2939	137, 636	60, 603	2. 2949	34, 423	6. 4345	64, 345	---	18, 007	315, 014	122	315, 136
Balt. & Ohio So. West— Main Line	146. 4099	3, 660, 246	204, 901	4. 6176	69, 264	94. 3059	660, 141	7. 8900	1, 211, 232	5, 805, 784	91, 175	5, 896, 959
Clay	22. 9243	573, 106	75, 610	---	---	13. 6483	95, 538	---	179, 952	924, 206	1, 000	925, 206
Clinton	30. 7620	769, 048	17, 005	---	---	14. 5282	101, 697	---	241, 477	1, 129, 227	600	1, 129, 827

Lawrence.....	21. 4690	536, 723	15, 497	-----	-----	19. 0017	133, 012	-----	168, 528	853, 760	1, 710	855, 470
Madison (Term. R.R. Sys.) C. 1-S.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	2. 4601	-----	19, 312	-----	19, 312
Marion.....	24. 0526	601, 316	3, 567	-----	-----	6. 6655	46, 659	-----	188, 810	840, 352	1, 080	841, 432
Richland.....	20. 6822	517, 055	5, 087	-----	-----	5. 9262	41, 483	-----	162, 352	725, 977	415	726, 392
St. Clair.....	26. 5198	662, 998	88, 135	4. 6176	-----	34. 5360	241, 752	-----	208, 177	-----	-----	-----
St. Clair (Alton) C. 1.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1. 3799	10, 832	1, 312, 950	86, 370	1, 399, 320
St. Clair (Term. R.R. Sys.) C. 1-S.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	4. 0500	31, 792	-----	-----	-----
Balt. & Ohio So. West.--- Spr. Br.....	225. 6108	2, 932, 940	19, 243	. 1576	-----	33. 6004	235, 202	2. 2900	1, 788, 990	4, 977, 793	6, 030	4, 983, 823
Cass.....	25. 7419	334, 644	3, 045	-----	-----	5. 3837	37, 686	-----	202, 070	580, 114	700	580, 814
Cass (C. B. & Q. Sys.--- St. L. R. I. & C.) C. 1.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	. 3400	2, 669	-----	-----	-----
Christian.....	30. 8588	401, 166	4, 420	-----	-----	5. 7706	40, 394	-----	242, 238	688, 218	500	688, 718
Clay.....	25. 6282	333, 167	1, 660	-----	-----	2. 7428	19, 200	-----	201, 178	555, 205	-----	555, 205
Efingham.....	22. 4068	291, 289	1, 705	-----	-----	2. 4760	17, 332	-----	175, 890	486, 216	450	486, 666
Fayette.....	1. 3279	17, 262	8	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	10, 423	27, 693	-----	27, 693
Gallatin.....	16. 7424	217, 651	1, 900	-----	-----	2. 4256	16, 979	-----	131, 426	367, 956	-----	367, 956
Sangamon.....	35. 0909	456, 182	2, 070	. 1576	-----	9. 0964	63, 675	-----	275, 459	814, 111	750	814, 861
Sangamon (Chgo. & Ill. Mid.) C 1.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1. 9500	15, 307	381, 164	320	381, 484
Shelby.....	17. 7707	231, 018	945	-----	-----	1. 3864	9, 704	-----	139, 497	546, 078	400	546, 478
Wayne.....	25. 3742	329, 865	2, 035	-----	-----	2. 1420	14, 994	-----	199, 184	531, 038	2, 910	533, 948
White.....	24. 6690	320, 696	1, 455	-----	-----	2. 1769	15, 238	-----	193, 649	-----	-----	-----
Cinn., Indpls. & Western Christian.....	108. 2366	1, 407, 075	24, 985	-----	-----	25. 2309	176, 616	8. 4500	915, 973	2, 524, 649	24, 228	2, 548, 877
Douglas.....	15. 4928	201, 406	2, 243	-----	-----	2. 2110	15, 477	-----	121, 616	340, 742	318	341, 060
Edgar.....	27. 9513	363, 367	4, 845	-----	-----	5. 1473	36, 031	-----	219, 414	623, 657	-----	623, 657
Macon.....	21. 4934	279, 414	3, 343	-----	-----	6. 7728	47, 409	-----	168, 720	498, 886	631	1, 464, 230
Macon (Wabash) C. 1.....	16. 3116	212, 050	11, 776	-----	-----	5. 1860	36, 302	-----	128, 043	454, 503	14, 967	469, 470
Piatt.....	15. 0816	196, 061	1, 521	-----	-----	1. 6243	11, 370	8. 4500	66, 332	327, 341	290	327, 631
Sangamon.....	11. 9059	154, 777	1, 257	-----	-----	4. 2895	30, 027	-----	93, 459	279, 520	8, 022	287, 542
Chesapeake & Ohio Cook (Belt Ry. of Chgo.) C. 1-S.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	23. 6800	70, 000	70, 000	5, 248	75, 248
Cook (Ill. Cent. Sys.--- Char. Line) C. 1.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	8. 7000	25, 718	-----	-----	-----
Cook (N. Y. C. & St. L.) C. 1.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	9. 5000	28, 083	70, 000	5, 248	75, 248
Chgo., Burl. & Quincy Sys.--- C. 1.....	1, 664. 8846	41, 368, 444	1, 961, 883	531. 8286	5, 102, 935	1, 054. 9506	8, 137, 885	116. 5296	6, 375, 003	62, 946, 150	2, 414, 482	65, 360, 632
Chgo., Burl. & Northern Carroll.....	93. 2422	2, 797, 267	30, 127	30. 3275	303, 275	39. 8415	318, 732	13. 0368	380, 332	3, 829, 733	4, 010	3, 833, 743
JoDavies.....	47. 3386	1, 420, 159	23, 966	12. 5737	125, 737	28. 6958	229, 567	-----	169, 407	1, 968, 836	2, 190	1, 971, 026
JoDavies (I. C. Sys.--- Char. Line) C. 1.....	22. 1911	665, 733	5, 323	17. 7538	177, 538	6. 6705	53, 364	-----	79, 414	-----	-----	-----
JoDavies (I. C. Sys.--- Dun. & Dub. Br.) C. 1.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	12. 8701	46, 057	1, 028, 025	1, 820	1, 029, 845
Ogle.....	18. 6301	558, 903	838	-----	-----	4. 4752	35, 801	. 1667	596	662, 212	-----	662, 212
Whiteside.....	5. 0224	152, 472	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	18, 188	170, 660	-----	170, 660

TABLE VII—Continued

Railroad and county	Main track and right of way		Buildings on right of way, assessed value	Second and additional main track		Side or turnout track		Track-age rights, miles	Rolling stock, assessed value	Total assessed value		By Tax Commission and local assessors
	Miles	Assessed value		Miles	Assessed value	Miles	Assessed value			By Tax Commission	By local assessors	
Chgo. Burl. & Quincy	846.1830	25,385,488	1,692,773	277.7769	2,777,769	685.2898	5,482,318	3.3353	3,040,103	38,378,451	2,348,608	40,727,059
Adams	77.0729	2,312,187	49,167			34.1945	273,556		275,815	2,910,725	9,380	2,920,105
Bureau	72.8068	2,184,204	21,132	40.6320	406,320	20.5670	164,536		260,548	3,036,740	1,524	3,038,264
Cook	15.4843	464,528	844,602	35.5760 ²	355,760	195.3081	1,562,465		55,412			
Cook (Chgo. Un. Sta.)												
C. I-S.								.7900	2,827	3,287,402	1,235,465	4,522,867
Cook (I. C. Sys.-C. M. & N.) C. 1								.5053	1,808			
DeKalb	9.7756	293,267	7,433	5.3973	53,973	3.9673	31,738		34,983	421,394	212	421,606
DuPage	21.6661	649,983	52,935	36.4614 ³	364,614	17.9207	143,366		77,535	1,288,433	18,430	1,306,863
Fulton	51.2549	1,537,648	10,943	4.6687	46,687	15.5305	124,244		183,422	1,902,944		1,902,944
Hancock	41.3621	1,240,864	3,339			5.2183	41,746		148,019	1,433,968	376	1,434,344
Henderson	32.4061	972,182	2,144	17.8919	178,919	5.0239	40,191		115,969	1,309,405	257	1,309,662
Henry	35.2584	1,057,752	10,450	14.6214	146,214	15.2805	122,244		126,176	1,462,836	742	1,463,578
Kane	22.0831	662,494	311,565	8.1973 ⁴	81,973	40.1551	321,241		79,027	1,456,300	362,103	1,818,403
Kendall	33.4820	1,004,460	5,952	14.3850	143,850	9.9030	79,224		119,819	1,353,305	680	1,353,985
Knox	71.3623	2,140,869	285,404	47.9290 ⁵	479,290	215.1299	1,721,039		255,379	4,881,981	694,640	5,576,621
LaSalle	80.3570	2,410,710	36,376	25.5875	255,875	35.0831	280,665		287,567			
LaSalle (C. & N. W. Branch Lines) C. 1								.5199	1,860	3,273,053	7,815	3,280,868
Lee	42.8979	1,286,937	1,515			3.0431	24,345		153,515	1,466,312	290	1,466,602
McDonough	34.2678	1,028,034	17,066	5.5504	55,504	19.4841	155,873		122,631	1,379,108	1,183	1,380,291
Mercer	35.8528	1,075,585	2,867			7.9159	63,327		128,304	1,270,083	610	1,270,693
Peoria	44.9053	1,347,159	10,960			19.7604	158,083		160,699	1,676,901	12,910	1,689,811
Pike	29.4555	883,665	411			1.4514	11,611		105,410			
Pike (Alton Sys.-B. J. & R.) C. 1								1.5201	5,440	1,006,537	233	1,006,770
Sehuylter	11.3902	341,705	1,249			1.0214	8,171		40,762	391,887	301	392,188
Stark	20.9265	627,795	1,159			2.2576	18,061		74,888	721,903	225	722,128
Warren	20.8790	626,369	6,377	20.8790	208,790	5.4894	43,915		74,718	960,169	526	960,695
Whiteside	41.2364	1,237,091	9,727			11.5846	92,677		147,570	1,487,065	706	1,487,771
Chicago & Iowa	90.2875	2,708,625	22,159	8.3729	83,729	28.0981	224,785		323,104	3,362,402	15,426	3,377,828
DeKalb	18.5561	556,682	1,119			4.7236	37,789		66,405	661,995	146	662,141
Kane	14.3112	429,335	314			2.8154	22,523		51,214	503,386	155	503,541
Lee	8.8691	266,074	194	2.6733	26,733	.7335	5,868		31,739	330,608	75	330,683
Ogle	39.9294	1,197,881	13,773	5.6996	56,996	10.3177	82,542		142,892	1,494,084		1,494,084
Winnebago	8.6217	258,653	6,759			9.5079	76,063		30,854	372,329	15,050	387,379

Fenton & Thompson	12. 6208	227, 175	270	---	---	2. 0291	14, 204	---	45, 165	286, 814	5, 520	292, 334
Whiteside	12. 6208	227, 175	270	---	---	2. 0291	14, 204	---	45, 165	286, 814	5, 520	292, 334
Fulton Co. Narrow Gauge	57. 5170	575, 170	983	---	---	4. 7263	33, 084	---	205, 831	815, 068	335	815, 403
Fulton	39. 7824	397, 824	904	---	---	1. 9123	13, 386	---	142, 366	554, 480	---	554, 480
Knox	17. 7346	177, 346	79	---	---	2. 8140	19, 698	---	63, 465	260, 588	---	260, 923
Galesburg & Rio	12. 1913	219, 443	264	---	---	4. 5511	31, 858	---	43, 628	295, 193	50	295, 243
Knox	12. 1913	219, 443	264	---	---	4. 5511	31, 858	---	43, 628	295, 193	50	295, 243
Herrin & Southern	38. 4741	692, 533	2, 793	---	---	11. 3350	79, 345	15. 7879	194, 182	968, 853	6, 610	975, 463
Johnson	8. 0027	144, 048	1, 698	---	---	1. 3204	9, 243	---	28, 638	231, 991	70	232, 061
Johnson (C. & E. I.-So. Div.) C. 1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	13. 5148	48, 364	---	---	---
Massac	16. 1909	291, 436	807	---	---	8. 1472	57, 030	---	57, 941	407, 214	6, 505	413, 719
Williamson	14. 2805	257, 049	288	---	---	1. 8674	13, 072	---	51, 104	329, 648	35	329, 683
Williamson (C. & E. I.-So. Div.) C. 1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2. 2731	---	---	---	---
Ill. Valley & No.	58. 2886	582, 886	9, 374	---	---	13. 9325	97, 528	---	208, 593	898, 381	580	898, 961
Bureau	30. 1034	301, 034	1, 312	---	---	2. 8661	20, 063	---	107, 729	430, 138	239	430, 377
LaSalle	28. 1852	281, 852	8, 062	---	---	11. 0664	77, 465	---	100, 864	468, 243	341	468, 584
Jacksonville & St. Louis	120. 5696	2, 170, 254	58, 294	---	---	62. 2350	435, 645	54. 6510	627, 048	4, 376, 368	9, 695	4, 386, 063
Bond	27. 1119	488, 015	6, 631	---	---	4. 2554	29, 788	---	97, 023	865, 464	210	865, 674
Clinton	15. 3902	277, 023	1, 246	---	---	5. 0381	35, 266	---	55, 076	606, 155	1, 170	607, 325
Clinton (B. & O. Sys.-B. & O. S. W.-M. L.) C. 1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	27. 6735	99, 033	---	---	---
Macoupin	17. 7763	319, 974	7, 090	---	---	8. 1184	56, 829	---	63, 615	607, 495	150	607, 645
Marion	2. 5119	45, 214	37, 316	---	---	35. 1799	246, 259	---	8, 989	360, 385	6, 500	366, 885
Montgomery	20. 5168	369, 303	1, 858	---	---	3. 3317	23, 322	---	73, 422	652, 557	100	652, 657
Morgan	28. 6793	516, 228	4, 087	---	---	5. 1820	36, 274	---	102, 633	919, 090	1, 535	920, 625
Morgan (Jack. & Hav.) C. 2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	4900	1, 753	---	---	---
Sangamon	8. 5832	154, 497	66	---	---	1. 1295	7, 907	---	30, 715	270, 433	30	270, 463
St. Clair (B. & O. Sys.-B. & O. S. W.-M. L.) C. 1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	26. 4875	94, 789	---	---	94, 789
Lowell & Southern	3. 6983	36, 983	---	---	---	. 3680	2, 576	---	13, 235	52, 794	508	53, 302
LaSalle	3. 6983	36, 983	---	---	---	. 3680	2, 576	---	13, 235	52, 794	508	53, 302
No. & So. Illinois	52. 3000	941, 400	19, 972	---	---	78. 5844	550, 091	---	187, 162	2, 079, 489	2, 825	2, 082, 314
Franklin	19. 3203	347, 765	11, 952	---	---	56. 1576	393, 104	---	69, 140	946, 001	125	946, 126
Jefferson	25. 3820	456, 876	1, 364	---	---	1. 1280	7, 896	---	90, 833	785, 407	2, 640	788, 047
Marion	3. 1540	56, 772	---	---	---	. 9727	6, 809	---	11, 287	103, 254	---	103, 254
Williamson	4. 4437	79, 987	6, 656	---	---	20. 3261	142, 282	---	15, 902	244, 827	60	244, 887

TABLE VII--Continued

Railroad and county	Main track and right of way		Buildings on right of way, assessed value	Second and additional main track		Side or turnout track		Track-age rights, miles	Rolling stock, assessed value	Total assessed value		By Tax Commission and local assessors
	Miles	Assessed value		Miles	Assessed value	Miles	Assessed value			By Tax Commission	By local assessors	
St. Lo., Rock Is. & Chgo.	279.5122	5,031,220	124,874	52.4634	472,171	123.9598	867,719	29.7186	1,106,620	7,602,604	20,315	7,622,919
Cass	10.8536	195,365	62,186	10.5244	94,720	38.6531	270,572	---	38,841	661,684	6,400	668,084
Fulton	16.4682	296,427	2,761	14.6214	131,593	3.6043	25,230	---	58,933	514,944	---	514,944
Greene	23.8332	428,996	3,108	---	---	4.2940	30,058	---	85,290	547,452	1,040	548,492
Henderson	14.7788	266,018	130	---	---	1.0110	7,077	---	52,888	326,113	116	326,229
Henry	27.1479	488,662	2,181	---	---	7.8900	55,230	---	97,152	643,225	216	643,441
Jersey	5.7094	102,770	95	---	---	.3110	2,177	---	20,432	125,474	100	125,574
Knox	5.3511	96,320	765	---	---	.1856	1,299	---	19,150	117,534	25	117,559
Macoupin	13.4863	242,754	553	---	---	1.7684	12,379	---	48,263	303,949	143	304,092
Madison	8.8953	160,115	535	---	---	1.0494	7,346	---	31,833	---	---	---
Madison (C. C. C. & St. L. Sys.-Alton Br.) C. 1.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	17.5879	62,940	279,767	690	280,457
Madison (Ill. Term. Sys.-M. & I. B. & B.) C. 1-S	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
McDonough	18.9379	340,882	431	11.9390	107,451	4.8543	33,980	4.7500	16,998	550,515	215	550,730
Mercer	9.0199	162,358	173	---	---	.3398	2,378	---	67,771	197,188	70	197,258
Morgan	9.5106	171,191	2,081	4.8788	43,909	2.0089	14,062	---	32,279	265,278	155	265,433
Rock Island	25.6988	462,579	33,934	---	---	31.4981	220,487	---	34,035	---	---	---
Rock Island (D. R. I. & N. W.) C. 2-S	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	91,966	812,645	1,285	813,930
St. Clair	.9619	17,315	12,740	---	---	12.6709	88,696	1.0280	3,679	---	---	---
St. Clair (C. C. C. & St. L. Sys.-Alton Br.) C. 1.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	3,442	127,425	2,375	129,800
Schuyler	13.5580	244,044	616	10.4998	94,498	3.1765	22,236	1.4621	5,232	409,913	2,102	412,015
Scott	18.4813	332,663	363	---	---	2.4854	17,398	---	48,519	416,561	306	416,867
Warren	34.3844	618,920	1,845	---	---	3.9903	27,932	---	66,137	771,746	272	772,018
Whiteside	22.4356	403,841	377	---	---	4.1688	29,182	---	123,049	---	---	---
Whiteside (C. & N. W. Sys.-M. L.) C. 1.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	80,289	531,191	4,805	535,996
Chgo. & East. Ill. Sys.	557.0136	9,198,605	573,832	153.9590	1,539,590	364.2477	2,431,990	99.8502	3,411,983	17,179,500	337,126	17,516,626
Right of way only	52.2222	23,500	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Chgo. & East. Ill.-No. Div.	308.8746	6,177,495	450,794	153.1028	1,531,028	245.5883	1,719,118	96.1002	2,103,583	11,982,018	292,762	12,274,780
Champaign	37.3926	747,852	5,193	---	---	8.2389	57,672	---	194,230	1,004,947	733	1,005,680
Christian	3.8729	77,458	5,280	---	---	3.1390	21,973	---	20,117	164,926	50	164,976
Christian (C. C. C. & St. L.-St. Lo. Div.) C. 1.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	7.7198	40,098	---	---	---

Cook	11. 8589	237, 178	63, 245	11. 8733	118, 733	78. 9638	552, 747	-----	61, 599	1, 121, 132	118, 167	1, 239, 299
Cook (Chgo. & West. Ind.) C. 1-S	-----	-----	46, 937	20. 9155	209, 155	22. 2110	155, 477	16. 8701	87, 629	1, 053, 715	-----	1, 053, 715
Douglas	25. 4877	509, 754	203, 299	-----	-----	1. 5261	10, 683	-----	132, 392	267, 071	30	267, 101
Effingham	10. 1649	1, 039, 129	23, 549	36. 3241	363, 241	17. 6746	123, 722	-----	52, 800	1, 819, 521	377	1, 819, 898
Iroquois	51. 9564	413, 439	14, 092	20. 6720	206, 720	11. 0461	77, 323	-----	269, 880	818, 952	700	819, 652
Kankakee	20. 6720	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	107, 378	-----	-----	-----
Macoupin (C. C. C. & St. L.-St. Lo. Div.) C. 1	-----	-----	9, 187	-----	-----	8. 8833	62, 183	1. 0178	5, 287	5, 287	-----	5, 287
Madison	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Madison (Term. R.R. Sys.-St. L.M.B.) C. 1-S	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	3. 1201	16, 207	253, 222	15, 325	268, 547
Madison (C. C. C. & St. L. St. Lo. Div.) C. 1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	31. 8894	165, 645	-----	-----	-----
Montgomery (C. C. C. & St. L.-St. Lo. Div.) C. 1	-----	-----	4, 084	17. 7759	177, 759	4. 0193	28, 135	35. 4833	184, 313	184, 313	-----	184, 313
Moultrie	17. 7729	355, 458	14, 184	2. 9742	29, 742	14. 7377	103, 164	-----	92, 319	657, 755	110	657, 865
Shelby	41. 4668	829, 337	260, 613	30. 5896	305, 896	67. 5566	472, 896	-----	215, 393	1, 191, 820	4, 180	1, 196, 000
Vermilion	76. 2513	1, 525, 026	4, 140	11. 9782	119, 782	7. 5919	53, 143	-----	396, 076	2, 960, 507	152, 300	3, 112, 807
Will	11. 9782	239, 565	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	62, 220	478, 850	790	479, 640
Chgo. & East. Ill.-So. Div. Alexander	160. 5172	2, 407, 758	107, 840	. 8562	8, 562	89. 2234	624, 564	3. 7500	853, 262	4, 001, 986	7, 680	4, 009, 666
Alexander (I. C. Sys.-So. Ill. Br.) C. 1	17. 3407	260, 111	5, 580	. 8562	8, 562	5. 9837	41, 886	-----	90, 074	-----	-----	-----
Alexander (So. Ill.- Mo. Br. Co.)	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1. 3100	6, 805	425, 692	5, 862	431, 554
Effingham	3. 7638	56, 457	744	-----	-----	1. 2336	8, 635	2. 4400	12, 674	85, 387	20	85, 407
Fayette	16. 6576	249, 864	7, 613	-----	-----	3. 9074	27, 352	-----	19, 551	371, 354	150	371, 504
Franklin	18. 5185	277, 778	10, 493	-----	-----	23. 6479	165, 535	-----	86, 525	549, 998	508	550, 506
Jefferson	24. 5203	367, 804	7, 130	-----	-----	8. 2791	57, 954	-----	96, 192	560, 255	700	560, 955
Johnson	22. 6273	339, 409	5, 990	-----	-----	7. 4104	51, 873	-----	127, 367	514, 806	120	514, 926
Marion	25. 7496	386, 244	60, 452	-----	-----	21. 9186	153, 430	-----	117, 534	733, 879	200	734, 079
Pulaski	12. 5693	188, 540	788	-----	-----	1. 4321	19, 025	-----	133, 753	264, 642	-----	264, 642
Williamson	18. 7701	281, 551	9, 050	-----	-----	15. 4106	107, 874	-----	65, 289	495, 973	120	496, 093
Chgo. & East. Ill.-Br. Lines Iroquois	87. 6218	613, 352	15, 198	-----	-----	29. 4360	88, 308	-----	97, 498	1, 171, 996	36, 684	1, 208, 680
Johnson	20. 0930	140, 651	1, 463	-----	-----	2. 1087	6, 326	-----	455, 138	252, 810	247	253, 057
Kankakee	1. 8476	12, 933	26	-----	-----	1. 3600	4, 080	-----	104, 370	26, 636	-----	26, 636
Massac	11. 3489	79, 442	6, 338	-----	-----	8. 3810	25, 143	-----	9, 597	169, 873	6, 520	176, 393
Pulaski	9. 2343	64, 640	3, 004	-----	-----	9. 0473	27, 142	-----	58, 950	142, 752	28, 532	171, 284
Vermilion	4. 6426	32, 498	259	-----	-----	. 5713	1, 714	-----	47, 966	58, 586	-----	58, 586
-----	40. 4554	283, 188	4, 108	-----	-----	7. 9677	23, 903	-----	24, 115	521, 339	1, 385	522, 724
Eastern Illinois & Peoria- R/W only (C. & E. I. Sys.)	52. 2222	23, 500	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	210, 140	-----	-----	23, 500
Christian (R/W)	15. 0156	6, 757	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	6, 757	-----	6, 757
Fayette (R/W)	23. 2533	10, 464	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	10, 464	-----	10, 464
Montgomery (R/W)	10. 7822	4, 852	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	4, 852	-----	4, 852
Sangamon (R/W)	3. 1711	1, 427	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1, 427	-----	1, 427

TABLE VII—Continued

Railroad and county	Main track and right of way		Buildings on right of way, assessed value	Second and additional main track		Side or turnout track		Track-age rights, miles	Rolling stock, assessed value	Total assessed value		By Tax Commission and local assessors
	Miles	Assessed value		Miles	Assessed value	Miles	Assessed value			By Tax Commission	By local assessors	
Chicago & Erie								19.8030	125,020	125,020	14,021	139,041
Cook (Chgo. & West. Ind.) C. 1-S.								19.8030	125,020	125,020	8,651	133,671
Massac.											5,370	5,370
Chicago Great Western	153.0508	2,448,812	43,873	37.9879	379,879	86.4098	604,869	24.1400	535,747	4,013,180	55,895	4,069,075
Cook	5.5614	88,982	6,512	5.5614	55,614	18.5983	130,188		16,815	329,344	43,110	372,454
Cook (B. & O. C. T.) C. 1-S.								10.3299	31,233	544,669	400	545,069
DeKalb.	23.9299	382,879	12,802			10.9477	76,634		72,354	422,207	5,300	427,503
DuPage.	17.7415	283,864	2,377	1.2229	12,229	10.6136	70,095		53,642			
Jo Daviess	31.3701	501,921	10,286	29.7972	297,972	17.4801	122,361		94,849			
Jo Daviess (I. C. Sys.-Char. Line) C. 1.								12.8500	38,853	1,069,145	2,600	1,071,745
Jo Daviess (I. C. Sys.-Dun. & Dub. Br.) C. 1.								.0801	242			
Jo Daviess (C. B. & Q. Sys.-C. B. & N.) C. 1.								.8800	2,661	423,008	3,520	426,528
Kane.	18.3689	293,902	3,460			10.0152	70,106		55,540	616,864		616,864
Ogle.	28.0159	448,255	4,588			11.3303	79,313		84,708	607,943	965	608,908
Stephenson.	28.0631	449,009	3,848	1.4064	14,064	8.0246	56,172		84,850			
Chicago & Illinois Midland	106.2134	1,593,202	82,049			67.7311	406,386	35.2521	998,963	3,080,600	49,124	3,129,724
Christian.	14.4570	216,855	45,234			15.5320	93,192		102,089	457,370	19,122	476,492
Mason.	32.7437	491,156	8,661			8.7309	52,385		231,221	783,423		783,423
Menard.	21.4398	321,597	4,823			8.5174	48,105		151,398	525,923	800	526,723
Peoria (Peo. & Pek. Un.) C. 1-S.								3.2939	23,260	23,260		23,260
Sangamon.	26.3856	395,784	20,321			27.0072	162,043		186,322	886,209	28,042	914,251
Sangamon (Alton) C. 1.								.1699	1,200			
Sangamon (I. C. Sys.-G. E. St. L. & C.) C. 1.								17.0699	120,539	404,415	1,160	405,575
Tazewell.	11.1873	167,810	3,010			8.4436	50,661		79,000			
Tazewell (Peo. & Pek. Un.) C. 1-S.								14.7184	103,934	97,250	2,435	99,685
Chgo., Indpls. & Louisville								19.8600	97,250	97,250		99,685
Cook (Chgo. & West. Ind.) C. 1-S.								19.8600	97,250	97,250		99,685

Chgo., Mil., St. Paul & Pac. Sys.	613.2236	9,420,841	1,251,382	270.0955	3,136330	505.6466	3,033,878	140.3540	3,346,919	20,189,350	622,158	20,811,508
Chgo., Milwaukee & Gary	82.7292	910,021	14,340			29.7989	178,793	22.4600	467,185	1,570,339	15,275	1,585,614
DeKalb.	25.1506	276,656	1,450			7.0600	42,360		111,703	432,169	4,125	436,294
Kane	15.5665	171,231	440			2.8379	17,028		69,137	271,504	1,095	272,599
Kane (E. J. & E.) C. 1								3.0775	13,668			
Kankakee	13.2693	145,963	690			4.0860	24,516		58,934	230,103	6,710	236,813
Kendall (E. J. & E.) C. 1								2.4094	10,701	10,701		10,701
Will	24.1606	265,767	1,260			6.6589	39,953		107,307	489,671	3,345	493,016
Will (E. J. & E.) C. 1								16.9731	75,384			
Winnebago	4.5822	50,404	10,500			9.1561	54,936		20,351	136,191		136,191
C. M. St. P. & P.-Main Line	193.2555	4,956,387	1,149,375	235.1571	2,821,884	364.1909	2,185,144	6.4585	909,211	12,022,001	569,416	12,591,417
Carroll	28.7820	719,550	123,360	28.5320	342,384	59.0655	354,393		127,832	1,667,519	28,035	1,695,554
Cook	55.4822	1,387,055	853,805	90.9995 ⁶	1,091,994	237.2192	1,423,315		246,417			
Cook (Chgo. Un. Sta.)												
C. 1-S								4809	2,136	5,031,271	513,151	5,544,422
Cook (Penn. Sys.-P. C. C. & St. L.-Chgo. Div.)												
C. 1												
DeKalb.	18.1741	454,351	9,120	18.1741	218,089	9.0633	54,379	5.9776	26,549	816,657	4,780	821,437
DuPage.	12.2155	305,388	135,085	13.8498 ⁷	166,197	26.6802	160,081		80,718	821,005	12,890	833,895
Kane	19.5330	488,324	3,590	19.5329	234,395	8.2167	49,300		86,753	862,362	6,900	869,262
Lake	24.3877	609,692	6,870	24.3877	292,652	13.7453	82,472		108,315	1,100,001	3,660	1,103,661
Ogle	39.6810	992,027	17,545	39.6811	476,173	10.2007	61,204		176,237	1,723,186		1,723,186
C. M. St. P. & P.-Second- ary Line	167.0625	1,837,687	42,260	3.5941	32,347	59.0790	354,474	47.9008	954,732	3,221,500	34,207	3,255,707
Carroll	33.4204	367,621	7,560			4.5184	27,110		148,431	550,722		550,722
Cook	4.8068	52,875	190	1.7447	15,702	1.2235	7,341		21,349			
Cook (C. & N. W.- Freight Line) C. 1								10.3182	45,827	143,284	7	143,291
DuPage.	1.8788	20,667		1.8494	16,645	1170	703		8,344	46,359		46,359
Lake	19.4469	213,916	3,330			7.8347	47,008		86,371	350,625		350,625
McHenry	12.9400	142,340	810			2.2797	13,678		57,471	214,299	1,455	215,754
Ogle						3.6354	21,812					
Ogle (C. B. & Q. Sys.- C. & I.) C. 1								20.6197	91,580	113,392		113,392
Rock Island	21.6605	238,266	835			7.9683	47,810		96,203	420,325	300	420,625
Rock Island (D. R. I. & N. W.) C. 2-S								8.3782	37,211			
Stephenson	23.9808	263,790	3,195			10.1773	61,064		106,508	434,557	620	435,177
Whiteside	13.9329	153,262	400			2.9080	17,448		61,881	232,991	110	233,101
Winnebago	34.9954	384,950	25,940			18.4167	110,500		155,428	714,946	31,715	746,661
Winnebago (C. B. & Q. Sys.-C. & I.) C. 1								8.5847				

Footnotes at p. 349.

TABLE VII—Continued

Railroad and county	Main track and right of way		Buildings on right of way, assessed value	Second and additional main track		Side or turnout track		Track-age rights, miles	Rolling stock, assessed value	Total assessed value		By Tax Commission and local assessors
	Miles	Assessed value		Miles	Assessed value	Miles	Assessed value			By Tax Commission	By local assessors	
Chgo., Terre Haute & S. E. Cook	115.0798	1,265,877	32,977	31.3443	282,099	36.7905	220,743	47.3233	721,292	2,522,988	2,325	2,525,313
Cook(B.&O.C.T.)C.1-S	1.9468	21,415	450			3.3315	19,989		8,646			
Cook (I.H. B.) C. 1-S								12.4750	55,406			
Cook (C. R. & I. System) C. 1-S								31.1481	138,340	260,458	905	261,363
Edgar	1.8284	20,112	10			.6705	4,023	3.6502	16,212			
Iroquois	35.7383	393,121	2,630	16.2045	145,841	5.4983	32,990		8,121	32,266		32,266
Kankakee	19.9210	219,131	810	7.1532	64,379	4.2492	25,495		158,727	733,309		733,539
Kankakee (N. Y. C.-Ill. Div.) C. 1									88,477	398,514	70	398,584
Vermilion	43.6774	480,451	1,160	7.9866	71,879	8.6045	51,627	.0500	222	799,104	505	799,609
Will	11.9679	131,647	27,917			14.4365	86,619		53,154	299,337	615	299,952
Oglesby & Granville	10.5068	94,561	1,410			5.5615	33,369	6.7898	76,821	206,161	115	206,276
LaSalle	7.2406	65,165	1,160			3.4678	20,807		32,158	119,290	115	119,405
Putnam	3.2662	29,396	250			2.0937	12,562		14,507	86,871		86,871
Putnam (N. Y. C.-Ill. Div.) C. 1								6.7898	30,156			
Rochelle & Southern	39.5898	356,308	11,020			10.2258	61,355	9.4216	217,678	646,361	820	647,181
Bureau	11.0434	99,390	8,880			4.6822	28,093		49,048	213,261	250	213,511
Bureau (N. Y. C.-Ill. Div.) C. 1								6.2706	27,850	188,868	145	189,013
LaSalle	12.3425	111,083	660			3.4158	20,495		54,818			
LaSalle(I.C.Sys.-Char. Line) C. 1								.4080	1,812	244,232	425	244,657
Lee	16.2039	145,835	1,480			2.1278	12,767		71,967			
Lee (C. B. & Q. Sys.-C. & I.) C. 4								2.7430	12,183			
Chgo. & No. Western Sys.	815.4576	14,841,297	3,704,119	413.0074	6,117,449	1,033.9960	8,010,679	33.6053	3,931,496	36,605,040	2,368,742	38,973,782
Chgo. & No. Western Main Lines	249.6097	7,488,290	3,477,293	324.8362	4,872,542	637.4540	5,099,630	.5053	1,158,130	22,095,885	2,091,734	24,187,619
Cook	64.3805	1,931,415	3,247,837	105.5772 ⁸	1,583,656	449.3240	3,594,591		298,106	10,657,945	1,961,744	12,619,689
Cook (I. C. Sys.-C. M. & N.) C. 1								.5053	2,340			

DeKalb-----	17. 5000	525, 000	12, 895	23. 2646 ⁹	348, 969	11. 0026	88, 021	81, 032	1, 055, 917	240	1, 056, 157
DuPage-----	18. 4271	552, 812	50, 476	18. 4271	276, 406	46. 3320	370, 656	85, 325	1, 335, 675	49, 320	1, 384, 995
Kane-----	17. 5816	527, 449	4, 542	17. 5816	263, 724	12. 6108	100, 886	81, 410	978, 011	16, 225	994, 236
Lake-----	28. 6977	860, 932	61, 310	28. 6977	430, 466	32. 5409	260, 327	132, 882	1, 745, 917	28, 130	1, 774, 047
Lee-----	26. 1283	783, 847	16, 812	51. 5041 ¹⁰	772, 562	13. 9115	111, 292	120, 984	1, 805, 497	28, 435	1, 805, 932
McHenry-----	33. 8407	1, 015, 222	30, 478	27. 3529	410, 293	21. 0565	168, 452	156, 695	1, 781, 140	16, 565	1, 797, 705
Ogle-----	11. 3365	340, 096	3, 574	11. 3365	170, 048	6. 9529	55, 623	52, 493	621, 834	-----	621, 834
Whiteside-----	31. 7173	951, 517	49, 369	41. 0945 ¹¹	616, 418	43. 7228	349, 782	146, 863	2, 113, 949	19, 075	2, 133, 024
Chgo. & No. Western- Freight Line-----	70. 3542	1, 407, 083	41, 060	72. 6390	1, 089, 585	135. 2561	1, 082, 048	325, 768	3, 945, 544	106, 386	4, 051, 930
Cook-----	44. 1548	883, 095	35, 127	46. 4396 ¹²	696, 594	121. 9076	975, 260	204, 454	2, 794, 530	104, 521	2, 899, 051
Lake-----	26. 1994	523, 988	5, 933	26. 1994	392, 991	13. 3485	106, 788	121, 314	1, 151, 014	1, 865	1, 152, 879
Chgo. & No. Western- Branch Lines-----	495. 4937	5, 945, 924	185, 766	15. 5322	155, 322	261. 2859	1, 829, 001	2, 447, 598	10, 563, 611	170, 622	10, 734, 233
Boone-----	45. 3959	544, 750	20, 231	-----	-----	25. 6902	179, 831	210, 201	955, 013	15, 125	970, 138
Bureau-----	39. 1275	469, 529	2, 833	2. 1228 ¹³	21, 228	17. 8897	125, 228	181, 176	812, 959	890	813, 849
Bureau (N. Y. C.-Ill. Div.) C. 1-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	12, 965	799, 289	120	799, 409
DeKalb-----	43. 5799	522, 959	5, 130	-----	-----	9. 9154	69, 408	201, 792	206, 298	-----	206, 298
DuPage-----	6. 6479	79, 775	590	6. 3483	63, 483	4. 5240	31, 668	30, 782	-----	-----	-----
Fulton(Minn. & St. Lo.) C. 1-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	36, 534	36, 534	-----	36, 534
JoDavies-----	10. 2975	123, 570	1, 054	-----	-----	1. 6476	11, 533	47, 682	183, 839	55	183, 894
Kane-----	38. 9131	466, 957	13, 883	-----	-----	28. 5790	200, 053	180, 183	861, 076	-----	861, 076
LaSalle-----	21. 3858	256, 630	1, 230	-----	-----	2. 7560	19, 292	99, 025	376, 177	80	376, 257
Lee-----	10. 9265	131, 118	33, 411	-----	-----	16. 6597	116, 618	50, 594	331, 741	60	331, 801
Macoupin-----	34. 8774	418, 529	24, 888	-----	-----	42. 3749	296, 624	161, 496	901, 537	5, 202	906, 739
Madison-----	9873	11, 848	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	4, 572	16, 420	-----	16, 420
Marshall-----	7. 8271	93, 925	1, 677	-----	-----	3. 0948	21, 663	36, 242	153, 507	145	153, 652
Mason-----	11. 5911	139, 093	3, 129	-----	-----	2. 0990	14, 693	53, 671	210, 586	-----	210, 586
Menard-----	15. 2708	183, 250	2, 806	-----	-----	3. 9314	27, 520	70, 710	284, 286	75	284, 361
McHenry-----	62. 5283	750, 339	7, 593	-----	-----	27. 7566	194, 296	289, 530	1, 241, 758	-----	1, 241, 758
Peoria-----	32. 5058	390, 070	3, 637	7. 0611	70, 611	10. 3389	72, 372	150, 515	790, 973	2, 290	793, 263
Peoria(Peo. & Pek. Un.) C. 1-S-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	90, 848	-----	-----	-----
Peoria(Minn. & St. Lo.) C. 1-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	12, 920	567, 838	2, 705	570, 543
Sangamon-----	29. 7326	356, 791	7, 315	-----	-----	9. 4369	66, 058	137, 674	116, 540	50	116, 590
Stark-----	5. 9723	71, 668	634	-----	-----	2. 3691	16, 584	27, 654	223, 917	1, 450	225, 367
Stephenson-----	11. 8079	141, 695	2, 667	-----	-----	3. 5541	24, 879	54, 676	491, 655	80, 040	571, 695
Tazewell-----	16. 4280	197, 136	40, 862	-----	-----	25. 3699	177, 589	76, 068	84, 340	25	84, 365
Whiteside-----	4. 5086	54, 103	506	-----	-----	1. 2650	8, 855	20, 876	917, 328	62, 310	979, 638
Winnebago-----	45. 1824	542, 189	11, 690	-----	-----	22. 0337	154, 237	209, 212	-----	-----	-----

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TABLE VII—Continued

Railroad and county	Main track and right of way		Buildings on right of way, assessed value	Second and additional main track		Side or turnout track		Track-age rights, miles	Rolling stock, assessed value	Total assessed value		By Tax Commission and local assessors
	Miles	Assessed value		Miles	Assessed value	Miles	Assessed value			By Tax Commission	By local assessors	
<i>Chgo., Rock Island & Pac. Sys.</i>	328.2494	7,738,666	1,952,644	200.9744	2,009,744	407.0766	3,194,687	6.7600	1,995,579	16,891,320	469,717	17,361,037
Chgo., Rock Is. & Pac. Bureau	187.7898	5,633,693	1,851,222	200.9744	2,009,744	345.1517	2,761,213	6.7600	1,158,891	13,414,763	463,365	13,878,128
Cook	40.5277	1,215,830	6,541	40.5276	405,276	18.9788	151,830	-----	241,414	2,020,891	3,796	2,024,687
Cook (C. R. I. & P. Beverly Hill Br.)	31.8936	956,807	1,403,575	45.078214	450,782	147.1346	1,177,077	-----	189,983	4,218,492	342,939	4,561,431
Grundy	20.2172	606,517	30,773	20.2172	202,172	18.7953	150,362	6.7600	40,268	1,110,254	675	1,110,929
Henry	27.7027	831,080	5,020	27.7026	277,026	8.2701	66,161	-----	165,019	1,344,306	4,320	1,348,626
LaSalle	31.4843	944,528	39,928	31.4843	314,843	44.0716	352,573	-----	187,545	1,839,417	1,400	1,840,817
Rock Island	11.2632	337,898	349,983	11.2633	112,633	79.0310	632,248	-----	67,093	1,499,855	103,775	1,603,630
Will	24.7011	741,033	15,402	24.7012	247,012	28.8703	230,962	-----	147,139	1,381,548	6,460	1,388,008
Peoria & Bureau Valley Bureau	46.5638	931,276	62,802	-----	-----	23.6420	165,494	-----	277,371	1,436,943	4,276	1,441,219
Marshall	4.3237	86,474	16	-----	-----	1.6527	11,569	-----	25,755	123,814	-----	123,814
Peoria	13.6987	273,973	1,527	-----	-----	2.2621	15,835	-----	81,600	372,935	1,701	374,636
Putnam	22.2695	445,390	60,735	-----	-----	18.5240	129,668	-----	132,655	768,448	2,575	771,023
Rock Island & Peoria	6.2719	125,439	524	-----	-----	1.2037	8,422	-----	37,361	171,746	-----	171,746
Henry	93.8958	1,173,697	38,620	-----	-----	38.2829	267,980	-----	559,317	2,039,614	2,076	2,041,690
Knox	31.1854	389,818	9,026	-----	-----	4.7203	33,042	-----	185,765	617,651	770	618,421
Peoria	2.0282	25,352	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	12,082	37,434	4	37,438
Rock Island	26.8774	335,968	17,101	-----	-----	15.9301	111,511	-----	160,103	624,683	424	625,107
Stark	14.5006	181,257	2,613	-----	-----	14.1604	99,122	-----	86,377	369,369	500	369,869
Elgin, Jol. & East. Sys.	19.3042	241,302	9,880	-----	-----	3.4721	24,305	-----	114,990	390,477	378	390,855
Chgo., Lake Shore & East. Cook	154.8242	4,871,717	767,641	32.7778	491,668	351.1770	3,973,747	196.8047	4,266,877	14,871,650	188,857	14,555,507
Cook (B. & O. C. T.) C. 1-S	1.8159	281,467	79,894	1.8159	27,239	166.3329	2,494,994	188.5091	2,309,518	5,193,112	11,286	5,204,398
Cook (Belt R. of Chgo.) C. 1-S	1.8159	281,467	32,072	1.8159	27,239	114.3241	1,714,861	-----	22,035	-----	-----	-----
Cook (Chgo. & W. Ind.) C. 1-S	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	13.5244	164,114	-----	-----	-----
Cook (C. & E. I. Sys. No. Div.) C. 1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	.0758	919	2,423,142	11,286	2,434,428
Cook (I. H. B.) C. 1-S	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1.1360	13,735	-----	-----	-----
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1.7061	20,702	-----	-----	-----
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	12.0275	145,948	-----	-----	-----

Iroquois (C. & E. I.-No. Div.) C. 1-----										36. 3299	440, 849	440, 849	440, 849
Kankakee (C. & E. I.-No. Div.) C. 1-----										20. 6720	250, 846	250, 846	250, 846
Vermilion (C. & E. I.-No. Div.) C. 1-----										87. 3746	1, 227, 953	1, 227, 953	1, 227, 953
Vermilion (C.C.C. & St. L.-Cairo Div.) C. 1-----										3. 6846	44, 713	850, 322	850, 322
Will (C. & E. I.-No. Div.) C. 1-----										11. 9782	145, 351		
Elgin, Joliet & Eastern Cook (Belt Ry. of Chgo.) C. 1-S-----	153. 0083 26. 6610	4, 590, 250 799, 830	687, 747 34, 047	30. 9619 13. 8130	464, 429 207, 196	184. 8441 19. 0432	1, 478, 753 152, 345	8. 2956	1, 957, 359 323, 521	9, 178, 538	172, 571	9, 351, 109	9, 351, 109
Cook (Chgo. & W. Ind.) C. 1-S-----								3. 4053	41, 322	1, 617, 603	17, 607	1, 635, 210	1, 635, 210
DuPage (C. 1-S-----	18. 7612	562, 835	22, 742			15. 2170	121, 736	4. 8903	59, 342	934, 972	290	935, 262	935, 262
Grundy (C. 1-S-----	20. 9547	628, 642	2, 452			7. 1581	57, 265		227, 659	942, 636	334	942, 970	942, 970
Kane (C. 1-S-----	4. 0540	121, 619	316			2. 5591	20, 473		49, 193	191, 601	180	191, 781	191, 781
Kendall (C. 1-S-----	3. 5350	106, 051	118			. 8061	6, 449		42, 896	155, 514		155, 514	155, 514
Lake (C. 1-S-----	23. 9513	718, 540	55, 300			28. 9566	231, 653		290, 640	1, 296, 133	85, 855	1, 381, 988	1, 381, 988
Will (C. 1-S-----	55. 0911	1, 652, 733	572, 772	17. 1489	257, 233	111. 1040	888, 832		668, 509	4, 040, 079	68, 305	4, 108, 384	4, 108, 384
Grand Trunk Western Cook (Chgo. & W. Ind.) C. 1-S-----	25. 7928 25. 7928	644, 820 644, 820	158, 500 158, 500	25. 7928 25. 7928	386, 892 386, 892	51. 4180 51. 4180	282, 799 282, 799	4. 8320	196, 989 165, 908	1, 670, 000	24, 667	1, 694, 667	1, 694, 667
Illinois Central Sys. Right of way only-----	1395. 6635 30. 0100	20, 531, 475 15, 005	926, 299	90. 4789	900, 874	611. 0020	2, 561, 213	39. 3128	5, 065, 134	30, 000, 000	518, 438	30, 518, 438	30, 518, 438
Central Illinois Branches Champaign (C. 1-S-----	326. 6842 39. 8941	3, 266, 842 398, 941	55, 979 8, 307			40. 9657 5. 2712	163, 863 21, 085	3. 0822	1, 164, 000 140, 817	4, 650, 684	5, 740	4, 656, 424	4, 656, 424
DeWitt (C. 1-S-----	23. 7040	237, 040	2, 153			3. 4695	13, 878		83, 670	569, 150	1, 540	570, 690	570, 690
Ford (C. 1-S-----	5. 4712	54, 712	1, 604			. 7567	3, 027		19, 312	336, 741	170	336, 911	336, 911
Kankakee (C. 1-S-----	28. 4998	284, 998	3, 939			4. 1604	16, 642		100, 598	78, 655	70	78, 725	78, 725
Livingston (C. 1-S-----	61. 9898	619, 898	13, 984			5. 8303	23, 321		218, 810	406, 177	275	406, 452	406, 452
Logan (C. 1-S-----	24. 6771	246, 771	3, 628			3. 5315	14, 126		87, 104	876, 013	800	876, 813	876, 813
Macon (C. 1-S-----	15. 5208	155, 208	662			3. 7598	15, 039		54, 785	351, 629	400	352, 029	352, 029
Mason (C. 1-S-----	25. 8644	258, 644	4, 808			3. 1430	12, 572		91, 295	225, 694	1, 175	226, 869	226, 869
McLean (C. 1-S-----	46. 2413	462, 413	8, 606			4. 6363	18, 545		163, 221	367, 319		367, 319	367, 319
McLean (I. C. Sys.-Char. Line) C. 1-----								1. 4839	5, 238	658, 023	425	658, 448	658, 448
Piatt (C. 1-S-----	28. 3795	283, 795	4, 009			3. 3195	14, 478		100, 173	402, 455	645	403, 100	403, 100
Vermilion (C. 1-S-----	21. 1814	211, 814	3, 539			2. 1925	8, 770		74, 766	298, 889	180	299, 069	299, 069
Woodford (I. C. Sys.-Char. Line) C. 1-----	5. 2608	52, 608	740			. 5950	2, 380		18, 569	79, 939	60	79, 999	79, 999

TABLE VII—Continued

Railroad and county	Main track and right of way		Buildings on right of way, assessed value	Second and additional main track		Side or turnout track		Track-age rights, miles	Rolling stock, assessed value	Total assessed value		By Tax Commission and local assessors
	Miles	Assessed value		Miles	Assessed value	Miles	Assessed value			By Tax Commission	By local assessors	
Chicago, Madison & Northern	139.3470	3,483,674	89,899	12.9955	129,955	77.8748	389,374	---	491,863	4,584,765	166,725	4,751,490
Boone	6.2415	156,037	966	---	---	1.2428	6,214	---	22,032	185,249	25	185,274
Cook	16.7553	418,882	41,229	12.9955	129,955	21.9622	109,811	---	59,142	759,019	34,401	793,420
DeKalb	14.1017	352,543	7,285	---	---	5.2104	26,052	---	49,776	435,656	190	435,846
DuPage	21.1553	528,883	3,650	---	---	7.1104	35,552	---	74,673	642,758	440	643,198
Kane	18.8220	470,549	7,121	---	---	7.3448	36,724	---	66,437	580,831	10,709	591,540
Stephenson	36.4066	910,166	6,612	---	---	9.9842	49,921	---	128,507	1,095,206	6,570	1,101,776
Winnebago	25.8646	646,614	23,036	---	---	25.0200	125,100	---	91,296	886,046	114,390	1,000,436
Cook County Branches	9.1500	320,250	41,102	4.8799	48,799	8.3600	58,520	---	32,297	500,968	28,928	529,896
Cook	9.1500	320,250	41,102	4.8799	48,799	8.3600	58,520	---	32,297	500,968	28,928	529,896
Dunleigh & Dubuque Bridge	.0814	146,591	---	---	---	---	---	---	287	146,878	---	146,878
JoDavies	.0814	146,591	---	---	---	---	---	---	287	146,878	---	146,878
Gil., E. St. Lo. & Car. Champaign	296.1027	5,922,052	350,371	65.1187	651,187	214.6805	858,722	15.1222	1,098,552	8,880,884	219,940	9,100,824
DeWitt	.2835	5,670	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,001	6,671	---	6,671
Ford	32.7640	655,281	85,350	---	---	21.6892	86,757	---	115,649	943,037	47,710	990,747
Iroquois	25.6262	512,523	7,714	---	---	6.7957	27,183	---	90,454	637,874	150	638,024
Jackson	9.5337	190,674	1,585	---	---	3.2598	13,039	---	33,651	238,949	110	239,059
Logan	21.9375	438,750	7,858	---	---	16.6328	66,531	---	77,434	590,573	570	591,143
Macoupin	17.0366	340,731	8,948	---	---	5.4495	21,798	---	60,135	431,612	---	431,612
Madison	7.4800	149,601	2,670	---	---	4.3860	17,544	---	26,404	196,219	75	196,294
Madison (Lit. & Mad.) C. 2	27.2824	545,648	10,236	---	---	13.1420	52,568	---	96,301	---	---	---
Madison (Term. RR. Sys.-St.L.M.B.)C.1-S	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	10.1583	35,857	746,755	23,035	769,790
McLean	10.9106	218,212	3,583	---	---	---	---	1.7409	6,145	---	---	---
Montgomery	29.7443	594,886	6,105	---	---	3.0405	12,162	---	38,512	272,469	105	272,574
Perry	31.3854	627,708	10,654	---	---	5.5530	22,212	---	104,991	728,194	185	728,379
Randolph	6.4038	128,075	5,292	10.0996	100,996	12.8185	51,274	---	110,783	901,415	2,235	903,650
Sangamon	34.9900	699,799	51,770	6.4038	64,038	5.9225	23,690	---	22,603	243,698	100	243,798
St. Clair	40.6414	812,828	148,606	8.0311	80,311	24.8105	99,242	---	123,507	1,054,629	17,765	1,072,394
St. Clair(Hl. Term. Sys.-A. & E.) C. 1-S	---	---	---	40.5009	405,009	91.1805	364,722	---	143,455	---	---	---
St. Clair (Term. RR. Sys.-St.L.M.B.)C.1-S	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1.4450	5,100	1,885,996	127,900	2,013,896
Washington	.0833	1,666	---	.0833	833	---	---	1.7780	6,276	2,793	---	2,793

Indianapolis Branch	56. 3169	732, 119	24, 015		24, 9610	99, 844	198, 785	1, 054, 763	8, 282	1, 063, 045
Crawford	21. 0597	273, 776	21, 739		17, 8498	71, 399	74, 336	441, 250	6, 735	447, 985
Effingham	11. 3171	147, 122	1, 080		2. 9855	11, 942	39, 946	200, 090	265	200, 355
Jasper	23. 9401	311, 221	1, 196		4. 1257	16, 503	84, 503	413, 423	1, 282	414, 705
Kensington & Eastern	6. 1900	92, 849	5, 645	6. 1799	4. 7500	33, 250	21, 849	215, 392	1, 463	216, 855
Cook	6. 1900	92, 849	5, 645	6. 1799	4. 7500	33, 250	21, 849	215, 392	1, 463	216, 855
Peoria Division	196. 2161	2, 550, 809	55, 177		52. 6955	210, 782	760, 963	3, 577, 731	41, 290	3, 619, 021
Coles	16. 2791	211, 629	22, 367		11. 3720	45, 488	57, 462	336, 946	35, 230	372, 176
Cumberland	17. 5303	227, 894	3, 360		2. 8980	11, 592	61, 878	304, 724		304, 724
Edwards	22. 3612	290, 695	1, 438		2. 9465	11, 786	78, 929	382, 848	50	382, 898
Jasper	23. 6439	307, 371	4, 365		5. 7668	23, 067	83, 458	418, 261		418, 261
Logan	33. 2146	431, 790	8, 584		9. 6295	38, 518	117, 240	596, 132	1, 500	597, 632
Macon	16. 6464	216, 403	1, 391		4. 5030	18, 012	58, 758			
Macon (I. C. Sys.-Char. Line) C. 1								330, 409	1, 140	331, 549
Maeon (Penn. Sys.-T. H. & P.) C. 1										
Moultrie	23. 0973	300, 266	6, 621		4. 5300	18, 120	26, 491	406, 535	80	406, 615
Peoria (P. & P. U.) C. 1-S								5, 392		5, 392
Richland	20. 1220	261, 585	1, 547		3. 5937	14, 375	71, 026	348, 533	555	349, 088
Tazewell	21. 0455	273, 591	4, 971		6. 4210	25, 684	74, 286	405, 660	1, 230	406, 890
Tazewell (Peo. & Pek. Un.) C. 1-S										
White	2. 2758	29, 585	533		1. 0350	4, 140	27, 128	42, 291	1, 505	43, 796
Southern Illinois Branches	245. 3962	2, 453, 962	129, 691	1. 3049	143. 2550	573, 020	872, 334	4, 053, 146	12, 503	4, 065, 649
Right of way only	30. 0100	15, 005								
Alexander	8. 4593	84, 593	6, 214	9, 134	4. 3407	17, 363	29, 859	150, 913	2, 131	153, 044
Alexander (R/W)	7. 5000	3, 750								
Franklin	43. 7828	437, 828	55, 529		45. 5830	182, 332	154, 543	834, 196	1, 460	835, 656
Franklin (C. B. & Q. Sys.-No. & So. Ill.) C. 1										
Franklin (Old Ben Mine)										
Hardin	8. 7305	87, 305	4, 854		1. 6717	6, 687	3, 017	129, 663	50	129, 713
Jackson	27. 9746	279, 746	4, 800		17. 5097	70, 039	30, 817	461, 879	730	462, 609
Johnson (R/W)	17. 1000	8, 550								
Johnson	22. 3191	223, 191	4, 553		3. 9175	15, 670	78, 781	322, 195	185	322, 380
Massac	19. 5036	195, 036	8, 728		15. 3095	61, 238	68, 843	336, 023	4, 362	340, 385
Massac (C. B. & Q. Sys.-Her. & So.) C. 1										
Perry	5. 5157	55, 157	1, 314		9. 4873	37, 949	2, 178	113, 969	40	114, 009
Perry (R/W)	1600	80					19, 469			
Pope	20. 7325	207, 325	2, 786		1. 4960	5, 984	73, 182	289, 277	110	289, 387
Pulaski	2. 8701	28, 701	855		. 9310	3, 724	10, 132	45, 002		45, 002
Pulaski (R/W)	3. 1800	1, 590								
Saline	16. 8462	168, 462	1, 987		4. 7705	19, 082	59, 463	248, 994	80	249, 074
St. Clair	16. 5953	165, 953	644		2. 4613	9, 845	58, 577	235, 019	80	235, 099
Union	17. 0256	170, 256	3, 572		2. 6695	10, 678	60, 096	244, 602	1, 320	245, 922
Williamson	35. 0409	350, 409	33, 855		33. 1073	132, 429	123, 686	641, 414	1, 955	643, 369
Williamson (R/W)	2. 0700	1, 035								

TABLE VII—Continued

Railroad and county	Main track and right of way		Buildings on right of way, assessed value	Second and additional main track		Side or turnout track		Track-age rights, miles	Rolling stock, assessed value	Total assessed value		By Tax Commission and local assessors
	Miles	Assessed value		Miles	Assessed value	Miles	Assessed value			By Tax Commission	By local assessors	
Southern Illinois & Kentucky Clay Effingham Franklin Jefferson Johnson Marion Massac Pope Saline Williamson	120.1790	1,562,327	174,420	---	---	43.4595	173,838	---	424,204	2,334,789	33,567	2,368,356
	20.1368	261,778	11,649	---	---	4.2377	16,951	---	71,078	361,456	350	361,806
	3.3413	4,437	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,205	5,642	---	5,642
	18.2104	236,735	5,881	---	---	3.6363	14,545	---	64,279	321,440	2,085	323,525
	24.1019	313,325	116,585	---	---	23.6988	94,795	---	85,074	609,779	23,044	632,823
	6.5843	85,596	32,212	---	---	3.1402	12,561	---	23,241	153,610	585	154,195
	10.2885	133,750	670	---	---	1.0987	4,395	---	36,316	175,131	85	175,216
	10.6619	138,605	535	---	---	3.0000	12,000	---	37,634	188,774	3,138	191,912
	11.4421	148,747	259	---	---	1.3810	5,524	---	40,388	194,918	1,205	196,123
	7.9776	103,709	5,467	---	---	1.2100	4,840	---	28,159	142,175	75	142,250
	10.4342	135,645	1,162	---	---	2.0568	8,227	---	36,830	181,864	3,000	184,864
	176.5753	3,312,121	94,323	5.9419	89,128	56.2228	384,225	2.6532	924,793	4,804,590	121,122	4,925,712
	132.5341	2,915,750	85,403	5.9419	89,128	51.5551	360,886	---	683,857	4,135,024	55,982	4,191,006
	3.9159	86,150	4,110	---	---	.7054	4,938	---	20,206	115,404	800	116,204
Louisville & Nashville Clinton Hamilton Jefferson St. Clair Washington White L. & N.-O'Fallon Branch St. Clair L. & N.-Shawneetown Br. Gallatin Gallatin(B. & O. S. W.-Spr. Br.) C. I Hamilton Saline Minneapolis & St. Louis Fulton Henderson Knox Mercer Peoria Peoria (C. R. I. & P. Sys.-R. I. & P.) C. I. Warren	22.4220	493,283	6,375	---	---	3.8530	26,971	---	115,694	642,323	13,125	655,448
	26.9142	592,112	9,685	---	---	7.4843	52,180	---	138,873	792,850	13,366	806,216
	29.0989	640,175	47,820	5.9419	89,128	28.3841	198,689	---	150,146	1,125,958	12,245	1,138,203
	28.5678	628,492	8,040	---	---	5.7499	40,249	---	147,406	824,187	6,005	830,192
	21.6153	475,538	9,373	---	---	5.4084	37,859	---	111,532	634,302	10,441	644,743
	6.0449	54,404	735	---	---	.1267	634	---	31,191	86,964	57,090	144,054
	6.0449	54,404	735	---	---	.1267	634	---	31,191	86,964	57,090	144,054
	37.9963	341,967	8,185	---	---	4.5410	22,705	2.6532	209,745	582,602	8,050	590,652
	10.9121	98,209	5,820	---	---	1.5728	7,864	---	56,305	181,888	1,559	183,447
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	---	128,475	2,280	---	---	2.0104	10,052	2.6532	23,656	214,463	3,400	217,863
	12.8092	115,283	85	---	---	.9578	4,789	---	66,094	186,251	3,091	189,342
	89.1530	891,530	30,672	---	---	39.4900	197,450	3.6737	199,478	1,319,130	1,605	1,320,735
	12.9587	129,587	5,307	---	---	7.9940	39,970	---	27,847	202,711	---	202,711
Louis. & Nash. Sys.	---	7,775	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,671	9,446	---	9,446
	15.6274	156,274	741	---	---	2.1170	10,585	---	33,582	201,182	160	201,342
	10.7470	107,470	3,792	---	---	4.6738	23,369	---	23,094	157,725	160	157,885
	19.5769	195,769	7,869	---	---	13.6194	68,097	---	42,069	321,699	920	322,619
	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	7,895	426,367	365	426,732
	29.4655	294,655	12,963	---	---	11.0858	55,429	3.6737	63,320	---	---	---
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Minn., St. Paul & S. S. Marie Sys.	45. 6775	639, 484	574, 349	16. 9318	169, 318	54. 6926	746, 530	13. 6100	288, 279	2, 417, 960	73, 465	2, 491, 425
Central Terminal			393, 481			6. 8619	411, 715			805, 196	53, 028	858, 224
Cook			393, 481			6. 8619	411, 715			805, 196	53, 028	858, 224
Wisconsin Central	45. 6775	639, 484	180, 868	16. 9318	169, 318	47. 8307	334, 815		288, 279	1, 612, 764	20, 437	1, 633, 201
Cook	20. 2036	282, 850	152, 664	16. 9318	169, 318	36. 7734	257, 414		98, 238	1, 026, 661	20, 067	1, 046, 728
Cook(B.&O C.T.) C.1								13. 6100	66, 177			
Lake	25. 4739	356, 634	28, 204			11. 0573	77, 401		123, 864	586, 103	370	586, 473
Missouri-Illinois	79. 6942	637, 553	14, 650			37. 2210	111, 663	15. 2519	236, 134	1, 000, 000	1, 442	1, 001, 442
Clinton	2. 1775	17, 420				. 1767	530		5, 415	23, 365	50	23, 415
Marion	11. 4699	91, 759	1, 825			3. 7863	11, 359		28, 526			
Marion(I. C. Sys.-Char. Line) C. 1								2. 8081		140, 453	270	140, 723
Perry	1. 9639	15, 711							6, 984		40	20, 635
Randolph	34. 7085	277, 668	10, 018			29. 5270	88, 581		4, 884	20, 595		
Randolph (Mo.-Pac. Main Line) C. 1								12. 0809	86, 322	493, 537	812	494, 349
Randolph (M. P. Sys. C. & Mt. V.) C. 1									30, 046			
Washington	29. 3744	234, 995	2, 807			3. 7310	11, 193	. 3629	902	322, 050	270	322, 320
Missouri-Pacific Sys.	263. 7451	3, 994, 158	218, 803	87. 8309	878, 309	258. 4725	1, 005, 822	8. 3902	1, 036, 388	7, 133, 480	112, 995	7, 246, 475
Cairo & Thebes	24. 5239	171, 667	49, 980			10. 6470	31, 941		93, 396	346, 984	16, 570	363, 554
Alexander	24. 5239	171, 667	49, 980			10. 6470	31, 941		93, 936	346, 984	16, 570	363, 554
Chester & Mt. Vernon	63. 9897	447, 928	7, 275			22. 9090	68, 727		243, 695	767, 625	4, 765	772, 390
Jefferson	17. 5609	122, 926	1, 875			4. 1234	12, 370		66, 878	204, 049	4, 530	208, 579
Perry	26. 9294	188, 506	1, 480			12. 9713	38, 914		102, 557	331, 457	120	331, 577
Randolph	19. 4994	136, 496	3, 920			5. 8143	17, 443		74, 260	232, 119	115	232, 234
Coal Belt Electric	8. 6664	60, 665	793			4. 2647	12, 794		33, 005	107, 257		107, 257
Williamson	8. 6664	60, 665	793			4. 2647	12, 794		33, 005	107, 257		107, 257
East Ivory Branch	6. 4431	45, 102	125			2. 8207	8, 462		24, 538	78, 227	150	78, 377
St. Clair	6. 4431	45, 102	125			2. 8207	8, 462		24, 538	78, 227	150	78, 377
East & West Branch	26. 1913	183, 339	35, 535			56. 5650	169, 696		99, 746	488, 316	795	489, 111
Franklin	. 0690	483	3, 975			30. 0897	90, 269		263	94, 990	165	95, 155
Jackson	23. 5194	164, 636	2, 472			11. 1403	33, 422		89, 571	290, 101	105	290, 206
Williamson	2. 6029	18, 220	29, 088			15. 3350	46, 005		9, 912	103, 225	525	103, 750
Herrin Branch	7. 6397	53, 478	6, 403			38. 2813	114, 844		29, 095	203, 820	385	204, 205
Williamson	7. 6397	53, 478	6, 403			38. 2813	114, 844		29, 095	203, 820	385	204, 205
Marion & Eastern	6. 9609	48, 726	110			7. 7830	23, 349		26, 509	98, 694		98, 694
Williamson	6. 9609	48, 726	110			7. 7830	23, 349		26, 509	98, 694		98, 694

TABLE VII—Continued

Railroad and county	Main track and right of way		Buildings on right of way, assessed value	Second and additional main track		Side or turnout track		Track-age rights, miles	Rolling stock, assessed value	Total assessed value		By Tax Commission and local assessors
	Miles	Assessed value		Miles	Assessed value	Miles	Assessed value			By Tax Commission	By local assessors	
Missouri-Pacific-Main Line-----	119.3301	2,983,253	118,582	87.8309	878,309	115.2018	576,009	8.3902	486,404	5,042,557	90,330	5,132,887
Alexander-----	7.1483	178,707	11,744	7.1483	71,483	7.7622	38,811	-----	27,223	336,232	345	336,577
Alexander (So. Ill.-Mo. Br. Co.)-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	2.1701	8,264	846,318	150	846,468
Jackson-----	22.7297	568,243	5,646	14.1758	141,758	8.8216	44,108	-----	86,563	1,218,866	2,160	1,221,026
Monroe-----	30.7049	767,623	4,306	30.7049	307,049	4.5906	22,953	-----	116,935	1,123,907	605	1,124,512
Randolph-----	32.6917	817,292	13,147	10.3254	103,254	13.1424	65,712	-----	124,502	-----	-----	-----
St. Clair-----	8.2506	206,265	80,480	8.2506	82,506	77.1974	385,987	-----	31,421	810,347	86,910	897,257
St. Clair (P. C. C. & St. L.-St. Lo. Div.) C. 1-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1.6701	6,360	706,887	160	707,047
St. Clair (Term. R.R. Sys.-St. L.M.B.) C. 1-S-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	.7299	2,780	1,995,000	21,013	2,016,013
St. Clair (Term. R.R. Sys.-T. R.R. E. St. L.) C. 1-S-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	3.8201	14,548	355,099	1,075	356,174
Union-----	17.8049	445,123	3,259	17.2259	172,259	3.6876	18,438	-----	67,808	424,740	950	425,690
Mobile & Ohio-----	159.2353	1,114,647	179,285	-----	-----	69.5723	208,717	3.2328	492,351	285,426	1,365	286,791
Alexander-----	27.0776	189,543	12,765	-----	-----	21.8680	65,604	-----	82,057	339,790	550	340,340
Alexander (I. C. Sys.-S. I. Brs.) C. 1-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1.6928	5,130	327,180	15,785	342,965
Jaekson-----	34.2244	239,571	42,495	-----	-----	12.9863	38,959	-----	103,715	234,023	1,163	235,186
Monroe-----	27.0313	189,219	1,055	-----	-----	4.4117	13,235	-----	81,917	30,600,000	492,716	31,092,716
Perry-----	2.5682	17,977	490	-----	-----	.8306	2,492	-----	7,783	1,360,108	5,080	1,365,188
Randolph-----	31.2930	219,051	1,720	-----	-----	8.0624	24,187	-----	94,832	772,190	170	772,360
St. Clair-----	14.8428	103,900	119,660	-----	-----	17.9910	53,973	-----	44,980	587,918	4,910	592,828
St. Clair (Term. R.R. Sys.) C. 1-S-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1.5400	4,667	-----	-----	-----
Union-----	22.1980	155,386	1,100	-----	-----	3.4223	10,267	-----	67,270	-----	-----	-----
New York Cent. Sys.-----	808.6710	15,316,189	1,269,930	109.2606	1,241,452	709.2934	5,131,554	71.6827	7,640,875	-----	-----	-----
Cinn., LaFay. & Chgo.-----	32.9699	824,247	32,080	-----	-----	27.2181	190,527	-----	313,254	-----	-----	-----
Iroquois-----	20.4989	512,472	2,730	-----	-----	8.8891	62,224	-----	194,764	-----	-----	-----
Kankakee-----	12.4710	311,775	29,350	-----	-----	18.3290	128,303	-----	118,490	-----	-----	-----

C. C. C. & St. L.-Alton & Old Line-----	59. 8948	778, 633	24, 350	6. 2773	62, 773	28, 7450	201, 215	569, 073	1, 573, 271	150	1, 573, 421
Macoupin-----	20. 6755	268, 782	1, 600	-----	-----	2, 8720	20, 104	196, 443	486, 929	150	487, 079
Madison-----	24. 2600	315, 380	19, 670	-----	-----	17. 9474	125, 632	230, 499	691, 181	-----	691, 181
Montgomery-----	14. 9593	194, 471	3, 080	-----	-----	7. 9256	55, 479	142, 131	395, 161	-----	395, 161
C. C. C. & St. L.-Cairo Div.	260. 9316	3, 392, 111	178, 210	6. 2773	62, 773	215. 8257	1, 510, 780	2, 479, 163	7, 623, 037	37, 260	7, 660, 297
Alexander-----	6. 5538	85, 199	10, 100	-----	-----	15. 3897	107, 728	62, 269	265, 296	600	265, 896
Clark-----	21. 1326	274, 723	4, 100	-----	-----	4. 2229	29, 560	200, 785	509, 168	120	509, 288
Crawford-----	24. 2762	315, 590	10, 600	-----	-----	7. 5477	52, 834	230, 652	609, 676	585	610, 261
Edgar-----	28. 9252	376, 027	2, 990	-----	-----	15. 6271	109, 390	274, 824	763, 231	325	763, 556
Edwards-----	3. 6701	47, 711	1, 190	-----	-----	1. 1223	7, 856	34, 870	91, 627	-----	91, 627
Gallatin-----	1. 2956	16, 843	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	12, 311	29, 154	-----	29, 154
Johnson-----	28. 2769	367, 600	2, 400	-----	-----	3. 9109	27, 376	268, 664	666, 040	210	666, 250
Lawrence-----	22. 6962	295, 051	8, 190	-----	-----	14. 3647	100, 553	215, 642	619, 436	200	619, 636
Pulaski-----	19. 8382	257, 897	3, 110	-----	-----	3. 2327	22, 629	188, 487	472, 123	-----	472, 123
Saline-----	27. 9329	363, 128	30, 490	-----	-----	69. 3400	485, 380	265, 396	1, 144, 394	6, 680	1, 151, 074
Vermilion-----	17. 3409	225, 432	35, 910	3. 4866	34, 866	45. 7813	320, 469	164, 759	781, 436	5, 870	787, 306
Wabash-----	25. 0945	326, 229	63, 390	2. 7907	27, 907	23. 8080	166, 656	238, 428	822, 610	15, 580	838, 190
White-----	32. 1089	417, 416	5, 740	-----	-----	11. 3888	79, 722	305, 073	807, 951	5, 740	813, 691
Williamson-----	1. 7896	23, 265	-----	-----	-----	. 0896	627	17, 003	40, 895	1, 350	42, 245
C. C. C. & St. L.-St. Lo. Div.	168. 9691	4, 224, 228	235, 040	73. 2140	732, 140	125. 1758	876, 231	1, 634, 093	7, 701, 732	76, 213	7, 777, 945
Christian-----	10. 9411	273, 527	1, 370	8. 0064	80, 064	4. 8354	33, 848	103, 954	492, 763	90	492, 853
Coles-----	27. 8998	697, 495	83, 660	1. 4686	14, 686	29. 4493	206, 145	265, 082	1, 267, 068	32, 350	1, 299, 418
Cook-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	518	518
Edgar-----	25. 5149	637, 874	24, 440	-----	-----	18. 8906	132, 234	242, 423	1, 036, 971	2, 130	1, 039, 101
Macoupin-----	1. 0178	25, 445	-----	1. 0178	10, 178	-----	-----	9, 670	45, 293	-----	45, 293
Madison-----	35. 0337	875, 843	11, 620	26. 2973	262, 973	18. 2361	127, 653	332, 862	-----	-----	-----
Madison (Term. RR. Sys.-St. L.M.B.) C.1-S	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1, 639, 634	20, 005	1, 659, 639
Moultrie-----	4. 2013	105, 033	470	-----	-----	1. 9167	13, 417	28, 683	158, 838	-----	158, 838
Montgomery-----	35. 4833	887, 083	35, 180	35. 4834	354, 834	26. 2730	183, 911	39, 918	1, 798, 142	-----	1, 798, 142
Shelby-----	26. 3902	659, 754	4, 880	-----	-----	8. 8814	62, 170	250, 738	977, 542	2, 390	979, 932
St. Clair-----	2. 4870	62, 174	73, 420	. 9405	9, 405	16. 6933	116, 853	23, 629	285, 481	18, 730	304, 211
Evans, Mt. Carmel & No. Wabash-----	2. 3744	30, 868	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	22, 560	53, 428	-----	53, 428
Joliet & No. Indiana-----	2. 3744	30, 868	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	22, 560	53, 428	-----	53, 428
Cook-----	28. 1981	422, 972	69, 850	-----	-----	26. 3709	210, 967	267, 916	971, 705	16, 770	988, 475
Will-----	13. 7358	206, 037	5, 645	-----	-----	9. 9140	79, 312	130, 506	421, 500	3, 105	424, 605
-----	14. 4623	216, 935	64, 205	-----	-----	16. 4569	131, 655	137, 410	550, 205	13, 665	563, 870
Michigan Central-----	6. 5201	978, 011	178, 035	9. 1901	137, 852	53. 2868	426, 294	488, 648	2, 208, 840	32, 791	2, 241, 631
Cook-----	6. 5201	978, 011	178, 035	9. 1901 ¹⁵	137, 852	53. 2868	426, 294	61, 949	-----	-----	-----
Cook (I. C. Sys.-Char. Line) C. 1-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Cook (I. C. Sys.-C. M. & N.) C. 1-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Cook (Ind. Har. Belt) C. 1-S-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	140, 047	2, 208, 840	32, 791	2, 241, 631
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	4, 846	-----	-----	-----
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	281. 806	-----	-----	-----

TABLE VII—Continued

Railroad and county	Main track and right of way		Buildings on right of way, assessed value	Second and additional main track		Side or turnout track		Track-age rights, miles	Rolling stock, assessed value	Total assessed value		By Tax Commission and local assessors
	Miles	Assessed value		Miles	Assessed value	Miles	Assessed value			By Tax Commission	By local assessors	
New York Cent.-Ill. Div. Bureau----- Bureau (C. B. & Q. Sys.- I. V. & N.) C. I----- Bureau (C. & N. W.- Br. Lines) C. I----- Kankakee----- LaSalle----- Livingston----- Putnam----- Vermilion-----	118.4685 5.3331----- ----- ----- 38.6943 19.7947 30.0185 16.1349 8.4930-----	1,540,091 69,331----- ----- ----- 503,026 257,331 390,241 209,753 110,409-----	29,520 4,165----- ----- ----- 19,705 1,930 1,570 1,940 210-----	----- ----- ----- ----- ----- ----- ----- ----- -----	84.2256 9.8621----- ----- ----- 47.4699 6.6443 8.2517 3.1289 8.8687-----	589,579 69,035----- ----- ----- 332,289 46,510 57,762 21,902 62,081-----	8.5710 ----- ----- ----- 1.9410 ----- ----- ----- -----	1,207,028 50,672----- ----- ----- 367,642 188,073 285,212 153,300 80,694-----	3,366,218 ----- ----- ----- 1,222,662 493,844 734,785 386,895 253,394-----	12,496 ----- ----- ----- 5,950 ----- 100 110 2,700-----	3,378,714 ----- ----- ----- 1,228,612 493,844 734,885 387,005 256,094-----	
New York Cent.-Main Line----- Cook----- Cook (C. R. I. & P.) C. I-----	7.6500 7.6500----- ----- -----	1,530,000 1,530,000----- ----- -----	407,205 407,205----- ----- -----	20.5792 20.5792 ¹⁶ ----- ----- -----	308,687 308,687----- ----- -----	86.8422 86.8422----- ----- -----	694,738 694,738----- ----- -----	6.3527 ----- ----- 6.3527	133,042 72,684 60,358-----	3,073,672 3,073,672----- ----- -----	241,356 241,356----- ----- -----	3,315,028 3,315,028----- ----- -----
Peoria & Eastern----- Champaign----- De Witt----- McLean----- Peoria (P. & P. U.) C. I-S----- Piatt----- Tazewell----- Tazewell (P. & P. U.) C. I-S----- Vermilion-----	122.6945 29.1832 4.7755 37.1422----- ----- 8.2292 21.1812----- ----- 22.1832 -----	1,595,028 379,381 62,082 482,849----- ----- 106,979 275,356----- ----- 288,381 -----	115,640 77,940 1,420 13,800----- ----- 710 7,980----- ----- 13,790 -----	----- ----- ----- ----- ----- ----- ----- ----- ----- -----	61.6033 21.4103 1.8750 9.1600----- ----- 1.6919 11.5197----- ----- 15.9464 -----	431,223 149,872 13,125 64,120----- ----- 11,843 80,638----- ----- 111,625 -----	8.8301 ----- ----- ----- 1.6468 ----- ----- ----- 7.1833 -----	526,098 116,732 19,102 148,569 6,587 32,917 84,725 28,733 88,733-----	2,667,989 723,925 95,729 709,338 6,587 152,449 477,432 502,529 -----	70,600 67,610 50 310 ----- 50 1,630 950 -----	2,738,589 791,535 95,779 709,648 6,587 152,499 479,062 503,479 -----	
N. Y. C. & St. L. Sys.---	308.0000	5,563,952	308,805	10.5100	105,100	148.1600	1,082,579	13.3905	1,067,644	8,128,080	335,362	8,463,442
Lake Erie & Western----- Ford----- McLean----- Peoria (P. & P. U.) C. I-S----- Tazewell----- Tazewell (P. & P. U.) C. I-S----- Vermilion----- Woodford-----	118.2649 28.5966 42.1909 15.7136----- ----- 21.9574 9.8064----- ----- -----	1,537,444 371,756 548,482 204,277----- ----- 285,446 127,483----- ----- -----	66,126 9,725 17,004 1,750----- ----- 36,210 1,437----- ----- -----	----- ----- ----- ----- ----- ----- ----- ----- -----	32.2960 6.5501 9.4896 1.7673----- ----- 13.1443 1.3447----- ----- -----	226,072 45,851 66,427 12,371----- ----- 92,010 9,413----- ----- -----	2.9133 ----- ----- 1.6610 ----- ----- 1.2523 ----- -----	402,548 94,997 140,156 5,518 52,200 4,159 72,941 32,577-----	2,232,190 522,329 772,069 5,518 ----- 274,757 486,607 170,910-----	1,370 100 360 ----- 400 510 ----- -----	2,233,560 522,429 772,429 5,518 ----- 275,157 487,117 170,910-----	

New York, Chgo. & St. Louis	10. 5182	262, 955	120, 345	10. 5100	105, 100	45. 4596	363, 677	8. 3300	62, 613	914, 690	328, 689	1, 243, 379
Cook	10. 5182	262, 955	120, 345	10. 5100	105, 100	45. 4596	363, 677	8. 3300	34, 941			
Cook (C. R. I. & P.) C. 1								8. 2498	27, 406	914, 690	328, 689	1, 243, 379
Cook (N. Y. C.-Main Line) C. 1								. 0802	266			
Toledo, St. Louis & Western	179. 2169	3, 763, 553	122, 334			70. 4044	492, 830	2. 1472	602, 483	4, 981, 200	5, 303	4, 986, 503
Bond	8. 1722	171, 615	6, 376			4. 7252	33, 076		27, 148	238, 215	135	238, 350
Coles	31. 8632	669, 128	42, 258			16. 2627	113, 839		105, 848	931, 073	1, 780	832, 853
Cumberland	7. 6773	161, 223	798			2. 4141	16, 899		25, 504	204, 424		204, 424
Douglas	. 6027	12, 656							2, 002	14, 658		14, 658
Edgar	19. 8400	416, 639	7, 507			4. 5994	32, 196		65, 907	522, 249	100	522, 349
Fayette	16. 7411	351, 563	5, 234			4. 7506	33, 254		55, 613	445, 664	463	446, 127
Madison	37. 3574	784, 505	34, 939			20. 6820	144, 774		124, 099	1, 095, 450	1, 720	1, 097, 170
Madison (Term. RR. Sys.-St. L. M. B.) C. 1-S								1. 1800	3, 920			
Madison (Term. RR. Sys.-M. I. & St. L.) C. 1-S												
Montgomery	15. 5453	326, 451	3, 110			4. 8039	33, 627	. 9672	3, 213	414, 829		414, 829
Shelby	30. 4510	639, 470	5, 584			5. 7479	40, 235		51, 641	786, 446	255	786, 701
St. Clair	2. 0503	43, 057	15, 000			2. 8646	20, 052		6, 811	84, 920	560	85, 480
Vermilion	8. 9164	187, 246	1, 528			3. 5540	24, 878		29, 620	243, 272	290	243, 562
Pennsylvania System	359. 6207	13, 671, 081	5, 136, 858	157. 9694	1, 913, 420	344. 0175	2, 587, 613	35. 0222	5, 036, 028	28, 345, 000	702, 721	29, 047, 721
Englewood Connecting	2. 3409	175, 568	570			. 8104	6, 483		29, 872	212, 493	21, 462	233, 955
Cook	2. 3409	175, 568	570			. 8104	6, 483		29, 872	212, 493	21, 462	233, 955
P. C. C. & St. L.-Chgo. Div.	26. 9269	4, 712, 206	500, 141	28. 8015	432, 023	97. 1879	777, 503	4. 3800	399, 506	6, 821, 379	177, 130	6, 998, 509
Cook	26. 9269	4, 712, 206	500, 141	28. 8015 ¹⁷	432, 023	97. 1879	777, 503		343, 614			
Cook (B. & O. C. T.) C. 1-S								. 3800	4, 848	6, 821, 379	177, 130	6, 998, 509
Cook (C. R. & I. Sys.) C. 1-S								4. 0000	51, 044			
P. C. C. & St. L.-St. Lo.	157. 5771	3, 939, 427	328, 146	91. 2244	912, 244	134. 2463	939, 724	5. 4200	2, 080, 003	8, 199, 544	87, 605	8, 287, 149
Div.	22. 6032	565, 080	13, 432	2. 0239	20, 239	12. 6640	88, 648		288, 439	975, 838	1, 980	977, 818
Bond	29. 1294	728, 234	7, 685	1. 6331	16, 331	13. 3570	93, 499		371, 719	1, 217, 468	2, 645	1, 220, 113
Clark	20. 8534	521, 335	6, 021	20. 8591	208, 591	3. 5181	24, 627		266, 110	1, 026, 684		1, 026, 684
Cumberland	25. 4832	637, 079	71, 659	25. 4831	254, 831	14. 5466	101, 826		325, 190	1, 390, 585	1, 345	1, 391, 930
Effingham	25. 8688	646, 719	26, 347	7. 6011	76, 011	7. 7633	54, 343		330, 110	1, 133, 530	1, 220	1, 134, 750
Fayette	23. 4050	585, 128	13, 060	23. 4052	234, 052	29. 8001	208, 601		298, 672			
Madison												
Madison (Term. RR. Sys.) C. 1-S	10. 2341	255, 852	189, 942	10. 2189	102, 189	52. 5972	368, 180	2. 5401	32, 415	1, 371, 928	17, 255	1, 389, 183
St. Clair									130, 597			
St. Clair (Term. RR. Sys.) C. 1-S								2. 8799	36, 751	1, 083, 511	63, 160	1, 146, 671

Footnotes at p. 349.

TABLE VII—Continued

Railroad and county	Main track and right of way		Buildings on right of way, assessed value	Second and additional main track		Side or turnout track		Track-age rights, miles	Rolling stock, assessed value	Total assessed value		By Tax Commission and local assessors
	Miles	Assessed value		Miles	Assessed value	Miles	Assessed value			By Tax Commission	By local assessors	
Pitts., Ft. Wayne & Chgo. Cook Cook (Chgo. & W. Ind.) C. 1-S Cook (C. R. I. & P.) C. 1 Cook (I. C. Sys.-C. M. & N.) C. 1	13. 3313	2, 666, 250	4, 253, 712	37. 9435	569, 153	68. 3176	546, 541	1. 4700	188, 877	8, 224, 533	90, 231	8, 614, 764
	13. 3313	2, 666, 250	4, 253, 712	37. 9435 ¹⁸	569, 153	68. 3176	546, 541	-----	170, 120			
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	. 0300	382	8, 224, 553	390, 231	8, 614, 764
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	. 4800	6, 124			
South Chgo. & Southern Cook	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	. 9600	12, 251			
	14. 9788	299, 576	6, 677	-----	-----	13. 1754	105, 403	-----	191, 144	602, 800	16, 473	619, 273
	14. 9788	299, 576	6, 677	-----	-----	13. 1754	105, 403	-----	191, 144	602, 800	16, 473	619, 273
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Terre Haute & Peoria Clark Coles De Witt Douglas Edgar Logan Macon Macon (I. C. Sys.-Char. Line) C. 1 Moultrie Peoria (Peo. & Pek. Un.) C. 1-S Tazewell Tazewell (N. Y. C. & St. L. Sys.-L. E. & W.) C. 1	144. 4657	1, 878, 054	47, 612	-----	-----	30. 2799	211, 959	23. 7522	2, 146, 626	4, 284, 251	9, 820	4, 294, 071
	. 7741	10, 063	-----	-----	-----	. 5696	3, 987	-----	9, 878	23, 928	-----	23, 928
	5. 2831	68, 681	1, 095	-----	-----	. 5326	3, 728	-----	67, 418	140, 922	-----	141, 182
	18. 6964	243, 053	1, 726	-----	-----	2. 2599	15, 819	-----	238, 584	499, 182	-----	499, 182
	22. 6837	294, 888	3, 926	-----	-----	3. 2531	22, 772	-----	280, 467	611, 053	-----	611, 053
	26. 9466	350, 305	7, 847	-----	-----	7. 3313	51, 319	-----	343, 865	753, 336	475	753, 811
	11. 5716	150, 431	1, 324	-----	-----	2. 0466	14, 326	-----	147, 666	313, 747	-----	313, 747
	14. 2771	185, 602	23, 929	-----	-----	6. 2750	43, 925	-----	182, 189	630, 151	4, 675	634, 826
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	15. 2422	194, 506	440, 253	340	440, 593
	15. 9356	207, 163	4, 351	-----	-----	3. 6264	25, 385	-----	203, 354	37, 006	-----	37, 006
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	4. 3854	30, 698	2. 9000	37, 006	834, 673	4, 070	838, 743
	28. 2975	367, 868	3, 414	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	361, 104			
Pere Marquette Cook (B. & O. Sys.-B. & O. & C.) C. 1 Cook (B. & O. Sys.-B. & O. Conn.) C. 1 Cook (Balt. & Ohio Chgo. Term.) C. 1-S Cook (Chgo., Rock Is. & Pac.) C. 1 Cook (Belt Ry. of Chgo.) C. 1-S	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	5. 6100	71, 589	98, 000	7, 520	105, 520
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	21. 4800	98, 000	98, 000		
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1. 6701	7, 620			
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	2. 2940	10, 466	98, 000	7, 520	105, 520
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	10. 9400	49, 301			
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	6. 1259	28, 560			
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	. 4500	2, 053			

TABLE VII—Continued

Railroad and county	Main track and right of way		Buildings on right of way, assessed value	Second and additional main track		Side or turnout track		Track-age rights, miles	Rolling stock, assessed value	Total assessed value		By Tax Commission and local assessors
	Miles	Assessed value		Miles	Assessed value	Miles	Assessed value			By Tax Commission	By local assessors	
Toledo, Peoria & Western—Continued												
McLean-----	21.1348	67,631	686			3.9080	5,862		5,833	80,012	65	80,077
Peoria-----	12.2061	39,059	218			2.3033	3,455		3,369			
Peoria (C. B. & Q.-Main Line) C. 1-----								2.7655	763	48,162	20,618	68,780
Peoria (Peo. Term. Sys.-P. Ry. T.) C. 2-S-----	15.7973	50,552	28,005	2.1260	4,252	13.5506	20,326	4.7034	1,298	107,496	40,000	147,496
Tazewell-----	18.3402	58,689	579			4.5173	6,776		4,361	71,107	50	71,157
Woodford-----									5,063			
Wabash-----	655.5890	10,489,427	870,575	187.9865	1,879,863	376.4383	2,635,068	59.1996	2,673,567	18,548,500	747,505	19,296,005
Adams-----	16.1017	257,627	16,139			8.0038	56,026		60,226	444,253	33,500	477,753
Adams (C. B. & Q.-Main Line) C. 1-----								14.5000	54,235			
Brown-----	23.6382	378,212	2,540			2.3349	16,344		88,416	485,512	300	485,812
Champaign-----	46.6278	746,045	8,776	10.9697	109,697	17.4814	122,370		174,405	1,161,293	3,940	1,165,233
Christian-----	31.0309	496,494	12,689	31.0309	310,307	17.7479	124,235		116,067	1,059,792	1,220	1,061,012
Cook-----	20.8990	334,385	17,335	15.2348	152,348	38.0028	266,020		78,170	922,429	215,134	1,137,563
Cook (Chgo. & W. Ind.) C. 1-S-----								19.8299	74,171			
Effingham-----	19.1722	306,755	989			1.2947	9,063		71,711	388,518	50	388,568
Ford-----	15.4741	247,585	6,207			7.4557	52,190		57,878	363,860	450	364,310
Hancock-----	21.6104	345,767	3,040			1.1866	8,306		80,831	462,293	395	462,688
Hancock (T. P. & W.) C. 1-----								6.5098	24,349			
Kankakee-----	8.7879	140,606	1,353			3.4467	24,127		32,870	198,956	200	199,156
LaSalle-----	1.1244	17,991	1,852			3.0358	21,251		4,206	45,300	200	45,500
Livingston-----	65.4610	1,047,376	19,542			17.5883	123,118		244,847	1,458,260	1,980	1,460,240
Livingston (T. P. & W.) C. 1-----								6.2500	23,377			
Macon-----	40.3430	645,488	638,173	25.6616	256,616	83.2866	583,006		150,897	2,274,180	423,140	2,697,320
Macoupin-----	8.6892	139,027	1,690	8.6892	86,892	16.3950	114,765		32,501	374,875	300	375,175
Madison-----	34.1356	546,170	9,203	29.3858	293,858	17.7169	124,018		127,679			
Madison (Term. R.R. Sys.) C. 1-S-----								3.0400	11,371	1,112,299	13,620	1,125,919
McLean-----	2.5591	40,945	303			1.4696	10,287		9,572	61,107	100	61,207
Montgomery-----	20.0725	321,160	7,491	20.0725	200,725	8.9237	62,466		75,078	666,920		666,920

Morgan-----	30. 0987	481, 579	11, 429	-----	-----	10. 3293	72, 305	-----	112, 580	677, 893	-----	677, 893
Moultrie-----	22. 5934	361, 494	1, 649	-----	-----	2. 1161	14, 813	-----	84, 507	462, 463	275	462, 738
Platt-----	50. 5309	808, 494	17, 321	-----	281, 832	17. 8971	125, 280	-----	189, 004	1, 421, 931	8, 385	1, 430, 316
Pike-----	42. 0064	672, 103	8, 324	-----	-----	14. 2093	99, 465	-----	157, 119	-----	-----	-----
Pike (C. B. & Q.-Main Line (C. 1))-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	2. 9000	10, 847	970, 936	1, 535	972, 471
Pike (La. & Pike Co. RR.)-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	6. 1699	23, 078	-----	-----	-----
Sangamon-----	44. 4852	711, 764	30, 042	-----	-----	31. 8266	222, 786	-----	166, 391	1, 130, 983	15, 050	1, 146, 033
Scott-----	14. 9269	238, 830	7, 651	-----	-----	6. 7947	47, 563	-----	55, 832	349, 876	1, 400	351, 276
Shelby-----	18. 5473	296, 757	1, 525	-----	-----	1. 3004	9, 103	-----	69, 374	376, 759	660	377, 419
St. Clair-----	2. 1545	34, 473	11, 135	-----	-----	16. 7946	117, 562	-----	8, 059	171, 229	12, 460	183, 689
Vermilion-----	25. 8799	414, 079	22, 183	18. 7588	-----	19. 4264	135, 985	-----	96, 800	856, 635	4, 700	861, 335
Will-----	28. 6388	458, 221	11, 994	-----	-----	10. 3734	72, 614	-----	107, 119	649, 948	8, 511	658, 459
<i>Total—Class 1—Switching and Terminal Rail- roads-----</i>												
<i>Right of way only-----</i>	<i>695. 8828</i>	<i>45, 543, 822</i>	<i>7, 761, 544</i>	<i>223. 0447</i>	<i>4, 527, 016</i>	<i>1, 466. 4684</i>	<i>13, 894, 130</i>	<i>187. 8198</i>	<i>3, 748, 234</i>	<i>75, 476, 125</i>	<i>3, 600, 520</i>	<i>79, 076, 645</i>
Alton & Southern-----	21. 0007	830, 030	19, 138	-----	-----	35. 7180	392, 898	10. 3700	86, 555	1, 330, 000	48, 790	1, 378, 790
Right of way only-----	2. 7572	1, 379	7, 108	-----	-----	5. 7589	63, 348	-----	28, 201	-----	-----	-----
Madison-----	10. 2210	403, 974	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Madison (C. C. C. & St. L.-St. Lo. Div.) C. 1-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	. 1000	276	506, 024	2, 110	508, 134
Madison (Wabash) C. 1-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	. 4400	1, 214	-----	-----	-----
Madison (Ill. Term. Sys.) C. 1-S-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	. 1900	524	-----	-----	-----
Madison (R/W)-----	2. 7572	1, 379	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
St. Clair (Mo. Pac.-Main Line) C. 1-----	10. 7797	426, 056	12, 030	-----	-----	29. 9591	329, 550	-----	29, 742	-----	-----	-----
St. Clair (Southern) C. 1-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	9. 1600	25, 273	823, 976	46, 680	870, 656
St. Clair (Term. RR. Sys.) C. 1-S-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	. 0300	83	-----	-----	-----
St. Clair (St. Lo. & Ohio Riv.) C. 2-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	. 2000	552	-----	-----	-----
Balt. & Ohio Chgo. Term. Cook-----	61. 1973	7, 649, 668	636, 394	47. 9987	959, 973	133. 6949	1, 002, 711	13. 3300	67, 474	10, 316, 220	226, 468	10, 542, 688
Cook (B. & O. Sys.-B. & O. Conn.) C. 1-----	61. 1973	7, 649, 668	636, 394	47. 9987	959, 973	133. 6949	1, 002, 711	-----	55, 405	-----	-----	-----
Cook (Chgo. Gt. West.) C. 1-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	2. 2900	2, 073	10, 316, 220	226, 468	10, 542, 688
Cook (Chgo. & No. West.) C. 1-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	2. 5000	2, 263	-----	-----	-----
Cook (P. C. C. & St. L.- Chgo. Div.) C. 1-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1. 1100	1, 005	-----	-----	-----
Cook (Ind. Har. Belt) C. 1-S-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	. 9200	833	-----	-----	-----
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	6. 5100	5, 895	-----	-----	-----

TABLE VII—Continued

Railroad and county	Main track and right of way		Buildings on right of way, assessed value	Second and additional main track		Side or turnout track		Track-age rights, miles	Rolling stock, assessed value	Total assessed value		By Tax Commission and local assessors
	Miles	Assessed value		Miles	Assessed value	Miles	Assessed value			By Tax Commission	By local assessors	
Belt Ry. of Chgo.----- Cook----- Cook (C. R. I. & P.) C.1 Cook (B. & O. C. T.) C. 1-S----- Cook (Chgo. & W. Ind.) C. 1-S----- Cook (Ind. Har. Belt) C. 1-S-----	25. 2170 25. 2170 ----- ----- ----- ----- ----- -----	4, 034, 727 4, 043, 727 ----- ----- ----- ----- ----- -----	220, 700 220, 700 ----- ----- ----- ----- ----- -----	29. 2034 29. 2034 ¹⁹ ----- ----- ----- ----- ----- -----	584, 068 584, 068 ----- ----- ----- ----- ----- -----	310. 5790 310. 5790 ----- ----- ----- ----- ----- -----	2, 484, 631 2, 484, 631 ----- ----- ----- ----- ----- -----	28. 0737 ----- 1. 2000 ----- 2. 3883 17. 9631 6. 5223	575, 874 272, 502 12, 968 ----- 25, 808 194, 114 70, 482	7, 900, 000 ----- ----- 7, 900, 000 ----- ----- ----- -----	149, 147 ----- ----- 149, 147 ----- ----- ----- -----	8, 049, 147 ----- ----- 8, 049, 147 ----- ----- ----- -----
Chgo. River & Ind. Sys.---	14. 5372	4, 423, 106	109, 995	13. 0796	261, 591	179. 7897	1, 797, 897	6. 4490	200, 031	6, 792, 620	2, 242, 358	9, 034, 978
Chicago Junction----- Cook-----	2. 3593 2. 3593	235, 928 235, 928	25, 900 25, 900	2. 0364 2. 0364	40, 727 40, 727	30. 4066 30. 4066	304, 066 304, 066	----- -----	22, 487 22, 487	629, 108 629, 108	100, 297 100, 297	729, 405 729, 405
Chicago River & Indiana Cook----- Cook (A. T. & S. F.) C.1 Cook (P. C. C. & St. L. Chgo. Div.) C. 1----- Cook (Ind. Har. Belt) C. 1-S-----	3. 0027 3. 0027 ----- ----- ----- -----	975, 862 975, 862 ----- ----- ----- -----	----- ----- ----- ----- ----- -----	3. 0235 3. 0235 ----- ----- ----- -----	60, 470 60, 470 ----- ----- ----- -----	21. 1773 21. 1773 ----- ----- ----- -----	211, 773 211, 773 ----- ----- ----- -----	6. 4490 ----- 2. 6701 2. 2589 1. 5200	90, 090 28, 620 25, 450 21, 531 14, 489	1, 338, 195 ----- ----- 1, 338, 195 ----- -----	369, 370 ----- ----- 369, 370 ----- -----	1, 707, 565 ----- ----- 1, 707, 565 ----- -----
Union Stk. Yds. & Transi- sit Co.----- Cook-----	9. 1752 9. 1752	3, 211, 316 3, 211, 316	84, 095 84, 095	8. 0197 8. 0197	160, 394 160, 394	128. 2058 128. 2058	1, 282, 058 1, 282, 058	----- -----	87, 454 87, 454	4, 825, 317 4, 825, 317	1, 772, 691 1, 772, 691	6, 598, 008 6, 598, 008
Chicago Union Station--- Cook-----	1. 2869 1. 2869	11, 582, 385 11, 582, 385	5, 441, 743 5, 441, 743	1. 2280 1. 2280	122, 803 122, 803	10. 0170 10. 0170	1, 001, 704 1, 001, 704	----- -----	----- -----	18, 148, 635 18, 148, 635	35, 332 35, 332	18, 183, 967 -----
Chicago & Western Indi- ana----- Cook-----	26. 9699 26. 9699	6, 607, 622 6, 607, 622	627, 734 627, 734	77. 1826 77. 1826 ²⁰	1, 543, 651 1, 543, 651	126. 4598 126. 4598	1, 011, 678 1, 011, 678	----- -----	161, 815 161, 815	9, 952, 500 9, 952, 500	196, 973 196, 973	10, 149, 473 10, 149, 473
Ill. Terminal Sys.-----	480. 7116	4, 071, 545	293, 357	3. 2117	32, 117	192. 6986	1, 132, 204	11. 2073	1, 240, 777	6, 770, 000	169, 220	6, 939, 220
Alton & Eastern----- Jersey-----	37. 0112 9. 5269	370, 112 95, 269	2, 055 265	----- -----	----- -----	24. 8796 2. 6163	174, 157 18, 314	. 7918 -----	147, 442 37, 157	693, 766 151, 005	2, 065 2, 065	695, 831 153, 070

TABLE VII—Continued

Railroad and county	Main track and right of way		Buildings on right of way, assessed value	Second and additional main track		Side or turnout track		Track-age rights, miles	Rolling stock, assessed value	Total assessed value		By Tax Commission and local assessors
	Miles	Assessed value		Miles	Assessed value	Miles	Assessed value			By Tax Commission	By local assessors	
Indiana Harbor Belt—Continued												
Cook (Grand Trunk Western) C. 1								1. 0800	6, 994			
Cook (M. St. P. & S. S. M. Sys.-Wis. Cent) C. 1								. 1200	777			
Cook (N. Y. C. Sys.-Mich. Cent.) C. 1								5. 9800	38, 726			
Cook (Penn. Sys.-S. C. & S.) C. 1								18. 3200	118, 639			
Cook (Shedd Estate)---								. 0600	389			
Peoria & Pekin Union	9. 1934	1, 360, 619	85, 125	8. 8189	176, 379	112. 6473	901, 178	2. 4000	148, 901	2, 672, 200	55, 532	2, 727, 732
Peoria---	1. 6470	243, 752	77, 156	1. 6469	32, 939	52. 2178	417, 742	---	21, 153			
Peoria (C. B. & Q.-Main Line) C. 1								. 2201	2, 826	797, 366	33, 142	830, 508
Peoria (Peo. Term. Sys.) C. 2-S								1. 400	1, 798			
Tazewell	7. 5464	1, 116, 867	7, 967	7. 1720	143, 440	60. 4295	483, 436	---	96, 923			
Tazewell (N Y. C. Sys.-Peo. & East.) C. 1								. 4799	6, 164	1, 874, 834	22, 390	1, 897, 224
Tazewell (N. Y. C. & St. L. Sys.-L. E. & W.) C. 1								1. 5600	20, 037			
Terminal Railroad Sys.---	24. 6207	3, 426, 715	276, 480	14. 6193	292, 385	178. 6164	2, 679, 248	1. 9098	326, 322	7, 001, 150	162, 125	7, 163, 275
East St. Louis Belt---	1. 7098	102, 591	253, 006	1. 6900	33, 799	7. 8420	117, 631	---	20, 348	527, 375	8, 500	535, 875
Madison---	. 1500	9, 000	---	. 1500	3, 000	1. 0701	16, 051	---	1, 785	29, 836	1, 000	30, 836
St. Clair---	1. 5598	93, 591	253, 006	1. 5400	30, 799	6. 7719	101, 580	---	18, 563	497, 539	7, 500	505, 039
E. St. Louis & Carondelet	7. 7799	272, 297	---	2. 2199	44, 398	11. 9701	179, 551	1. 9098	115, 314	611, 560	27, 935	639, 495
St. Clair---	7. 7799	272, 297	---	2. 2199	44, 398	11. 9701	179, 551	---	92, 586			
St. Clair (I. C. Sys.-G. E. St. L. & C.) C. 1								. 6199	7, 377	611, 560	27, 935	639, 495
St. Clair (Mobile & Ohio) C. 1								1. 2899	15, 351			

E. St. Louis Connecting-- St. Clair-----	1. 8513 1. 8513	1, 018, 229 1, 018, 229	5, 458 5, 458	. 5799 . 5799	11, 598 11, 598	25, 8002 25, 8002	387, 003 387, 003	22, 032 22, 032	1, 444, 320 1, 444, 320	----- -----	1, 444, 320 1, 444, 320
Granite City & Mad. Belt Madison-----	1. 8201 1. 8201	63, 703 63, 703	----- -----	----- -----	----- -----	4, 2898 4, 2898	64, 347 64, 347	21, 660 21, 660	149, 710 149, 710	11, 200 11, 200	160, 910 160, 910
Illinois Transfer----- St. Clair-----	5. 9199 5. 9199	285, 994 285, 994	----- -----	5. 8799 5. 8799	117, 598 117, 598	10, 9191 10, 9191	163, 787 163, 787	70, 450 70, 450	637, 829 637, 829	17, 440 17, 440	655, 269 655, 269
Mad.-Ill. & St. Louis----- Madison----- St. Clair-----	3. 4299 1. 9098 1. 5201	342, 992 190, 985 152, 007	18, 016 18, 016 -----	3. 0697 1. 9098 1. 1599	61, 394 38, 197 23, 197	88, 1282 66, 5598 21, 5684	1, 321, 923 998, 398 323, 525	40, 818 22, 728 18, 090	1, 785, 143 1, 268, 324 516, 819	52, 915 52, 915 -----	1, 838, 058 1, 321, 239 516, 819
St. Louis Mer. Bridge----- Madison-----	1. 1799 1. 1799	1, 061, 932 1, 061, 932	----- -----	1. 1799 1. 1799	23, 598 23, 598	. 7992 . 7992	11, 989 11, 989	14, 042 14, 042	1, 111, 561 1, 111, 561	1, 350 1, 350	1, 112, 911 1, 112, 911
Term. R.R. of E. St. Louis St. Clair----- St. Clair (C. C. C. & St. L.-St. Lo. Div.) C. 1.-	. 9299 . 9299 -----	278, 977 278, 977 -----	----- ----- -----	----- ----- -----	----- ----- -----	28, 8678 28, 8678 -----	433, 017 433, 017 -----	21, 658 11, 067 10, 591	733, 652 733, 652 -----	42, 785 42, 785 -----	776, 437 776, 437 -----
Total--Class 2 Railroads-- Right of way only----	239, 2395 6, 9574	1, 443, 763 8, 349	45, 449 -----	. 4900 -----	245 -----	61, 2648 -----	261, 606 -----	354, 698 -----	2, 114, 110 -----	23, 010 -----	2, 187, 120 -----
Chgo., Spr. & St. Louis-- Jersey----- Jersey (Ill. Term. Sys.- A. & E.) C. 1-S----- Macoupin----- Madison (Ill. Term. Sys.- A. & E.) C. 1-S----- Morgan----- Sangamon----- Sangamon (Balt. & Ohio SW.-Spr. Br.) C. 1.-	78, 7856 23, 3595 ----- 28, 3445 ----- 6, 0697 21, 0119 -----	43, 332 12, 848 ----- 15, 589 ----- 3, 338 11, 557 -----	1, 240 100 ----- 380 ----- 90 670 -----	----- ----- ----- ----- ----- ----- -----	----- ----- ----- ----- ----- ----- -----	13, 3000 3, 3866 ----- 2, 8924 ----- 1, 5549 5, 4661 ----- . 3701 -----	3, 990 1, 016 ----- 868 ----- 466 1, 640 -----	3, 438 927 68 1, 125 228 241 834 15	52, 000 14, 959 ----- 17, 962 ----- 228 4, 135 ----- 14, 716 -----	1, 490 ----- ----- 1, 266 ----- ----- ----- 224 -----	53, 490 14, 959 ----- 19, 228 ----- 228 4, 135 ----- 14, 940 -----
Jacksonville & Havana-- Cass----- Mason----- Morgan----- Morgan (C. B. & Q. Sys.-J. & St. L.) C. 1.-	41, 8228 15, 1112 16, 8637 9, 8479 -----	29, 275 10, 578 11, 804 6, 893 -----	2, 575 900 680 995 -----	. 4900 ----- ----- . 4900 -----	245 ----- ----- 245 -----	7, 7420 1, 9954 2, 8112 2, 9354 -----	3, 228 832 1, 172 1, 224 -----	3, 167 798 890 520 959	38, 490 13, 108 14, 546 10, 836 -----	3, 006 ----- ----- 3, 000 -----	41, 490 13, 108 14, 546 13, 836 -----
Litchfield & Madison-- Macoupin----- Madison----- Montgomery-----	44, 3806 8, 6504 31, 2225 4, 5077	754, 471 147, 056 530, 783 76, 632	8, 145 756 7, 389 -----	----- ----- ----- -----	----- ----- ----- -----	22, 7405 1, 7922 20, 8206 . 1277	159, 184 12, 546 145, 744 894	203, 200 39, 606 142, 955 20, 639	1, 125, 000 199, 964 826, 871 98, 165	1, 150 ----- 1, 150 -----	1, 126, 150 199, 964 828, 021 98, 165

TABLE VII—Continued

Railroad and county	Main track and right of way		Buildings on right of way, assessed value	Second and additional main track		Side or turnout track		Track-age rights, miles	Rolling stock, assessed value	Total assessed value		By Tax Commission and local assessors
	Miles	Assessed value		Miles	Assessed value	Miles	Assessed value			By Tax Commission	By local assessors	
Manufacturers' Ry. St. Clair-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	600	600
Paducah & Illinois-----	1.5354	145,864	1,016	-----	-----	.5333	4,800	-----	-----	151,680	600	151,800
Massac-----	1.5354	145,864	1,016	-----	-----	.5333	4,800	-----	-----	151,680	120	151,800
Quincy, Omaha & Kansas City-----	-----	-----	2,952	-----	-----	.6462	12,278	-----	130	15,360	6,600	21,960
Adams-----	-----	-----	2,952	-----	-----	.6462	12,278	-----	130	15,360	6,600	21,960
Rock Is. Southern Sys.-----	50.6843	76,026	5,064	-----	-----	2.0850	1,179	-----	19,311	101,580	3,020	104,600
Rock Island Southern-----	15.6824	23,523	2,295	-----	-----	.5087	254	-----	5,976	32,048	3,020	35,068
Mercer-----	14.1064	21,159	820	-----	-----	.2216	110	-----	5,375	27,464	-----	27,464
Warren-----	1.5760	2,364	1,475	-----	-----	.2871	144	-----	601	4,584	3,020	7,604
R.I.S.(Leased from Chgo., Rock Is. & Pac.)-----	20.2146	30,322	2,400	-----	-----	1.5460	773	-----	7,701	41,196	-----	41,196
Mercer-----	9.4366	14,155	300	-----	-----	.4040	202	-----	3,595	18,252	-----	18,252
Rock Island-----	10.7780	16,167	2,100	-----	-----	1.1420	571	-----	4,106	22,944	-----	22,944
R.I.S.(Leased from Galcsburg & Western)-----	14.7873	22,181	369	-----	-----	.0303	152	-----	5,634	28,336	-----	28,336
Knox-----	4.4187	6,628	345	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1,684	8,657	-----	8,657
Warren-----	10.3686	15,553	24	-----	-----	.0303	152	-----	3,950	19,679	-----	19,679
St. Louis & O'Fallon-----	8.9386	178,773	11,763	-----	-----	10.5968	58,842	-----	105,622	355,000	6,100	361,100
St. Clair-----	8.9386	178,773	11,763	-----	-----	10.5968	58,842	-----	105,622	355,000	6,100	361,100
St. Louis & Ohio River-----	13.0922	216,022	12,694	-----	-----	3.6210	18,105	18.2500	19,830	275,000	930	275,930
Right of way only-----	6.9574	8,349	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
St. Clair-----	13.0922	216,022	12,694	-----	-----	3.6210	18,105	-----	8,283	275,000	930	275,930
St. Clair (Alton & Southern) C. I-S-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	18.2500	11,547	-----	-----	-----
St. Clair (R/W)-----	6.9574	8,349	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total—Class 2—Switching and Terminal Railroads-----	49.8561	2,110,986	397,179	2.7146	54,292	165.5543	1,827,329	42.8567	537,133	4,940,600	107,630	5,048,230
Right of way only-----	2.7362	13,681	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

Chicago & Calumet River Cook	1. 6830 1. 6830	26, 927 26, 927	1, 100 1, 100	----- -----	1. 2973 1. 2973	3, 892 3, 892	----- -----	4, 781 4, 781	36, 700 36, 700	12, 199 12, 199	48, 899 48, 899
Chgo. Heights Term. Transfer Cook	5. 5184 5. 5184	270, 400 270, 400	11, 914 11, 914	----- -----	15. 2430 15. 2430	106, 700 106, 700	----- -----	27, 786 27, 786	416, 800 416, 800	12, 849 12, 849	429, 649 429, 649
Chicago & Illinois West- ern	10. 0313 2. 7362 10. 0313	287, 259 13, 681 287, 259	6, 373 ----- 6, 373	----- ----- -----	20. 7837 ----- 17. 7100	166, 270 ----- 141, 680	8. 7400 ----- -----	235, 417 ----- 129, 244	709, 000 ----- -----	1, 185 ----- -----	710, 185 ----- -----
Right of way only	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Cook	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Cook (A. T. & S. F.) C. 1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Cook (I. C. Sys.-C. M. & N.) C. 1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Cook (P. C. C. & St. L.) C. 1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Cook (R/W)	2. 7362	13, 681	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
DuPage	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Will	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Chicago Produce Terminal Cook	-----	-----	208, 725 208, 725	----- -----	29. 1489 29. 1489	641, 275 641, 275	----- -----	----- -----	850, 000 850, 000	570 570	850, 570 850, 570
Chicago Short Line Cook	1. 1201 1. 1201	176, 972 176, 972	18, 550 18, 550	. 3201 . 3201	7. 4201 7. 4201	74, 201 74, 201	21. 4700 -----	50, 045 2, 482	326, 170 -----	7, 304 -----	333, 474 -----
Cook (C. R. I. & P.) C. 1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Cook (N. Y. C. & St. L.) C. 1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Cook (B. & O. C. T.) C. 1-S	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Cook (Belt Ry. of Chgo.) C. 1-S	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Cook (Chgo. & West. Ind.) C. 1-S	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Chgo., W. Pullman & Southern	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Cook	. 9820 . 9820	147, 301 147, 301	18, 617 18, 617	----- -----	11. 3305 11. 3305	113, 305 113, 305	8. 7100 -----	94, 617 9, 537	373, 840 -----	20, 365 -----	394, 205 -----
Cook (C. R. I. & P.) C. 1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Cook (I. C. Sys.-Char. Line) C. 1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Dav., Rock Is. & No. Western	7. 0097 7. 0097	287, 396 287, 396	14, 624 14, 624	----- -----	14. 2572 14. 2572	114, 058 114, 058	1. 5646 -----	7, 462 6, 100	423, 540 -----	4, 060 -----	427, 600 -----
Rock Island	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Rock Island (C. B. & Q. Sys.-St. L. R. I. & C.) C. 1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
East St. Louis Junction St. Clair	-----	-----	10, 464 10, 464	----- -----	26. 3000 26. 3000	289, 300 289, 300	----- -----	32, 366 32, 366	332, 130 332, 130	4, 400 4, 400	336, 530 336, 530

TABLE VII—Continued

Railroad and county	Main track and right of way		Buildings on right of way, assessed value	Second and additional main track		Side or turnout track		Track-age rights, miles	Rolling stock, assessed value	Total assessed value		By Tax Commission and local assessors
	Miles	Assessed value		Miles	Assessed value	Miles	Assessed value			By Tax Commission	By local assessors	
Illinois Northern Cook Cook (A. T. & S. F.) C.1	3. 4623	225, 050	15, 510			12. 1121	109, 009	1. 0701	35, 251	384, 820	6, 523	391, 343
	3. 4623	225, 050	15, 510			12. 1121	109, 009	1. 0701	26, 928	384, 820	6, 523	391, 343
Manufacturers' Junction Cook Cook (Chgo. & Ill. West.) C. 2-S	1. 7820	65, 934	76, 208			6. 6426	59, 784	. 8854	23, 674	225, 600	4, 030	229, 630
	1. 7820	65, 934	76, 208			6. 6426	59, 784		15, 816	225, 600	4, 030	229, 630
Mo. & Ill. Bridge & Belt Madison Madison (Ill. Term. Sys.) C. 1-S	. 5987	239, 470	900	. 5646	11, 292	. 4805	5, 766	. 4166	1, 072	258, 500	8, 960	267, 460
	. 5987	239, 470	900	. 5646	11, 292	. 4805	5, 766			258, 500	8, 960	267, 460
Peoria Terminal Sys.	13. 1798	236, 146	8, 486			12. 7531	89, 272		9, 096	343, 000	2, 072	345, 072
Peo., Hanna City & Western Peoria	5. 4898	82, 347	921			. 6060	4, 242		3, 789	91, 299		91, 299
	5. 4898	82, 347	921				4, 242		3, 789	91, 299		91, 299
Peoria Ry. Terminal Peoria Tazewell	7. 6900	153, 799	7, 565			12. 1471	85, 030		5, 307	251, 701	2, 072	253, 773
	7. 5199	150, 398	4, 965			7. 9330	55, 531		5, 190	216, 084	222	216, 306
	. 1701	3, 401	2, 600			4. 2141	29, 499		117	35, 617	1, 850	37, 467
Pullman Cook	4. 4888	148, 131	5, 708	1. 8299	36, 598	7. 7853	54, 497		15, 566	260, 500	23, 113	283, 613
	4. 4888	148, 131	5, 708	1. 8299	36, 598	7. 7853	54, 497		15, 566	260, 500	23, 113	283, 613
Total—Class 3 Railroads	116. 1446	190, 355	2, 694			14. 6444	10, 288		9, 503	212, 840	700	213, 540
DePue & Northern Bureau	. 7102	2, 770	94			. 5606	336			3, 200		3, 200
	. 7102	2, 770	94			. 5606	336			3, 200		3, 200
Galesburg & Gt. Eastern Knox	9. 5816	21, 080	150			. 5250	525		1, 745	23, 500	350	23, 850
	9. 5816	21, 080	150			. 5250	525		1, 745	23, 500	350	23, 850
Hanover JoDavies	2. 4527	17, 169	500			. 1230	246		1, 225	19, 140		19, 140
	2. 4527	17, 169	500			. 1230	246		1, 225	19, 140		19, 140

TABLE VII—Concluded

Railroad and county	Main track and right of way		Buildings on right of way, assessed value	Second and additional main track		Side or turnout track		Track-age rights, miles	Rolling stock, assessed value	Total assessed value		By Tax Commission and local assessors
	Miles	Assessed value		Miles	Assessed value	Miles	Assessed value			By Tax Commission	By local assessors	
Peru, LaSalle & Deer Pk. LaSalle	1.5466 1.5466	7,733 7,733	600 600			1.5150 1.5150	3,030 3,030		1,637 1,637	13,000 13,000		13,000 13,000
Springfield Terminal Sangamon			2,900 2,900			5.3400 5.3400	19,221 19,224	2.7788	3,046	25,170		25,170
Sangamon (Alton) C. 1.								2.7788	3,046	25,170		25,170
Total—Class 4—Electric Railways	315.6069 12.5084	12,545,497 7,390	2,636,258	176.4879	1,657,115	111.8618	514,934	76.4249	4,422,556	21,783,750	1,218,033	23,001,783
Chicago, Aurora & Elgin Cook	68.4100 13.1032	684,100 131,032	196,439 16,158	23.8996 10.1045	167,297 70,730	21.0803 6.2381	63,241 18,714	6.3900	251,273 44,017	1,362,350	124,979	1,487,329
Cook (Chgo. Rapid Transit) C. 4								6.3900	21,466	302,117	41,119	343,236
DuPage Kane	39.6413 15.6655	396,413 156,655	43,303 136,978	12.4000 1.3951	86,801 9,766	9.1072 5.7350	27,322 17,205		133,166 52,624	687,005 373,228	35,240 48,620	722,245 421,848
Chicago & Illinois Valley Bureau	71.6330 8.7470	85,959 10,496	12,260 365			12.5076 1.7049	8,755 1,193		11,026 1,346	118,000 13,400	4,708 500	122,708 13,900
Grundy	20.5527	24,663	335			1.2797	896		3,164	29,058	1,000	30,058
LaSalle	31.8269	38,192	7,710			8.1945	5,736		4,899	56,537	2,988	59,525
Will	10.5064	12,608	3,850			1.3285	930		1,617	19,005	220	19,225
Chicago & Joliet Cook	4.4890 4.4890	22,445 22,445	9,158 9,158	4.5081 4.5081	9,016 9,016	.9411 .9411	471 471		3,910 3,910	45,000 45,000	3,684 3,684	48,684 48,684
Chgo., No. Shore & Milwaukee Cook	68.8489 20.4536	963,884 286,350	526,915 166,541	73.5965 20.4678	735,965 204,678	33.3680 10.4235	166,840 52,117	24.1023	373,396 82,165	2,767,000	72,109	2,839,109
Cook (C. M. St. P. & P.) C. 1								6.7013	26,920	888,673	23,024	911,697
Cook (Chgo. Rapid Transit) C. 4								17.4010	69,902			
Lake	48.3953	677,534	360,374	53.128721	531,287	22.9445	114,723		194,409	1,878,327	49,085	1,927,412

Chicago Rapid Transit...	57. 1468	10, 572, 154	1, 877, 329	74. 4837	744, 837	32. 9860	230, 902	25. 3426	3, 637, 778	17, 063, 000	1, 004, 232	18, 067, 232
Cook	57. 1468	10, 572, 154	1, 877, 329	74. 48322	744, 837	32. 9860	230, 902	-----	2, 520, 170	-----	-----	-----
Cook (C. M. St. P. & P.) C. 1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	8. 0390	354, 520	-----	-----	-----
Cook (Union Stk. Yds. & Tran. Co.)	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	3. 6100	159, 202	17, 063, 000	1, 004, 232	18, 067, 232
Cook (Chgo., Aurora & Elgin) C. 4	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	8. 8275	389, 291	-----	-----	-----
Cook (Chgo., No. Shore & Mil.) C. 4	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	4. 8661	214, 595	-----	-----	-----
Chgo., So. Shore & So. Bend	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	20. 5900	101, 000	101, 000	621	101, 621
Cook (I. C. Sys.-Char. Line) C. 1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	14. 2000	69, 655	101, 000	621	101, 621
Cook (I. C. Sys.-Ken. & Eastern) C. 1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	6. 3900	31, 345	-----	-----	-----
E. St. Lo., Col. & Water- loo	22. 1786	55, 446	5, 957	-----	-----	2. 1636	2, 164	-----	5, 933	69, 500	440	69, 940
Monroe	12. 4598	31, 150	481	-----	-----	1. 2551	1, 255	-----	3, 333	36, 219	440	36, 659
St. Clair	9. 7188	24, 296	5, 476	-----	-----	. 9085	909	-----	2, 600	33, 281	-----	33, 281
Lee County Central	13. 0000	13, 000	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	13, 000	-----	13, 000
Lee	13. 0000	13, 000	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	13, 000	-----	13, 000
North Shore & Western	2. 3275	2, 300	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	2, 300	-----	2, 300
Cook (R/W)	2. 3275	2, 300	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	2, 300	-----	2, 300
St. Louis & Belleville	9. 9006	148, 509	4, 800	-----	-----	8. 4902	42, 451	-----	38, 240	234, 000	2, 260	236, 260
St. Clair	9. 9006	148, 509	4, 800	-----	-----	8. 4902	42, 451	-----	38, 240	234, 000	2, 260	236, 260
Terre Haute & Western	10. 1809	5, 090	3, 400	-----	-----	. 3250	110	-----	-----	8, 600	5, 000	13, 600
Edgar (R/W)	10. 1809	5, 090	3, 400	-----	-----	. 3250	110	-----	-----	8, 600	5, 000	13, 600

- ¹ Includes 14.62 miles of second track assessed at \$160,844 and .66 miles of third and additional main track assessed at \$7,217.
² Includes 15.48 miles of second track assessed at \$154,843 and 20.09 miles of third and additional main track assessed at \$200,917.
³ Includes 18.23 miles of second track assessed at \$182,307 and 18.23 miles of third and additional main track assessed at \$182,307.
⁴ Includes 6.03 miles of second track assessed at \$60,286 and 2.17 miles of third and additional main track assessed at \$21,687.
⁵ Includes 41.39 miles of second track assessed at \$413,932 and 6.54 miles of third and additional main track assessed at \$65,358.
⁶ Includes 54.39 miles of second track assessed at \$652,725 and 36.61 miles of third and additional main track assessed at \$439,269.
⁷ Includes 12.21 miles of second track assessed at \$146,575 and 1.64 miles of third and additional main track assessed at \$19,622.
⁸ Includes 63.64 miles of second track assessed at \$954,628 and 41.94 miles of third and additional main track assessed at \$629,028.
⁹ Includes 17.50 miles of second track assessed at \$262,500 and 5.76 miles of third and additional main track assessed at \$86,469.
¹⁰ Includes 26.13 miles of second track assessed at \$391,924 and 25.37 miles of third and additional main track assessed at \$380,638.
¹¹ Includes 31.72 miles of second track assessed at \$475,758 and 9.38 miles of third and additional main track assessed at \$140,660.
¹² Includes 44.15 miles of second track assessed at \$662,321 and 2.28 miles of third and additional main track assessed at \$34,273.
¹³ Includes 1.38 miles of second track assessed at \$13,826 and .74 miles of third and additional main track assessed at \$7,402.
¹⁴ Includes 38.46 miles of second track assessed at \$384,581 and 6.62 miles of third and additional main track assessed at \$66,201.
¹⁵ Includes 6.52 miles of second track assessed at \$97,801 and 2.67 miles of third and additional main track assessed at \$40,051.
¹⁶ Includes 7.61 miles of second track assessed at \$114,122 and 12.97 miles of third and additional main track assessed at \$194,565.
¹⁷ Includes 26.88 miles of second track assessed at \$403,199 and 1.92 miles of third and additional main track assessed at \$28,824.
¹⁸ Includes 13.32 miles of second track assessed at \$199,744 and 24.63 miles of third and additional main track assessed at \$369,409.
¹⁹ Includes 21.29 miles of second track assessed at \$425,780 and 7.91 miles of third and additional main track assessed at \$158,288.
²⁰ Includes 26.99 miles of second track assessed at \$539,727 and 50.20 miles of third and additional main track assessed at \$1,003,924.
²¹ Includes 52.17 miles of second track assessed at \$521,723 and .96 miles of third and additional main track assessed at \$9,564.
²² Includes 56.15 miles of second track assessed at \$561,525 and 18.33 miles of third and additional main track assessed at \$183,312.

TABLE VIII

Assessment of Railroad Property Spread to Illinois Counties; Total Valuation Determined by Tax Commission and Local Assessors for Each County for Every Railroad and Railroad System

Assessment Year 1934

This table is intended to complement the information shown in Table VII. Instead of arranging the railroads by systems and assessment divisions showing the counties in which each assessment division operates, this table presents a complete statement for each county showing each railroad system and railroad operating therein, the miles of track operated in the county, the total assessment by the Tax Commission, by the local assessor, and the valuation of buildings located on the right of way. Building values are included in the column headed, "Assessed value—by Tax Commission and local assessors." They are also shown separately, since buildings represent the only class of centrally assessed property allocated on the basis of situs, whereas other classes of property are distributed on a mileage basis.

For the purpose of obtaining a ready summary of the valuation of railroad property in each county this table will be useful. Although it does not give complete details of the assessment of the various types of railroad property, e. g., main track, second track, side track and rolling stock, it gives the most important totals. Should the reader need more detailed information for any given county or railroad he may find it in the preceding table. For example, suppose he needs to know the miles of main, second and side track in Clay County. The miles of main track can be found in this table, but neither second or side track is shown. However, the table does show the names of three railroad lines operating in Clay County, and by referring to the breakdown of their assessment as shown in the previous table the necessary details can be found. To aid in identification, not only are the names of the railroads operating in each county shown, but also their affiliation and classification.

The valuations as fixed by the local assessors (on Class C and D property) are as reported by the county clerks to the Tax Commission. There appear to be instances in which some of this property is improperly classified and appears on the regular assessment books rather than in the railroad book. In such cases local assessment of railroad property would not be accurately reflected in this report. Every effort has been made to eliminate these errors, and if any remain they are of minor importance. The aggregate of local assessments given here should correspond to that shown for railroad property in Table I.

The totals shown for the counties in this table correspond to the totals on which railroad taxes in the various counties are extended. The amount of tax extended depends, of course, on the particular taxing districts in which the railroad property happens to lie.

TABLE VIII

ASSESSMENT OF RAILROAD PROPERTY SPREAD TO ILLINOIS COUNTIES;
TOTAL VALUATION DETERMINED BY TAX COMMISSION AND
LOCAL ASSESSORS FOR EACH COUNTY FOR EVERY RAIL-
ROAD AND RAILROAD SYSTEM

ASSESSMENT YEAR 1934

County and railroad	Main track	Assessed value			Assessed value of buildings on right of way
	Miles	By Tax Commission	By local assessors	By Tax Commission and local assessors	
Adams—Total.....	93. 1746	\$3, 370, 338	\$49, 480	\$3, 419, 818	\$68, 258
C. 1—Chgo. Burl. & Qey.....	77. 0729	\$2, 910, 725	\$9, 380	\$2, 920, 105	\$49, 167
Wabash.....	16. 1017	444, 253	33, 500	477, 753	16, 139
C. 2—Qcy. Omaha & Kan. Cy.....	-----	15, 360	6, 600	21, 960	2, 952
Alexander—Total.....	91. 1036	\$1, 913, 615	\$26, 583	\$1, 940, 198	\$96, 383
C. 1—C. & E. I.—So. Div.....	17. 3407	\$425, 692	\$5, 862	\$431, 554	\$5, 580
N. Y. C. Sys.—Cairo Div.....	6. 5538	265, 296	600	265, 896	10, 100
I. C. Sys.—So. Ill. Brs.....	8. 4593	150, 913	2, 131	153, 044	6, 214
Missouri Pacific Sys.....	31. 6722	683, 216	16, 915	700, 131	61, 724
Missouri Pacific.....	7. 1483	336, 232	345	336, 577	11, 744
Cairo & Thebes.....	24. 5239	346, 984	16, 570	363, 554	49, 980
Mobile & Ohio.....	27. 0776	355, 099	1, 075	356, 174	12, 765
St. Lo. Southwestern.....	-----	33, 399	-----	33, 399	-----
Bond—Total.....	57. 8873	\$2, 079, 517	\$2, 325	\$2, 081, 842	\$26, 439
C. 1—C. B. & Q. Sys.—J. & St. L.....	27. 1119	\$865, 464	\$210	\$865, 674	\$6, 631
Penn. Sys.—St. Lo. Div.....	22. 6032	975, 838	1, 980	977, 818	13, 432
N. Y. C. & St. L. Sys.—T. St. L. & W.....	8. 1722	238, 215	135	238, 350	6, 376
Boone—Total.....	51. 6374	\$1, 140, 262	\$15, 150	\$1, 155, 412	\$21, 197
C. 1—C. & N. W.—Br. Line.....	45. 3959	\$955, 013	\$15, 125	\$970, 138	\$20, 231
I. C. Sys.—C. M. & N.....	6. 2415	185, 249	25	185, 274	966
Brown—Total.....	23. 6382	\$485, 512	\$300	\$485, 812	\$2, 540
C. 1—Wabash.....	23. 6382	\$485, 512	\$300	\$485, 812	\$2, 540
Bureau—Total.....	218. 6743	\$6, 961, 076	\$10, 835	\$6, 971, 911	\$45, 338
C. 1—Chgo. Burl. & Qcy. Sys.....	102. 9102	\$3, 466, 878	\$1, 763	\$3, 468, 641	\$22, 444
Chgo. Burl. & Qey.....	72. 8068	3, 036, 740	1, 524	3, 038, 264	21, 132
Ill. Val. & No.....	30. 1034	430, 138	239	430, 377	1, 312
C. M. St. P. & P. Sys.—R. & S.....	11. 0434	213, 261	250	213, 511	8, 880
C. & N. W.—Br. Lines.....	39. 1275	812, 959	890	813, 849	2, 833
Chgo. Rock Is. & Pac. Sys.....	44. 8514	2, 144, 705	3, 796	2, 148, 501	6, 557
Chgo. Rock. Is. & Pae.....	40. 5277	2, 020, 891	3, 796	2, 024, 687	6, 541
C. R. I. & P.—P. & B. V. Br.....	4. 3237	123, 814	-----	123, 814	16
New York Cent.—Ill. Div.....	5. 3331	274, 638	3, 636	278, 274	4, 165
C. 3—DePue & Northern.....	7. 102	3, 200	-----	3, 200	94
Hooppole Yorktown & Tampico.....	4. 6559	8, 695	-----	8, 695	-----
C. 3—S—LaSalle & Bureau County.....	1. 2956	23, 340	-----	23, 340	-----
C. 4—E—Chgo. & Ill. Valley.....	8. 7470	13, 400	500	13, 900	365
Calhoun—No railroad property.					
Carroll—Total.....	109. 5410	\$4, 187, 077	\$30, 225	\$4, 217, 302	\$154, 886
C. 1—C. B. & Q. Sys.—C. B. & N.....	47. 3386	\$1, 968, 836	\$2, 190	\$1, 971, 026	\$23, 966
Chgo. Mil. St. Paul & Pac. Sys.....	62. 2024	2, 218, 241	28, 035	2, 246, 276	130, 920
C. M. St. P. & P.—Main Line.....	28. 7820	1, 667, 519	28, 035	1, 695, 554	123, 360
C. M. St. P. & P.—Sec. Line.....	33. 4204	550, 722	-----	550, 722	7, 560

TABLE VIII—Continued

County and railroad	Main track	Assessed value			Assessed value of buildings on right of way
	Miles	By Tax Commission	By local assessors	By Tax Commission and local assessors	
Cass—Total	54. 1573	\$1, 306, 821	\$7, 200	\$1, 314, 021	\$66, 651
C. 1—Alton Sys.—B. J. & R.	2. 4506	\$51, 915	\$100	\$52, 015	\$520
Balt. & Ohio SW.—Spr. Br.	25. 7419	577, 445	700	578, 145	3, 045
C. B. & Q. Sys.—St. L. R. I. & C.	10. 8536	661, 684	6, 400	668, 084	62, 186
C. 2—Jacksonville & Havana	15. 1112	15, 777	-----	15, 777	900
Champaign—Total	176. 5826	\$3, 745, 567	\$76, 673	\$3, 822, 240	\$107, 661
C. 1—Chgo. & East Ill. —No. Div.	37. 3926	\$1, 004, 947	\$733	\$1, 005, 680	\$5, 193
N. Y. C. Sys.—Peo. & East. Div.	29. 1832	723, 925	67, 610	791, 535	77, 940
<i>Illinois Central Sys.</i>	40. 1776	575, 821	1, 540	577, 361	8, 307
Central Illinois Branches	39. 8941	569, 150	1, 540	570, 690	8, 307
Gil. E. St. Lo. & Carbondale .....	. 2835	6, 671	-----	6, 671	-----
Wabash	46. 6278	1, 161, 293	3, 940	1, 165, 233	8, 776
C. 1—S—Ill. Term. Sys.—Ill. Trac.	23. 2014	279, 581	2, 850	282, 431	7, 445
Christian—Total	106. 6535	\$3, 210, 568	\$21, 300	\$3, 231, 868	\$71, 236
C. 1— <i>Baltimore & Ohio Sys.</i>	46. 3516	\$1, 028, 960	\$818	\$1, 029, 778	\$6, 663
Balt. & Ohio SW.—Spr. Br.	30. 8588	688, 218	500	688, 718	4, 420
Cinn. Indpls. & Western	15. 4928	340, 742	318	341, 060	2, 243
<i>Chgo. & East. Ill. Sys.</i>	3. 8729	171, 683	50	171, 733	5, 280
C. & E. I.—Northern Div.	3. 8729	164, 926	50	164, 976	5, 280
Eastern Illinois & Peoria	-----	6, 757	-----	6, 757	-----
Chgo. & Ill. Midland	14. 4570	457, 370	19, 122	476, 492	45, 234
N. Y. C. Sys.—St. Louis Div.	10. 9411	492, 763	90	492, 853	1, 370
Wabash	31. 0309	1, 059, 792	1, 220	1, 061, 012	12, 689
Clark—Total	65. 7421	\$1, 767, 123	\$2, 765	\$1, 769, 888	\$11, 885
C. 1—N. Y. C. Sys.—Cairo Div.	21. 1326	\$509, 168	\$120	\$509, 288	\$4, 100
<i>Pennsylvania Sys.</i>	29. 9035	1, 241, 396	2, 645	1, 244, 041	7, 685
P. C. C. & St. L.—St. Lo. Div.	29. 1294	1, 217, 468	2, 645	1, 220, 113	7, 685
Terre Haute & Peoria .....	. 7741	23, 928	-----	23, 928	-----
C. 3— <i>Kansas & Sidell Sys.</i>	14. 7060	16, 559	-----	16, 559	100
Casey & Kansas	13. 3990	15, 212	-----	15, 212	100
Yale Short Line	1. 3070	1, 347	-----	1, 347	-----
Clay—Total	68. 6893	\$1, 840, 867	\$1, 350	\$1, 842, 217	\$88, 919
C. 1— <i>Baltimore & Ohio Sys.</i>	48. 5525	\$1, 479, 411	\$1, 000	\$1, 480, 411	\$77, 270
Balt. & Ohio S. W.—Main Line	22. 9243	924, 206	-----	924, 206	75, 610
Balt. & Ohio S. W.—Spr. Br.	25. 6282	555, 205	1, 000	556, 205	1, 660
I. C. Sys.—So. Ill. & Ky. Div.	20. 1368	361, 456	350	361, 806	11, 649
Clinton—Total	83. 6924	\$2, 625, 197	\$6, 673	\$2, 631, 870	\$28, 671
C. 1—Balt. & Ohio S. W.—Main Line	30. 7620	\$1, 129, 227	\$600	\$1, 129, 827	\$17, 005
C. B. & Q. Sys.—J. & St. L.	15. 3902	606, 155	1, 170	607, 325	1, 246
Louisville & Nashville—M. L.	3. 9159	115, 404	800	116, 204	4, 110
Missouri-Illinois	2. 1775	23, 365	50	23, 415	-----
Southern	31. 4468	751, 046	4, 053	755, 099	6, 310
Coles—Total	83. 2792	\$2, 678, 023	\$69, 620	\$2, 747, 643	\$149, 380
C. 1—N. Y. C. Sys.—St. Louis Div.	27. 8998	\$1, 267, 068	\$32, 350	\$1, 299, 418	\$83, 660
Ill. Cent. Sys.—Peoria Div.	16. 2791	336, 946	35, 230	372, 176	22, 367
N. Y. C. & St. L. Sys.—T. St. L. & W.	31. 8632	931, 073	1, 780	932, 853	42, 258
Penn. Sys.—T. H. & P.	5. 2831	140, 922	260	141, 182	1, 095
C. 3—Kansas & Sidell Sys.—C. & K.	1. 9540	2, 014	-----	2, 014	-----
Cook—Total	798. 3204	\$145, 823, 666	\$10, 818, 934	\$156, 642, 600	\$23, 390, 446
C. 1—Alton	26. 5157	\$1, 997, 535	\$164, 066	\$2, 161, 601	\$429, 407
Atch. Top. & Santa Fe	20. 2078	2, 416, 967	269, 221	2, 686, 188	532, 615
<i>Baltimore & Ohio Sys.</i>	3. 9640	914, 014	98, 925	1, 012, 939	105, 179
Balt. & Ohio & Chgo.	1. 6701	599, 000	98, 803	697, 803	44, 576
Balt. & Ohio Connecting	2. 2939	315, 014	122	315, 136	60, 603

TABLE VIII—Continued

County and railroad	Main track	Assessed value			Assessed value of buildings on right of way
	Miles	By Tax Commission	By local assessors	By Tax Commission and local assessors	
Cook—Concluded					
Chesapeake & Ohio		70,000	5,248	75,248	
Chgo. Burl. & Quincy	15.4843	3,287,402	1,235,465	4,522,867	844,602
Chgo. Indpls. & Louisville		97,250	2,435	99,685	
Chgo. & East. Ill.—No. Div.	11.8589	1,121,132	118,167	1,239,299	63,246
Chicago & Erie		125,020	8,651	133,671	
Chicago Great Western	5.5614	329,344	43,110	372,454	6,512
Chgo. Mil. St. Paul & Pac. Sys.	62.2358	5,435,013	514,063	5,949,076	854,445
C. M. St. P. & P.—Main Line	55.4822	5,031,271	513,151	5,544,422	853,805
C. M. St. P. & P.—Sec. Line	4.8068	143,284	7	143,291	190
Chgo. Terre Haute & So. East.	1.9468	260,458	905	261,363	450
Chicago & North Western Sys.	108.5353	13,452,475	2,066,265	15,518,740	3,282,964
Chgo. & No. West.—Main Line	64.3805	10,657,945	1,961,744	12,619,689	3,247,837
Chgo. & No. West.—Freight Line	44.1548	2,794,530	104,521	2,899,051	35,127
Chgo. Rock Is. & Pac.	31.8936	4,218,492	342,939	4,561,431	1,403,575
Elgin Joliet & Eastern Sys.	28.4769	4,040,745	28,893	4,069,638	66,119
Chgo. Lake Shore & Eastern	1.8159	2,423,142	11,286	2,434,428	32,072
Elgin Joliet & Eastern	26.6610	1,617,603	17,607	1,635,210	34,047
Grand Trunk Western	25.7928	1,670,000	24,667	1,694,667	158,500
Illinois Central System	32.0953	1,475,379	64,792	1,540,171	87,976
Cook County Branches	9.1500	500,968	28,928	529,896	41,102
Chicago Madison & Northern	16.7553	759,019	34,401	793,420	41,229
Kensington & Eastern	6.1900	215,392	1,463	216,855	5,645
Minn. St. Paul & S. S. Marie Sys.	20.2036	1,831,857	73,095	1,904,952	546,145
Central Terminal		805,196	53,028	858,224	393,481
Wisconsin Central	20.2036	1,026,661	20,067	1,046,728	152,664
New York Central System	27.9059	5,704,012	277,770	5,981,782	590,885
Joliet & Northern Indiana	13.7358	421,500	3,105	424,605	5,645
Michigan Central	6.5201	2,208,840	32,791	2,241,631	178,035
New York Central—Main Line	7.6500	3,073,672	241,356	3,315,028	407,205
C.C.C. & St.L.—St.L.Div. (Loc.)			518	518	
New York Chgo. & St. Louis	10.5182	914,690	328,689	1,243,379	120,345
Pennsylvania System	57.5779	15,861,205	605,296	16,466,501	4,761,100
Englewood Connecting	2.3409	212,493	21,462	233,955	570
P. C. C. & St. L.—Chgo. Div.	26.9269	6,821,379	177,130	6,998,509	500,141
Pitt. Ft. Wayne & Chgo.	13.3313	8,224,533	390,231	8,614,764	4,253,712
South Chicago & Southern	14.9788	602,800	16,473	619,273	6,677
Pere Marquette		98,000	7,520	105,520	
Wabash	20.8990	922,429	215,134	1,137,563	17,335
C. 1—Balt. & Ohio Chgo. Terminal	61.1973	10,316,220	226,468	10,542,688	636,394
Belt Ry. of Chicago	25.2170	7,900,000	149,147	8,049,147	220,700
Chicago River & Indiana Sys.	14.5372	6,792,620	2,242,358	9,034,978	109,995
Chicago Junction	2.3593	629,108	100,297	729,405	25,900
Chicago River & Indiana	3.0027	1,338,195	369,370	1,707,565	
Union Stk. Yards & Tran. Co.	9.1752	4,825,317	1,772,691	6,598,008	84,095
Chicago Union Station	1.2869	18,148,635	35,332	18,183,967	5,441,743
Chicago & Western Indiana	26.9699	9,952,500	196,973	10,149,473	627,734
Indiana Harbor Belt	31.1481	4,592,800	314,575	4,907,375	50,880
C. 2—S. Chicago & Calumet River	1.6830	36,700	12,199	48,899	1,100
Chgo. Heights Terminal Tran.	5.5184	416,800	12,849	429,649	11,914
Chicago & Illinois Western	10.0313	684,410	37	684,447	6,373
Chicago Produce Terminal		850,000	570	850,570	208,725
Chicago Short Line	1.1201	326,170	7,304	333,474	18,550
Chgo. W. Pullman & Southern	.9820	373,840	20,365	394,205	18,617
Illinois Northern	3.4623	384,820	6,523	391,343	15,510
Manufacturers' Junction	1.7820	225,600	4,030	229,630	76,208
Pullman	4.4888	260,500	23,113	283,613	5,708
C. 3—S. Calumet Western	3.4222	170,000		170,000	159
Chicago Peoria & Western	.5549	7,000		7,000	
C. 4—Chicago Aurora & Elgin	13.1032	302,117	41,119	343,236	16,158
Chicago & Joliet	4.4890	45,000	3,684	48,684	9,158
Chgo. No. Shore & Milwaukee	20.4536	888,673	23,024	911,697	166,541
Chicago Rapid Transit	57.1468	17,063,000	1,004,232	18,067,232	1,877,329
Chicago So. Shore & So. Bend		101,000	621	101,621	
North Shore & Western		2,300		2,300	

TABLE VIII—Continued

County and railroad	Main track	Assessed value			Assessed value of buildings on right of way
	Miles	By Tax Commission	By local assessors	By Tax Commission and local assessors	
Crawford—Total	45.3359	\$1,050,926	\$7,320	\$1,058,246	\$32,339
C. 1—N. Y. C. Sys.—Cairo Div.	24.2762	\$609,676	\$585	\$610,261	\$10,600
Ill. Cent. Sys.—Indpls. Br.	21.0597	441,250	6,735	447,985	21,739
Cumberland—Total	53.1910	\$1,543,311	-----	\$1,543,311	\$10,179
C. 1—Ill. Cent.—Peoria Div.	17.5303	\$304,724	-----	\$304,724	\$3,360
N.Y.C. & St.L.Sys.—T.St.L. & W.	7.6773	204,424	-----	204,424	798
P. C. C. & St. L.—St. Lo. Div.	20.8534	1,026,684	-----	1,026,684	6,021
C. 3—Kansas & Sidell Sys.—Y. S. L.	7.1300	7,479	-----	7,479	-----
DeKalb—Total	170.7679	\$5,167,746	\$10,213	\$5,177,959	\$57,234
C. 1—Chgo. Burl. & Qcy. System	28.3317	\$1,083,389	\$358	\$1,083,747	\$8,552
Chicago Burlington & Quincy	9.7756	421,394	212	421,606	7,433
Chicago & Iowa	18.5561	661,995	146	662,141	1,119
Chicago Great Western	23.9299	544,669	400	545,069	12,802
Chgo. Mil. St. Paul & Pac. Sys.	43.3247	1,248,826	8,905	1,257,731	10,570
Chicago Milwaukee & Gary	25.1506	432,169	4,125	436,294	1,450
C. M. St. P. & P.—Main Line	18.1741	816,657	4,780	821,437	9,120
Chgo. & No. Western Sys.	61.0799	1,855,206	360	1,855,566	18,025
Chgo. & No. West.—Main Line	17.5000	1,055,917	240	1,056,157	12,895
Chgo. & No. West.—Branch Lines	43.5799	799,289	120	799,409	5,130
Ill. Cent. Sys.—C. M. & N.	14.1017	435,656	190	435,846	7,285
DeWitt—Total	96.2235	\$2,033,322	\$48,930	\$2,082,252	\$94,369
C. 1—N. Y. C. Sys.—Peo. & East.	4.7755	\$95,729	\$50	\$95,779	\$1,420
Illinois Central System	56.4680	1,279,778	47,880	1,327,658	87,503
Central Illinois Branches	23.7040	336,741	170	336,911	2,153
Gil. E. St. Lo. & Carbondale	32.7640	943,037	47,710	990,747	85,350
Penn. Sys.—T. H. & P.	18.6964	499,182	-----	499,182	1,726
C. 1—S—Ill. Term. Sys.—Ill. Traction	16.2836	158,633	1,000	159,633	3,720
Douglas—Total	76.7254	\$2,303,083	-----	\$2,303,083	\$55,708
C. 1—Balt. & Ohio Sys.—C. I. & W.	27.9513	\$623,657	-----	\$623,657	\$4,845
Chgo. & East. Ill.—No. Div.	25.4877	1,053,715	-----	1,053,715	46,937
N.Y.C. & St.L.Sys.—T.St.L. & W. ....	.6027	14,658	-----	14,658	-----
Penn. Sys.—T. H. & P.	22.6837	611,053	-----	611,053	3,926
DuPage—Total	163.0398	\$6,659,271	\$122,260	\$6,781,531	\$311,233
C. 1—Atch. Top. & Santa Fe	4.9051	\$274,559	-----	\$274,559	\$75
Chgo. Burl. & Quincy	21.6661	1,288,433	\$18,430	1,306,863	52,935
Chicago Great Western	17.7415	422,207	5,300	427,507	2,377
Chgo. Mil. St. Paul & Pac. Sys.	14.0943	867,364	12,890	880,254	135,085
C. M. St. P. & P.—Main Lines	12.2155	821,005	12,890	833,895	135,085
C. M. St. P. & P.—Sec. No. Lines	1.8788	46,359	-----	46,359	-----
Chgo. & No. West Sys.	25.0750	1,541,973	49,320	1,591,293	51,066
Chgo. & No. West.—Main Lines	18.4271	1,335,675	49,320	1,384,995	50,476
Chgo. & No. West.—Branch Lines	6.6479	206,298	-----	206,298	590
Elgin, Joliet & Eastern	18.7612	934,972	290	935,262	22,742
Ill. Cent. Sys.—C. M. & N.	21.1553	642,758	440	643,198	3,650
C. 2—S—Chgo. & Ill. Western Local Assessment	-----	-----	350	350	-----
C. 4—Chicago Aurora & Elgin	39.6413	687,005	35,240	722,245	43,303
Edgar—Total	152.2765	\$3,645,654	\$8,661	\$3,654,315	\$49,737
C. 1—B.&O.Sys.—Cinn. Ind. & West.	21.4934	\$498,886	\$631	\$499,517	\$3,343
C.M.St.P.&P.Sys.—C.T.H. & SE.	1.8284	32,266	-----	32,266	10
New York Central System	54.4401	1,800,202	2,455	1,802,657	27,430
C. C. C. & St. L.—Cairo Div.	28.9252	763,231	325	763,556	2,990
C. C. C. & St. L.—St. Lo. Div.	25.5149	1,036,971	2,130	1,039,101	24,440
N.Y.C.&St.L.Sys.—T.St.L. & W.	19.8400	522,249	100	522,349	7,507
Penn. Sys.—T. H. & P.	26.9466	753,336	475	753,811	7,847

TABLE VIII—Continued

County and railroad	Main track	Assessed value			Assessed value of buildings on right of way
	Miles	By Tax Commission	By local assessors	By Tax Commission and local assessors	
Edgar—Concluded					
<i>Kansas & Sidell Sys.</i>	27.7280	38,715	5,000	43,715	3,600
Casey & Kansas.....	3.7280	4,126	-----	4,126	100
Kansas & Sidell.....	24.0000	25,989	-----	25,989	100
Terre Haute & Western.....	-----	8,600	5,000	13,600	3,400
Edwards—Total.....	35.8196	\$717,515	\$130	\$717,645	\$12,103
C. 1—Ill. Cent. Sys.—Peoria Div.....	22.3612	\$382,848	\$50	\$382,898	\$1,438
N. Y. C. Sys.—Cairo Div.....	3.6701	91,627	-----	91,627	1,190
Southern.....	9.7883	243,040	80	243,121	9,475
Effingham—Total.....	92.6493	\$2,823,509	\$2,160	\$2,825,669	\$76,466
C. 1—B. & O. Sys.—Springfield Br.....	22.4068	\$486,216	\$450	\$486,666	\$1,705
<i>Chgo. & East. Ill. Sys.</i>	13.9287	352,458	50	352,508	1,033
Chgo. & East. Ill.—No. Div.....	10.1649	267,071	30	267,101	289
Chgo. & East. Ill.—So. Div.....	3.7638	85,387	20	85,407	744
<i>Illinois Central Sys.</i>	11.6584	205,732	265	205,997	1,080
I. C.—Indianapolis Br.....	11.3171	200,090	265	200,355	1,080
I. C.—So. Ill. & Ky. Div.....	.3413	5,642	-----	5,642	-----
Penn. Sys.—St. Louis Div.....	25.4832	1,390,585	1,345	1,391,930	71,659
Wabash.....	19.1722	388,518	50	388,568	989
Fayette—Total.....	60.5954	\$1,988,705	\$1,833	\$1,990,538	\$39,202
C. 1—B. & O. Sys.—Springfield Br.....	1.3279	\$27,693	-----	\$27,693	\$8
<i>Chgo. & East. Ill. Sys.</i>	16.6576	381,818	\$150	381,968	7,613
C. & E. I.—Southern Div.....	16.6576	371,354	150	371,504	7,613
Eastern Illinois & Peoria.....	-----	10,464	-----	10,464	-----
N.Y.C. & St.L.Sys.—T.St.L. & W. Div.....	16.7411	445,664	463	446,127	5,234
Penn. Sys.—St. Louis Div.....	25.8688	1,133,530	1,220	1,134,750	26,347
Ford—Total.....	81.1583	\$1,625,693	\$795	\$1,626,488	\$25,655
C. 1— <i>Illinois Central Sys.</i>	31.0974	\$716,529	\$220	\$716,749	\$9,318
Central Illinois Brs.....	5.4712	78,655	70	78,725	1,604
Gil. E. St. Lo. & Carbondale Div.....	25.6262	637,874	150	638,024	7,714
N.Y.C. & St. L.Sys.—L.E. & W. Div.....	28.5966	522,329	100	522,429	9,725
Toledo Peoria & Western.....	5.9902	22,975	25	23,000	405
Wabash.....	15.4741	363,860	450	364,310	6,207
Franklin—Total.....	99.9010	\$2,746,625	\$4,343	\$2,750,968	\$87,830
C. 1—C.B. & Q.Sys.—No. & So. Ill.Br....	19.3203	\$946,001	\$125	\$946,126	\$11,952
Chgo. & East. Ill.—So. Div.....	18.5185	549,998	508	550,506	10,493
<i>Illinois Central Sys.</i>	61.9932	1,155,636	3,545	1,159,181	61,410
Southern Illinois Brs.....	43.7828	834,196	1,460	835,656	55,529
So. Illinois & Kentucky Div.....	18.2104	321,440	2,085	323,525	5,881
Mo. Pac. Sys.—East. & West Br....	.0690	94,990	165	95,155	3,975
Fulton—Total.....	154.1362	\$3,337,514	-----	\$3,337,514	\$20,860
C. 1— <i>Chgo. Burl. & Qcy. Sys.</i>	107.5055	\$2,972,368	-----	\$2,972,368	\$14,608
Chgo. Burl. & Quincy.....	51.2549	1,902,944	-----	1,902,944	10,943
Fulton Co. Narrow Gauge.....	39.7824	554,480	-----	554,480	904
St. Lo. Rock Is. & Chgo.....	16.4682	514,944	-----	514,944	2,761
Chgo. & No. West.—Branch Lines.....	-----	36,534	-----	36,534	-----
Minneapolis & St. Louis.....	12.9587	202,711	-----	202,711	5,307
Toledo Peoria & Western.....	33.6720	125,901	-----	125,901	945
Gallatin—Total.....	28.9501	\$578,998	\$1,559	\$580,557	\$7,720
C. 1—B. & O. Sys.—Springfield Br.....	16.7424	\$367,956	-----	\$367,956	\$1,900
L. & N. Sys.—Shawneetown Br.....	10.9121	181,888	\$1,559	183,447	5,820
N. Y. C. Sys.—Cairo Div.....	1.2956	29,154	-----	29,154	-----

TABLE VIII—Continued

County and railroad	Main track	Assessed value			Assessed value of buildings on right of way
	Miles	By Tax Commission	By local assessors	By Tax Commission and local assessors	
Greene—Total.....	81.7771	\$1,652,169	\$14,000	\$1,666,169	\$27,088
C. 1—Alton Sys.....	57.9439	\$1,104,717	\$12,960	\$1,117,677	\$23,980
Bloom. Jack. & Rood.....	16.2864	447,945	11,580	459,525	18,305
Qey. Carrollton & St. Lo.....	19.6724	224,768	380	225,148	3,145
St. Lo. Jack. & Chgo.....	21.9851	432,004	1,000	433,004	2,530
C.B. & Q.Sys.—St.L.R.I. & C.Br....	23.8332	547,452	1,040	548,492	3,108
Grundy—Total.....	101.9233	\$4,003,963	\$4,084	\$4,008,047	\$53,465
C. 1—Alton.....	20.0108	\$761,506	\$2,075	\$763,581	\$6,275
Atch. Top & Santa Fe.....	20.1879	1,160,509	-----	1,160,509	13,630
Chgo. Rock Is. & Pac.....	20.2172	1,110,254	675	1,110,929	30,773
Elgin Joliet & Eastern.....	20.9547	942,636	334	942,970	2,452
C. 4—Chgo. & Ill. Valley.....	20.5527	29,058	1,000	30,058	335
Hamilton—Total.....	36.6970	\$856,786	\$16,525	\$873,311	\$8,655
C. 1—Louisville & Nashville Sys.....	36.6970	\$856,786	\$16,525	\$873,311	\$8,655
Lou. & Nash.—Main Line.....	22.4220	642,323	13,125	655,448	6,375
Shawneetown Branch.....	14.2750	214,463	3,400	217,863	2,280
Hancock—Total.....	111.9918	\$2,483,549	\$1,136	\$2,484,685	\$15,047
C. 1—Atch. Top. & Santa Fe.....	7.2790	\$427,221	\$235	\$427,456	\$2,710
Chgo. Burl. & Quincy.....	41.3621	1,433,968	376	1,434,344	3,339
Toledo Peoria & Western.....	41.7403	160,067	130	160,197	5,958
Wabash.....	21.6104	462,293	395	462,688	3,040
Hardin—Total.....	8.7305	\$129,663	\$50	\$129,713	\$4,854
C. 1—I. C. Sys.—So. Illinois Brs.....	8.7305	\$129,663	\$50	\$129,713	\$4,854
Henderson—Total.....	75.3256	\$2,944,975	\$753	\$2,945,728	\$9,070
C. 1—Atch. Top. & Santa Fe.....	22.5155	\$1,281,643	\$380	\$1,282,023	\$6,325
Chgo. Burl. & Quincy Sys.....	47.1849	1,635,518	373	1,635,891	2,274
Chgo. Burl. & Quincy.....	32.4061	1,309,405	257	1,309,662	2,144
St. Lo. Rock Is. & Chgo.....	14.7788	326,113	116	326,229	130
Minneapolis & St. Louis.....	.7775	9,446	-----	9,446	-----
Toledo Peoria & Western.....	4.8477	18,368	-----	18,368	471
Henry—Total.....	125.4169	\$4,076,007	\$6,048	\$4,082,055	\$26,927
C. 1—Chgo. Burl. & Quincy Sys.....	62.4063	\$2,106,061	\$958	\$2,107,019	\$12,631
Chgo. Burl. & Quincy.....	35.2584	1,462,836	742	1,463,578	10,450
St. Lo. Rock Is. & Chgo.....	27.1479	643,225	216	643,441	2,181
Chgo. Rock Is. & Pac. Sys.....	58.8881	1,961,957	5,090	1,967,047	14,046
Chgo. Rock Is. & Pac.....	27.7027	1,344,306	4,320	1,348,626	5,020
Rock Is. & Peoria.....	31.1854	617,651	770	618,421	9,026
C. 3—Hoop. York. & Tampico.....	4.1225	7,989	-----	7,989	250
Iroquois—Total.....	169.3330	\$4,382,464	\$1,269	\$4,383,733	\$33,503
C. 1—Chgo. & East. Ill. Sys.....	72.0494	\$2,072,331	\$624	\$2,072,955	\$25,012
C. & E. I.—Northern Div.....	51.9564	1,819,521	377	1,819,898	23,549
C. & E. I.—Branch Lines.....	20.0930	252,810	247	253,057	1,463
C.M.St.P. & P.Sys.—C.T.H. & SE.....	35.7383	733,309	230	733,539	2,630
E. J. & E. Sys.—C. L. S. & E.....	-----	440,849	-----	440,849	-----
I. C. Sys.—Gil. E. St. Lo. & Carb.....	9.5337	238,949	110	239,059	1,585
N.Y.C.Sys.—Cinn.LaFay. & Chgo.....	20.4989	772,190	170	772,360	2,730
Toledo Peoria & Western.....	31.5127	124,836	135	124,971	1,546
Jackson—Total.....	130.3856	\$2,695,080	\$2,505	\$2,697,585	\$63,271
C. 1—Illinois Central Sys.....	49.9121	\$1,052,452	\$1,300	\$1,053,752	\$12,658
Gilman E. St. Lo. & Carb.....	21.9375	590,573	570	591,143	7,858
So. Illinois Branches.....	27.9746	461,879	730	462,609	4,800
Mobile & Ohio.....	34.2244	424,740	950	425,690	42,495

TABLE VIII—Continued

County and railroad	Main track	Assessed value			Assessed value of buildings on right of way
	Miles	By Tax Commission	By local assessors	By Tax Commission and local assessors	
Jackson—Concluded					
<i>Missouri Pacific Sys.</i>	46.2491	1,136,419	255	1,136,674	8,118
East & West Branch.....	23.5194	290,101	105	290,206	2,472
Missouri Pacific.....	22.7297	846,318	150	846,468	5,646
St. Louis Southwestern.....		81,469		81,469	
Jasper—Total.....	51.6590	\$835,984	\$1,282	\$837,266	\$5,661
C. 1— <i>Illinois Central Sys.</i>	47.5840	\$831,684	\$1,282	\$832,966	\$5,561
Indianapolis Branch.....	23.9401	413,423	1,282	414,705	1,196
Peoria Division.....	23.6439	418,261		418,261	4,365
C. 3—K. & S. Sys.—Yale Short Line.....	4.0750	4,300		4,300	100
Jefferson—Total.....	155.8228	\$3,603,960	\$44,955	\$3,648,915	\$145,836
C. 1—C. B. & Q. Sys.—No. & So. Ill.	25.3820	\$785,407	\$2,640	\$788,047	\$1,364
Chgo. & East. Ill.—So. Div.	24.5203	560,255	700	560,955	7,130
I. C. Sys.—So. Ill. & Ky.	24.1019	609,779	23,044	632,823	116,585
Lou. & Nash.—Main Line.....	26.9142	792,850	13,366	806,216	9,685
M. P. Sys.—Ches. & Mt. Vernon...	17.5609	204,049	4,530	208,579	1,875
Southern.....	26.3219	637,120	325	637,445	8,597
C. 3—Jefferson Southwestern.....	11.0216	14,500	350	14,850	600
Jersey—Total.....	58.7300	\$714,607	\$6,705	\$721,312	\$3,670
C. 1— <i>Alton Sys.</i>	20.1342	\$423,169	\$4,540	\$427,709	\$3,210
Alton.....	2.8020	106,980	1,420	108,400	
Qcy., Carrolton & St. Lo.	3.2644	45,051		45,051	
St. Lo., Jack. & Chgo.	14.0678	271,138	3,120	274,258	3,210
C. B. & Q. Sys.—St. L. R. I. & C.	5.7094	125,474	100	125,574	95
C. 1—S—Ill. Term. Sys.—Alton & East.	9.5269	151,005	2,065	153,070	265
C. 2—Chgo., Springfield & St. Louis.....	23.3595	14,959		14,959	100
JoDaviess—Total.....	66.3928	\$2,447,027	\$4,475	\$2,451,502	\$17,163
C. 1—C. B. & Q. Sys.—Chgo., Burl. & No.	22.1911	1,028,025	\$1,820	\$1,029,845	\$5,323
Chicago Great Western.....	31.3701	1,069,145	2,600	1,071,745	10,286
Chgo. & No. West.—Branch Line ..	10.2975	183,839	55	183,894	1,054
I. C. Sys.—Dun. & Dub. Bridge.....	.0814	146,878		146,878	
C. 3—Hanover.....	2.4527	19,140		19,140	500
Johnson—Total.....	89.6579	\$1,915,278	\$1,170	\$1,916,448	46,879
C. 1—C. B. & Q. Sys.—Herrin & So. Br.	8.0027	\$231,991	70	\$232,061	\$1,698
Chgo. & East. Ill. Sys.	24.4749	541,442	120	541,562	6,016
C. & E. I.—Southern Div.	22.6273	514,806	120	514,926	5,990
C. & E. I.—Branch Lines.....	1.8476	26,636		26,636	26
<i>Illinois Central Sys.</i>	28.9034	475,805	770	476,575	36,765
Southern Illinois Brs.	22.3191	322,195	185	322,380	4,553
So. Ill. & Kentucky Div.	6.5843	153,610	585	154,195	32,212
N. Y. C. Sys.—Cairo Div.	28.2769	666,040	210	666,250	2,400
Kane—Total.....	184.8989	\$6,501,307	\$449,507	\$6,950,814	\$482,209
C. 1— <i>Chgo., Burl. & Qcy. Sys.</i>	36.3943	\$1,959,686	\$362,258	\$2,321,944	\$311,879
Chgo., Burl. & Quincy.....	22.0831	1,456,300	362,103	1,818,403	311,565
Chicago & Iowa.....	14.3112	503,386	155	503,541	314
Chicago Great Western.....	18.3689	423,008	3,520	426,528	3,460
Chgo., Mil., St. Paul & Pac. Sys.	35.0995	1,133,866	7,995	1,141,861	4,030
Chgo., Mil. & Gary.....	15.5665	271,504	1,095	272,599	440
Chgo., Mil., St. Paul & Pac.	19.5330	862,362	6,900	869,262	3,590
Chgo. & Northwestern Sys.	56.4947	1,839,087	16,225	1,855,312	18,425
Chgo. & No. West.—Main Line ..	17.5816	978,011	16,225	994,236	4,542
Chgo. & No. West.—Branch Line ..	38.9131	861,076		861,076	13,883
Elgin, Joliet & Eastern.....	4.0540	191,601	180	191,781	316
I. C. Sys.—Chgo., Mad. & No. Div.	18.8220	580,831	10,709	591,540	7,121
C. 4—Chicago, Aurora & Elgin.....	15.6655	373,228	48,620	421,848	136,978

TABLE VIII—Continued

County and railroad	Main track	Assessed value			Assessed value of buildings on right of way
	Miles	By Tax Commission	By local assessors	By Tax Commission and local assessors	
Kankakee—Total	153.6642	\$4,284,001	\$25,335	\$4,309,336	\$76,277
C. 1—Chgo. & East. Ill. Sys.	32.0209	\$988,825	\$7,220	\$996,045	\$20,430
C. & E. I.—Northern Div.	20.6720	818,952	700	819,652	14,092
C. & E. I.—Branch Lines	11.3489	169,873	6,520	176,393	6,338
Chgo., Mil., St. Paul & Pac. Sys.	33.1903	628,617	6,780	635,397	1,500
Chgo., Milwaukee & Gary	13.2693	230,103	6,710	236,813	690
Chgo., Terre Haute & S. E.	19.9210	398,514	70	398,584	810
E. J. & E. Sys.—C. L. S. & E.		250,846		250,846	
I. C. Sys.—Cent. Illinois Brs.	28.4998	406,177	275	406,452	3,939
New York Central Sys.	51.1653	1,810,580	10,860	1,821,440	49,055
Cinn., LaFay. & Chgo.	12.4710	587,918	4,910	592,828	29,350
N. Y. C.—Illinois Div.	38.6943	1,222,662	5,950	1,228,612	19,705
Wabash	8.7879	198,956	200	199,156	1,353
Kendall—Total	38.8465	\$1,523,520	\$680	\$1,524,200	\$6,270
C. 1—Chgo., Burl. & Quincy	33.4820	\$1,353,305	\$680	\$1,353,985	\$5,952
C. M. St. P. & P. Sys.—C. M. & G.		10,701		10,701	
Elgin, Joliet & Eastern	3.5350	155,514		155,514	118
C. 3—Illinois Midland	1.8295	4,000		4,000	200
Knox—Total	163.2164	\$7,388,264	\$784,301	\$8,172,565	\$332,408
C. 1—Atch., Top. & Santa Fe	24.9212	\$1,562,195	\$88,737	\$1,650,932	\$44,660
Chgo., Burl. & Quincy Sys.	106.6393	5,555,296	695,050	6,250,346	286,512
Chgo., Burl. & Quincy	71.3623	4,881,981	694,640	5,576,621	285,404
Fulton Co. Narrow Gauge	17.7346	260,588	335	260,923	79
Galesburg & Rio	12.1913	295,193	50	295,243	264
St. Louis, Rock Is. & Chgo.	5.3511	117,534	25	117,559	765
C. R. I. & P. Sys.—Rock Is. & Peo.	2.0282	37,434	4	37,438	
Minneapolis & St. Louis	15.6274	201,182	160	201,342	741
C. 2—R. I. Sys.—Galesburg & Western	4.4187	8,657		8,657	345
C. 3—Galesburg & Gt. Eastern	9.5816	23,500	350	23,850	150
Lake—Total	196.5522	\$8,108,120	\$168,965	\$8,277,085	\$521,321
C. 1—Chgo., Mil., St. Paul & Pac. Sys.	43.8346	\$1,450,626	\$3,660	\$1,454,286	\$10,200
C. M. St. P. & P.—Main Line	24.3877	1,100,001	2,455	1,102,456	6,870
C. M. St. P. & P.—Secondary Line	19.4469	350,625	1,205	351,830	3,330
Chgo. & North Western Sys.	54.8971	2,896,931	29,995	2,926,926	67,243
Chgo. & No. West.—Main Line	28.6977	1,745,917	28,130	1,774,047	61,310
Chgo. & No. West.—Freight Line	26.1994	1,151,014	1,865	1,152,879	5,933
Elgin, Joliet & Eastern	23.9513	1,296,133	85,855	1,381,988	55,300
M. St. P. & S. S. M. Sys.—Wis. Cent.	25.4739	586,103	370	586,473	28,204
C. 4—Chgo., No. Shore & Milwaukee	48.3953	1,878,327	49,085	1,927,412	360,374
LaSalle—Total	281.9136	\$8,684,341	\$19,885	\$8,704,226	\$198,283
C. 1—Alton Sys.—Dwight & Peo. Br.	12.2667	\$142,004	\$1,255	\$143,259	\$2,395
Atch., Top. & Santa Fe Sys.	25.6415	1,537,394	4,820	1,542,214	96,380
A. T. & S. F.—Main Line	21.2583	1,426,966	4,820	1,431,786	95,755
A. T. & S. F.—Pekin Branch	4.3832	110,428		110,428	625
Chgo., Burl. & Quincy Sys.	112.2405	3,794,090	8,664	3,802,754	44,438
Chgo., Burl. & Quincy	80.3570	3,273,053	7,815	3,280,868	36,376
Ill. Valley & Northern	28.1852	468,243	341	468,584	8,062
Lowell & Southern	3.6983	52,794	508	53,302	
Chgo., Mil., St. Paul & Pac. Sys.	19.5831	308,158	260	308,418	1,820
Oglesby & Granville	7.2406	119,290	115	119,405	1,160
Rochelle & Southern	12.3425	188,868	145	189,013	660
Chgo. & No. West.—Branch Line	21.3858	376,177	80	376,257	1,230
Chgo., Rock Is. & Pacific	31.4843	1,839,417	1,400	1,840,817	39,928
N. Y. C. Sys.—Illinois Div.	19.7947	493,844		493,844	1,930
Wabash	1.1244	45,300	200	45,500	1,852
C. 3—LaSalle & Bureau County	5.0191	78,420	218	78,638	
Peru, LaSalle & Deer Park	1.5466	13,000		13,000	600
C. 4—E—Chicago & Illinois Valley	31.8269	56,537	2,988	59,525	7,710

TABLE VIII—Continued

County and railroad	Main track	Assessed value			Assessed value of buildings on right of way
	Miles	By Tax Commission	By local assessors	By Tax Commission and local assessors	
Lawrence—Total	44. 1652	\$1, 473, 196	\$1, 910	\$1, 475, 106	\$23, 687
C. 1—Balt. & Ohio SW.—Main Line	21. 4690	853, 760	1, 710	855, 470	15, 497
N. Y. C. Sys.—Cairo Div.	22. 6962	619, 436	200	619, 636	8, 190
Lee—Total	118. 0257	\$4, 191, 390	\$1, 285	\$4, 192, 675	\$53, 412
C. 1—Chgo., Burl. & Quincy Sys.	51. 7670	\$1, 796, 920	\$365	\$1, 797, 285	\$1, 709
Chgo., Burl. & Quincy	42. 8979	1, 466, 312	290	1, 466, 602	1, 515
Chicago & Iowa	8. 8691	330, 608	75	330, 683	194
C. M. St. P. & P. Sys.—Rock. & So.	16. 2039	244, 232	425	244, 657	1, 480
Chgo. & No. Western Sys.	37. 0548	2, 137, 238	495	2, 137, 733	50, 223
Chgo. & No. West.—Main Line	26. 1283	1, 805, 497	435	1, 805, 932	16, 812
Chgo. & No. West.—Branch Line	10. 9265	331, 741	60	331, 801	33, 411
C. 4—Lee County Central	13. 0000	13, 003		13, 000	
Livingston—Total	241. 5043	\$5, 224, 102	\$3, 380	\$5, 227, 482	\$56, 067
C. 1—Alton Sys.	51. 6434	\$1, 469, 198	\$360	\$1, 469, 558	\$16, 800
Alton	29. 4877	1, 231, 318	150	1, 231, 468	15, 845
Dwight & Peoria	22. 1557	237, 880	210	238, 090	955
Atch., Top. & Santa Fe Sys.	14. 2880	613, 602	40	613, 642	3, 545
A. T. & S. F.—Main Line	8. 3904	470, 322	40	470, 362	3, 415
A. T. & S. F.—Pekin Branch	5. 8976	143, 280		143, 280	130
I. C. Sys.—Cent. Ill. Brs.	61. 9898	876, 013	800	876, 813	13, 984
N. Y. C. Sys.—Illinois Div.	30. 0185	734, 785	100	734, 885	1, 570
Toledo, Peoria & Western	18. 1036	72, 244	100	72, 344	626
Wabash	65. 4610	1, 458, 260	1, 980	1, 460, 240	19, 542
Logan—Total	157. 6737	\$3, 421, 287	\$17, 540	\$3, 438, 827	\$43, 274
C. 1—Alton Sys.	44. 0015	\$1, 453, 691	\$12, 990	\$1, 466, 681	\$15, 480
Alton	27. 1354	1, 120, 749	12, 990	1, 133, 739	13, 665
Bloom., Jack. & Roodhouse	1. 3375	25, 694		25, 694	
St. Louis, Peoria & Northern	15. 5286	307, 248		307, 248	1, 815
Illinois Central Sys.	74. 9283	1, 379, 373	1, 900	1, 381, 273	21, 160
Central Illinois Branches	24. 6771	351, 629	400	352, 029	3, 628
Gil., E. St. Lo. & Carbondale	17. 0366	431, 612		431, 612	8, 948
Peoria Division	33. 2146	596, 132	1, 500	597, 632	8, 584
Penn. Sys.—Terre Haute & Peo.	11. 5716	313, 747		313, 747	1, 324
C. 1—S. Ill. Term. Sys.—Ill. Traction	27. 1723	274, 476	2, 650	277, 126	5, 310
Macon—Total	143. 3008	\$4, 456, 436	\$493, 747	\$4, 950, 183	\$775, 030
C. 1—B. & O. Sys.—Cinn., Indpls. & West.	16. 3116	\$ 454, 503	\$ 14, 967	\$ 469, 470	\$ 11, 776
Illinois Central Sys.	32. 1672	556, 103	2, 315	558, 418	2, 053
Central Illinois Branches	15. 5208	225, 694	1, 175	226, 869	662
Peoria Division	16. 6464	330, 409	1, 140	331, 549	1, 391
Penn. Sys.—Terre Haute & Peo.	14. 2771	630, 151	4, 675	634, 826	23, 929
Wabash	40. 3430	2, 274, 180	423, 140	2, 697, 320	638, 173
C. 1—S. Ill. Term. Sys.—Ill. Traction	40. 2019	541, 499	48, 650	590, 149	99, 099
Macoupin—Total	228. 9323	\$5, 246, 500	\$38, 303	\$5, 284, 803	\$72, 122
C. 1—Alton Sys.	40. 9620	\$1, 599, 736	\$24, 287	\$1, 624, 023	\$11, 385
Alton	40. 9620	1, 589, 589	4, 122	1, 593, 711	11, 385
Qcy., Carrolton & St. Lo.		10, 147	20, 165	30, 312	
Chgo., Burl. & Quincy Sys.	31. 2626	911, 444	293	911, 737	7, 643
Jacksonville & St. Louis	17. 7763	607, 495	150	607, 645	7, 090
St. Louis, Rock Is. & Chgo.	13. 4863	303, 949	143	304, 092	553
C. & E. I. Sys.—Northern Div.		5, 287		5, 287	
C. & N. W. Sys.—Branch Lines	34. 8774	901, 537	5, 202	906, 739	24, 888
I. C. Sys.—G. E. St. L. & C.	7. 4800	196, 219	75	196, 294	2, 670
New York Central Sys.	21. 6933	532, 222	150	532, 372	1, 600
Alton & Old Line	20. 6755	486, 929	150	487, 079	1, 600
St. Louis Division	1. 0178	45, 293		45, 293	
Wabash	8. 6892	374, 875	300	375, 175	1, 690
C. 1—S. Ill. Term. Sys.—Ill. Traction	46. 9729	507, 254	6, 730	513, 984	21, 110
C. 2—Chgo., Springfield & St. Lo.	28. 3445	17, 962	1, 266	19, 228	380
Litchfield & Madison	8. 6504	199, 964		199, 964	756

TABLE VIII—Continued

County and railroad	Main track	Assessed value			Assessed value of buildings on right of way
	Miles	By Tax Commission	By local assessors	By Tax Commission and local assessors	
Madison—Total	403.1333	\$15,393,100	\$292,205	\$15,685,305	\$247,177
C. 1—Alton Sys.	39.5928	\$1,381,830	\$12,920	\$1,394,750	\$36,980
Alton	36.3629	1,323,113	12,920	\$1,336,033	36,980
St. Louis, Jack. & Chgo.	3.2299	58,717		58,717	
Balt. & Ohio S. W.—Main Line		19,312		19,312	
C. B. & Q. Sys.—St. L. R. I. & C.	8.8953	279,767	690	280,457	535
C. & E. I. Sys.—Northern Div.		253,222	15,325	268,547	9,187
C. & N. W. Sys.—Branch Line	.9873	16,420		16,420	
I. C. Sys.—G. E. St. L. & C.	27.2824	746,755	23,035	769,790	10,236
New York Central Sys.	59.2937	2,330,815	20,005	2,350,820	31,290
Alton & Old Line	24.2600	691,181		691,181	19,670
St. Louis Division	35.0337	1,639,634	20,005	1,659,639	11,620
N.Y.C. & St.L.Sys.—T.St.L. & W.	37.3574	1,095,450	1,720	1,097,170	34,939
Penn. Sys.—St. Louis Div.	23.4050	1,371,928	17,255	1,389,183	13,060
Southern		2,507	52,250	54,757	
Wabash	34.1356	1,112,299	13,620	1,125,919	9,203
C. 1—S—Alton & Southern	10.2210	506,024	2,110	508,134	7,108
Illinois Terminal Sys.	125.0818	2,631,741	39,260	2,671,001	68,334
Alton & Eastern	26.0396	481,594		481,594	1,195
Illinois Terminal	68.8682	1,755,397	12,110	1,767,507	46,919
Illinois Traction	30.1740	394,750	27,150	421,900	20,220
Terminal Railroad Sys.	5.0598	2,559,431	83,905	2,643,336	18,016
East St. Louis Belt	.1500	29,836	1,000	30,836	
Granite City & Madison Belt	1.8201	149,710	11,200	160,910	
Illinois Transfer			17,440	17,440	
Madison, Illinois & St. Louis	1.9098	1,268,324	52,915	1,321,239	18,016
St. Louis Mer. Bridge Terminal	1.1799	1,111,561	1,350	1,112,911	
C. 2—Chgo., Springfield & St. Louis		228		228	
Litchfield & Madison	31.2225	826,871	1,150	828,021	7,389
C. 2—S—Mo.-Ill. Bridge & Belt	.5987	258,500	8,960	267,460	900
Marion—Total	83.5500	\$2,518,188	\$8,165	\$2,526,353	\$104,340
C. 1—Balt. & Ohio S. W.—Main Line	24.0526	\$840,352	\$1,080	\$841,432	\$ 3,567
Chgo., Burl. & Quincy Sys.	5.6659	463,639	6,500	470,139	37,316
Jacksonville & St. Louis	2.5119	360,385	6,500	366,885	37,316
No. & So. Illinois	3.1540	103,254		103,254	
C. & E. I. Sys.—Southern Div.	25.7496	733,879	200	734,079	60,452
I. C. Sys.—So. Ill. & Ky. Div.	10.2885	175,131	85	175,216	670
Missouri-Illinois	11.4699	140,453	270	140,723	1,825
Southern	6.3235	164,734	30	164,764	510
Marshall—Total	81.8949	\$2,150,333	\$3,636	\$2,153,969	\$12,719
C. 1—Alton Sys.—Dwight & Peoria	29.0623	\$311,584	\$300	\$311,884	\$2,635
Atch., Top. & Santa Fe	22.9740	1,286,528	1,490	1,288,018	6,880
C. & N. W. Sys.—Branch Line	7.8271	153,507	145	153,652	1,677
C. R. I. & P. Sys.—P. & B. V. Br.	13.6987	372,935	1,701	374,636	1,527
C. 3—Rutland, Toluca & Northern	8.3328	25,779		25,779	
Mason—Total	100.8973	\$1,661,729		\$1,661,729	\$20,998
C. 1—Alton Sys.	13.8344	\$285,855		\$285,855	\$3,720
Bloom., Jack. & Roodhouse	12.8627	261,770		261,770	3,720
St. Louis, Peoria & Northern	.9717	24,085		24,085	
Chicago & Illinois Midland	32.7437	783,423		783,423	8,661
C. & N. W. Sys.—Branch Line	11.5911	210,586		210,586	3,129
I. C. Sys.—Cent. Ill. Brs.	25.8644	367,319		367,319	4,808
C. 2—Jacksonville & Havana	16.8637	14,546		14,546	680
Massac—Total	57.1261	\$1,226,443	\$48,027	\$1,274,470	\$14,090
C. 1—C. B. & Q. Sys.—Herrin & So.	16.1909	\$407,214	\$ 6,505	\$413,719	\$ 807
C. & E. I. Sys.—Branch Line	9.2343	142,752	28,532	171,284	3,004
Chicago & Erie			5,370	5,370	
Illinois Central Sys.	30.1655	524,797	7,500	532,297	9,263
Southern Illinois Branches	19.5036	336,023	4,362	340,385	8,728
So. Illinois & Kentucky	10.6619	188,774	3,138	191,912	535
C. 2—Paducah & Illinois	1.5354	151,680	120	151,800	1,016

TABLE VIII—Continued

County and railroad	Main track	Assessed value			Assessed value of buildings on right of way
	Miles	By Tax Commission	By local assessors	By Tax Commission and local assessors	
McDonough—Total	80.9811	\$2,033,455	\$1,498	\$2,034,953	\$18,058
C. 1—Chgo., Burl. & Quincy Sys.	53.2057	\$1,929,623	\$1,398	\$1,931,021	\$17,497
Chgo., Burl. & Quincy	34.2678	1,379,108	1,183	1,380,291	17,066
St. Louis, Rock Is. & Chgo.	18.9379	550,515	215	550,730	431
Toledo, Peoria & Western	27.7754	103,832	100	103,932	561
McHenry—Total	109.3090	\$3,237,197	\$18,020	\$3,255,217	\$38,881
C. 1—C. M. St. P. & P. Sys.—Sec. Lines	12.9400	\$214,299	\$1,455	\$215,754	\$810
Chgo. & No. Western Sys.	96.3690	3,022,898	16,565	3,039,463	38,071
Chgo. & No. West.—Main Line	33.8407	1,781,140	16,565	1,797,705	30,478
Chgo. & No. West.—Branch Line	62.5283	1,241,758	-----	1,241,758	7,593
McLean—Total	247.1435	\$5,484,535	\$257,680	\$5,742,215	\$430,172
C. 1—Alton Sys.	57.2135	\$2,640,316	\$254,215	\$2,894,531	\$381,810
Alton	42.4930	2,354,685	254,115	2,608,800	380,755
Bloom., Jack. & Roodhouse	14.7205	285,631	100	285,731	1,055
Illinois Central Sys.	57.1519	930,492	530	931,022	12,189
Central Illinois Brs.	46.2413	658,023	425	658,448	8,606
Gil., E. St. Lo. & Carbondale	10.9106	272,469	105	272,574	3,583
N. Y. C. Sys.—Peoria & East	37.1422	709,338	310	709,648	13,800
N. Y. C. & St. L. Sys.—L. E. & W.	42.1909	772,069	360	772,429	17,004
Toledo, Peoria & Western	21.1348	80,012	65	80,077	686
Wabash	2.5591	61,107	100	61,207	303
C. 1—S—Ill. Term. Sys.—Ill. Traction	29.7511	291,201	2,100	293,301	4,380
Menard—Total	68.0960	\$1,428,447	\$1,595	\$1,430,042	\$11,509
C. 1—Alton Sys.	31.3854	\$618,238	\$720	\$618,958	\$3,880
Bloom., Jack. & Roodhouse	23.2424	459,370	620	459,990	3,590
St. Louis, Peoria & Northern	8.1430	158,868	100	158,968	290
Chicago & Illinois Midland	21.4398	525,923	800	526,723	4,823
C. & N. W. Sys.—Branch Line	15.2708	284,286	75	284,361	2,806
Mercer—Total	79.1627	\$1,670,712	\$840	\$1,671,552	\$7,952
C. 1—Chgo., Burl. & Quincy Sys.	44.8727	\$1,467,271	\$680	\$1,467,951	\$3,040
Chgo., Burl. & Quincy	35.8528	1,270,083	610	1,270,693	2,867
St. Louis, Rock Is. & Chgo.	9.0199	197,188	70	197,258	173
Minneapolis & St. Louis	10.7470	157,725	160	157,885	3,792
C. 2—Rock Island Southern Sys.	23.5430	45,716	-----	45,716	1,120
Rock Island Southern	14.1064	27,464	-----	27,464	820
R. I. S.—(C. R. I. & P.)	9.4366	18,252	-----	18,252	300
Monroe—Total	70.1960	\$1,650,565	\$3,965	\$1,654,530	\$5,842
C. 1—Missouri-Pacific	30.7049	\$1,218,866	\$2,160	\$1,221,026	\$4,306
Mobile & Ohio	27.0313	285,426	1,365	286,791	1,055
St. Louis Southwestern	-----	110,054	-----	110,054	-----
C. 4—E. St. Lo., Col. & Waterloo	12.4598	36,219	440	36,659	481
Montgomery—Total	147.9271	\$5,014,955	\$580	\$5,015,535	\$59,264
C. 1—Alton Sys.—Qey., Car. & St. Lo.	-----	\$ 100	-----	\$ 100	-----
C. B. & Q. Sys.—Jack. & St. Lo.	20.5168	652,557	\$100	652,657	\$ 1,858
Chgo. & East. Ill. Sys.	-----	189,165	-----	189,165	-----
C. & E. I.—Northern Div.	-----	184,313	-----	184,313	-----
Eastern Illinois & Peoria	-----	4,852	-----	4,852	-----
I. C. Sys.—Gil., E. St. Lo. & Carb.	29.7443	728,194	185	728,379	6,105
New York Central Sys.	50.4426	2,193,303	-----	2,193,303	38,260
Alton & Old Line	14.9593	395,161	-----	395,161	3,080
St. Louis Div.	35.4833	1,798,142	-----	1,798,142	35,180
N.Y.C. & St. L. Sys.—T.St.L. & W.	15.5453	414,829	-----	414,829	3,110
Wabash	20.0725	666,920	-----	666,920	7,491
C. 1—S—Ill. Term. Sys.—Ill. Traction	7.0979	71,722	295	72,017	2,440
C. 2—Litchfield & Madison	4.5077	98,165	-----	98,165	-----

TABLE VIII—Continued

County and railroad	Main track	Assessed value			Assessed value of buildings on right of way
	Miles	By Tax Commission	By local assessors	By Tax Commission and local assessors	
Morgan—Total	128.7453	\$2,789,354	\$5,230	\$2,794,584	\$32,132
C. 1—Alton Sys.	44.5391	\$912,122	\$540	\$912,662	\$13,450
Bloom., Jack. & Roodhouse	28.4817	598,523	540	599,063	10,650
Iles Murrayville	16.0574	313,599		313,599	2,800
Chgo., Burl. & Quincy Sys.	38.1899	1,184,368	1,690	1,186,058	6,168
Jacksonville & St. Louis	28.6793	919,090	1,535	920,625	4,087
St. Louis, Rock Is. & Chgo.	9.5106	265,278	155	265,433	2,081
Wabash	30.0987	677,893		677,893	11,429
C. 2—Chgo., Springfield & St. Lo.	6.0697	4,135		4,135	90
Jacksonville & Havana	9.8479	10,836	3,000	13,836	995
Moultrie—Total	83.6005	\$2,125,844	\$805	\$2,126,649	\$17,175
C. 1—C. & E. I. Sys.—Northern Div.	17.7729	\$657,755	\$110	\$657,865	\$4,084
I. C. Sys.—Peoria Division	23.0973	406,535	80	406,615	6,621
N. Y. C. Sys.—St. Louis Div.	4.2013	158,838		158,838	470
Penn. Sys.—Terre Haute & Peo.	15.9356	440,253	340	440,593	4,351
Wabash	22.5934	462,463	275	462,738	1,649
Ogle—Total	137.5929	\$5,231,572		\$5,231,572	\$40,318
C. 1—Chgo., Burl. & Quincy Sys.	58.5595	\$2,156,296		\$2,156,296	\$14,611
Chgo., Burl. & Northern	18.6301	662,212		662,212	838
Chicago & Iowa	39.9294	1,494,084		1,494,084	13,773
Chicago Great Western	28.0159	616,864		616,864	4,588
Chgo., Mil., St. Paul & Pac. Sys.	39.6810	1,836,578		1,836,578	17,545
C. M. St. P. & P.—Main Line	39.6810	1,723,186		1,723,186	17,545
C. M. St. P. & P.—Sec. Line		113,392		113,392	
Chgo. & No. West.—Main Line	11.3365	621,834		621,834	3,574
Peoria—Total	201.4379	\$7,340,645	\$81,176	\$7,421,821	\$259,997
C. 1—Alton Sys.—St. Lo., Peo. & No.		\$ 4,768		\$ 4,768	
Atch., Top. & Santa Fe—Main Line	28.1778	1,890,550	\$ 8,075	1,898,625	\$51,435
Chgo., Burl. & Quincy	44.9053	1,676,901	12,910	1,689,811	10,960
Chicago & Illinois Midland		23,260		23,620	
C. & N. W. Sys.—Branch Line	32.5058	790,973	2,290	793,263	3,637
Chgo., Rock Is. & Pac. Sys.	49.1469	1,393,131	2,999	1,396,130	77,836
Peoria & Bureau Valley	22.2695	768,448	2,575	771,023	60,735
Rock Island & Peoria	26.8774	624,683	424	625,107	17,101
I. C. Sys.—Peoria Division		5,392		5,392	
Minneapolis & St. Louis	19.5769	321,699	920	322,619	7,869
N. Y. C. Sys.—Peoria & Eastern		6,587		6,587	
N. Y. C. & St. L. Sys.—L. E. & W.		5,518		5,518	
Penn. Sys.—Terre Haute & Peoria		37,006		37,006	
Toledo, Peoria & Western	12.2061	48,162	20,618	68,780	218
C. 1—S—Ill. Term. Sys.—Ill. Traction	.2624	31,949		31,949	25,000
Peoria & Pekin Union	1.6470	797,366	33,142	830,508	77,156
C. 2—S—Peoria Terminal Sys.	13.0097	307,383	222	307,605	5,886
Peoria Ry. Terminal	7.5199	216,084	222	216,306	4,965
Peo., Hanna City & Western	5.4898	91,299		91,299	921
Perry—Total	68.3626	\$1,396,178	\$2,560	\$1,398,738	\$13,938
C. 1—Illinois Central Sys.	36.9011	\$1,015,384	\$2,275	\$1,017,659	\$11,968
Gil., E. St. Lo. & Carbondale	31.3854	901,415	2,235	903,650	10,654
Southern Illinois Brs.	5.5157	113,969	40	114,009	1,314
Missouri-Illinois	1.9639	20,595	40	20,635	
M. P. Sys.—Ches. & Mt. Vernon	26.9294	331,457	120	331,577	1,480
Mobile & Ohio	2.5682	28,742	125	28,867	490
Piatt—Total	127.5572	\$2,548,994	\$9,450	\$2,558,444	\$28,260
C. 1—B. & O. Sys.—Cinn., Indpls. & West.	15.0816	\$327,341	\$290	\$327,631	\$1,521
I. C. Sys.—Cent. Ill. Branches	28.3795	402,455	645	403,100	4,009
N. Y. C. Sys.—Peoria & Eastern	8.2292	152,449	50	152,499	710
Wabash	50.5309	1,421,931	8,385	1,430,316	17,321
C. 1—S—E—Ill. Term. Sys.—Ill. Traction	25.3360	244,818	80	244,898	4,699

TABLE VIII—Continued

County and railroad	Main track	Assessed value			Assessed value of buildings on right of way
	Miles	By Tax Commission	By local assessors	By Tax Commission and local assessors	
Pike—Total.....	95.5854	\$2,463,187	\$2,678	\$2,465,865	\$11,155
C. 1—Alton Sys.—Bloom., Jack. & Rood..	24.1235	\$485,714	\$910	\$486,624	\$2,420
Chgo., Burl. & Quincy.....	29.4555	1,006,537	\$233	1,006,770	411
Wabash.....	42.0064	970,936	1,535	972,471	8,324
Pope—Total.....	32.1746	\$484,195	\$1,315	\$485,510	\$3,045
C. 1— <i>Illinois Central Sys.</i>	32.1746	\$484,195	\$1,315	\$485,510	\$3,045
Southern Illinois Brs.....	20.7325	289,277	110	289,387	2,786
So. Illinois & Kentucky.....	11.4421	194,918	1,205	196,123	259
Pulaski—Total.....	39.9202	\$840,353	-----	\$840,353	\$5,012
C. 1— <i>Chgo. & East. Ill. Sys.</i>	17.2119	\$323,228	-----	\$323,228	\$1,047
C. & E. I.—Southern Div.....	12.5693	264,642	-----	264,642	788
C. & E. I.—Branch Line.....	4.6426	58,586	-----	58,586	259
I. C. Sys.—So. Ill. Branches.....	2.8701	45,002	-----	45,002	855
N. Y. C. Sys.—Cairo Division.....	19.8382	472,123	-----	472,123	3,110
Putnam—Total.....	38.2205	\$682,733	\$110	\$682,843	\$3,114
C. 1—C. M. St. P. & P. Sys.—O. & G. Br.	3.2662	\$86,871	-----	\$86,871	\$250
C. R. I. & P. Sys.—P. & B. V. Br....	6.2719	171,746	-----	171,746	524
N. Y. C. Sys.—Illinois Div.....	16.1349	386,895	110	387,005	1,940
C. 3—Rutland, Toluca & Northern.....	12.5475	37,221	-----	37,221	400
Randolph—Total.....	124.5964	\$2,550,226	\$2,182	\$2,552,408	\$34,097
C. 1—I. C. Sys.—Gil., E. St. Lo. & Carb..	6.4038	\$243,698	\$100	\$243,798	\$5,292
Missouri-Illinois.....	34.7085	493,537	812	494,349	10,018
<i>Missouri-Pacific Sys.</i>	52.1911	1,356,026	720	1,356,746	17,067
Chester & Mt. Vernon.....	19.4994	232,119	115	232,234	3,920
Missouri-Pacific.....	32.6917	1,123,907	605	1,124,512	13,147
Mobile & Ohio.....	31.2930	339,790	550	340,340	1,720
St. Louis Southwestern.....	-----	117,175	-----	117,175	-----
Richland—Total.....	40.8042	\$1,074,510	\$970	\$1,075,480	\$6,634
C. 1—Balt. & Ohio SW.—Main Line.....	20.6822	\$725,977	\$415	\$726,392	\$5,087
I. C. Sys.—Peoria Division.....	20.1220	348,533	555	349,088	1,547
Rock Island—Total.....	90.9108	\$3,548,678	\$109,920	\$3,658,598	\$404,089
C. 1—C. B. & Q. Sys.—St. L. R. I. & C....	25.6988	\$812,645	\$1,285	\$813,930	\$33,934
C. M. St. P. & P. Sys.—Sec. Line....	21.6605	420,325	300	420,625	835
<i>Chgo., Rock Is. & Pac. Sys.</i>	25.7638	1,869,224	104,275	1,973,499	\$52,596
Chgo., Rock Is. & Pacific.....	11.2632	1,499,855	103,775	1,603,630	349,983
Rock Island & Peoria.....	14.5006	369,369	500	369,869	2,613
C. 2—Rock Island Southern.....	10.7780	22,944	-----	22,944	2,100
C. 2—S—Davenport, Rock Is. & No. West.....	7.0097	423,540	4,060	427,600	14,624
Saline—Total.....	65.5659	\$1,721,814	\$9,926	\$1,731,740	\$38,029
C. 1— <i>Illinois Central Sys.</i>	24.8238	\$391,169	\$155	\$391,324	\$7,454
Southern Illinois Brs.....	16.8462	248,994	80	249,074	1,987
So. Illinois & Ky. Div.....	7.9776	142,175	75	142,250	5,467
L. & N. Sys.—Shawneetown Br.....	12.8092	186,251	3,091	189,342	85
N. Y. C. Sys.—Cairo Division.....	27.9329	1,144,394	6,680	1,151,074	30,490
Sangamon—Total.....	331.4909	\$7,892,588	\$96,688	\$7,989,276	\$213,446
C. 1— <i>Alton Sys.</i>	61.4042	\$2,162,309	\$10,375	\$2,172,684	\$58,700
Alton.....	34.2998	1,577,459	10,375	1,587,834	57,310
Bloom., Jack. & Roodhouse.....	.3644	6,624	-----	6,624	-----

TABLE VIII—Continued

County and railroad	Main track	Assessed value			Assessed value of buildings on right of way
	Miles	By Tax Commission	By local assessors	By Tax Commission and local assessors	
Sangamon—Concluded					
Iles Murrayville	18.3032	361,755	-----	361,755	1,350
St. Louis, Peoria & Northern	8.4368	216,471	-----	216,471	40
Baltimore & Ohio Sys.	46.9968	1,093,631	8,772	1,102,403	3,327
B. & O. S. W.—Springfield Div.	35.0909	814,111	750	814,861	2,070
Cinn., Indpls. & Western	11.9059	279,520	8,022	287,542	1,257
C. B. & Q. Sys.—Jack. & St. Louis	8.5832	270,433	30	270,463	66
C. & E. I. Sys.—East. Ill. & Peo.	-----	1,427	-----	1,427	-----
Chicago & Illinois Midland	26.3856	886,209	28,042	914,251	20,321
C. & N. W. Sys.—Branch Line	29.7326	567,838	2,705	570,543	7,315
I. C. Sys.—Gil., E. St. Lo. & Carb.	34.9900	1,054,629	17,765	1,072,394	51,770
Wabash	44.4852	1,130,983	15,050	1,146,033	30,042
C. 1—S—Ill. Term. Sys.—Ill. Traction	57.9014	685,243	13,725	698,968	38,335
C. 2—Chgo., Springfield & St. Louis	21.0119	14,716	224	14,940	670
C. 3—S—Springfield Terminal	-----	25,170	-----	25,170	2,900
Schuyler—Total	24.9482	\$801,800	\$2,403	\$804,203	\$1,865
C. 1—Chgo., Burl. & Quincy Sys.	24.9482	\$801,800	\$2,403	\$804,203	\$1,865
Chgo., Burl. & Quincy	11.3902	391,887	301	392,188	1,249
St. Louis, Rock Is. & Chgo.	13.5580	409,913	2,102	412,015	616
Scott—Total	37.2228	\$864,667	\$1,806	\$866,473	\$8,534
C. 1—Alton Sys.—B. J. & R. Div.	3.8146	\$98,230	\$100	\$98,330	\$520
C. B. & Q. Sys.—St. L. R. I. & C.	18.4813	416,561	306	416,867	363
Wabash	14.9269	349,876	1,400	351,276	7,651
Shelby—Total	134.6260	\$3,713,731	\$7,805	\$3,721,536	\$27,118
C. 1—B. & O. Sys.—Springfield Div.	17.7707	\$381,164	\$320	\$381,484	\$945
C. & E. I. Sys.—Northern Div.	41.4668	1,191,820	4,180	1,196,000	14,184
N. Y. C. Sys.—St. Louis Div.	26.3902	977,542	2,390	979,932	4,880
N.Y.C. & St.L.Sys.—T.St.L. & W.	30.4510	786,446	255	786,701	5,584
Wabash	18.5473	376,759	660	377,419	1,525
Stark—Total	46.2030	\$1,228,920	\$653	\$1,229,573	\$11,673
C. 1—Chgo., Burl. & Quincy	20.9265	\$721,903	\$225	\$722,128	\$1,159
C. & N. W. S.—Branch Line	5.9723	116,540	50	116,590	634
C. R. I. & P. Sys.—R. I. & P.	19.3042	390,477	378	390,855	9,880
St. Clair—Total	281.8404	\$16,178,307	\$851,840	\$17,030,147	\$1,277,430
C. 1—Alton	1.4618	\$231,655	\$810	\$232,465	\$30,150
Balt. & Ohio SW.—Main Line	26.5198	1,312,950	86,370	1,399,320	88,135
Chgo., Burl. & Quincy Sys.	.9619	222,214	2,375	224,589	12,740
Jacksonville & St. Louis	-----	94,789	-----	94,789	-----
St. Louis, Rock Is. & Chgo.	.9619	127,425	2,375	129,800	12,740
Illinois Central Sys.	57.2367	2,121,015	127,980	2,248,995	149,250
Gil., E. St. Lo. & Carbondale	40.6414	1,885,996	127,900	2,013,896	148,606
Southern Illinois Brs.	16.5953	235,019	80	235,099	644
Louisville & Nashville Sys.	35.1438	1,212,922	69,335	1,282,257	48,555
Louisville & Nashville	29.0989	1,125,958	12,245	1,138,203	47,820
O'Fallon Branch	6.0449	86,964	57,090	144,054	735
Missouri-Pacific Sys.	14.6937	888,574	87,060	975,634	80,605
East Ivory Branch	6.4431	78,227	150	78,377	125
Missouri-Pacific	8.2506	810,347	86,910	897,257	80,480
Mobile & Ohio	14.8428	327,180	15,785	342,965	119,660
N. Y. C.—St. Louis Div.	2.4870	285,481	18,730	304,211	73,420
N.Y.C. & St.L.Sys.—T.St.L. & W.	2.0503	84,920	560	85,480	15,000
Penn. Sys.—St. Louis Div.	10.2341	1,083,511	63,160	1,146,671	189,942
St. Louis Southwestern Sys.	-----	298,065	500	298,565	48,302
St. Louis-Southwestern	-----	52,140	-----	52,140	-----
Valley Terminal	-----	245,925	500	246,425	48,302
Southern	30.4433	1,192,682	209,400	1,402,082	91,074
Wabash	2.1545	171,229	12,460	183,689	11,135
C. 1—S—Alton & Southern	10.7797	823,976	46,680	870,656	12,030
Illinois Terminal Sys.	7.0178	210,803	15,405	226,208	1,336

TABLE VIII—Continued

County and railroad	Main track	Assessed value			Assessed value of buildings on right of way
	Miles	By Tax Commission	By local assessors	By Tax Commission and local assessors	
St. Clair—Concluded					
Alton & Eastern	1.4447	61,167		61,167	595
Illinois Terminal	5.5731	149,636	15,405	165,041	741
Terminal Railroad Sys.	19.5609	4,441,719	78,220	4,519,939	258,464
East St. Louis Belt	1.5598	497,539	7,500	505,039	253,006
E. St. Louis Carondelet	7.7799	611,560	27,935	639,495	
E. St. Louis Connecting	1.8513	1,444,320		1,444,320	5,458
Illinois Transfer	5.9199	637,829		637,829	
Madison, Illinois & St. Louis	1.5201	516,819		516,819	
Term. R. R. of E. St. Louis	.9299	733,652	42,785	776,437	
C. 2—Manufacturers' Ry.			600	600	
St. Louis & O'Fallon	8.9386	355,000	6,100	361,100	11,763
St. Louis & Ohio River	13.0922	275,000	930	275,930	12,694
C. 2—S—East St. Louis Junction		332,130	4,400	336,530	10,464
C. 3—S—Caseyville	4.6021	40,000	2,720	42,720	2,435
C. 4—E—E. St. Lo., Co. & Waterloo	9.7188	33,281		33,281	5,476
St. Louis & Belleville	9.9006	234,000	2,260	236,260	4,800
Stephenson—Total	100.2584	\$2,361,623	\$9,605	\$2,371,228	\$16,322
C. 1—Chicago Great Western	28.0631	\$607,943	\$965	\$608,908	\$3,848
C. M. St. P. & P. Sys.—Sec. Line	23.9808	434,557	620	435,177	3,195
C. & N. W. Sys.—Branch Line	11.8079	223,917	1,450	225,367	2,667
I. C. Sys.—Chgo., Mad. & No.	36.4066	1,095,206	6,570	1,101,776	6,612
Tazewell—Total	240.2627	\$6,765,214	\$198,240	\$6,963,454	\$147,904
C. 1—Alton Sys.	45.3345	\$873,173	\$4,440	\$877,613	\$6,490
Bloom., Jack. & Roodhouse	20.3735	396,560	900	397,460	3,110
Dwight & Peoria	3.7669	42,388	750	43,138	570
St. Louis, Peoria & Northern	21.1941	434,225	2,790	437,015	2,810
A. T. & S. F. Sys.—Pekin Branch	21.2582	602,966	9,670	612,636	32,040
Chicago & Illinois Midland	11.1873	404,415	1,160	405,575	3,010
C. & N. W. Sys.—Branch Line	16.4280	491,655	80,040	571,695	40,862
I. C. Sys.—Peoria Division	21.0455	405,660	1,230	406,890	4,971
N. Y. C. Sys.—Peoria & Eastern	21.1812	477,432	1,630	479,062	7,980
N. Y. C. & St. L. Sys.—L. E. & W.	15.7136	274,757	400	275,157	1,750
Penn. Sys.—Terre Haute & Peoria	28.2975	834,673	4,070	838,743	3,414
Toledo, Peoria & Western	15.7973	107,496	40,000	147,496	28,005
C. 1—S—Ill. Term. Sys.—Ill. Traction	36.3031	382,536	31,360	413,896	8,815
Peoria & Pekin Union	7.5464	1,874,834	22,390	1,897,224	7,967
C. 2—S—Peo. Term. Sys.—Peoria Ry. Term.	.1701	35,617	1,850	37,467	2,600
Union—Total	57.0285	\$1,249,330	\$2,643	\$1,251,973	\$7,931
C. 1—I. C. Sys.—Southern Illinois Brs.	17.0256	\$244,602	\$1,320	\$245,922	\$3,572
Missouri-Pacific	17.8049	706,887	160	707,047	3,259
Mobile & Ohio	22.1980	234,023	1,163	235,186	1,100
St. Louis Southwestern		63,818		63,818	
Vermilion—Total	317.1074	\$9,241,737	\$172,440	\$9,414,177	\$403,919
C. 1—Chgo. & Eastern Ill. Sys.	116.7067	\$3,481,846	\$153,685	\$3,635,531	\$264,721
C. & E. I.—Northern Div.	76.2513	2,960,507	152,300	3,112,807	260,613
C. & E. I.—Branch Lines	40.4554	521,339	1,385	522,724	4,108
C. M. St. P. & P. Sys.—C. T. H. & SE.	43.6774	799,104	505	799,609	1,160
E. J. & E. Sys.—C. L. S. & E.		1,227,953		1,227,953	21,499
I. C. Sys.—Central Illinois Brs.	21.1814	298,889	180	299,069	3,539
New York Central Sys.	48.0171	1,537,359	9,520	1,546,879	49,910
N. Y. C. Sys.—Cairo Div.	17.3409	781,436	5,870	787,306	35,910
N. Y. C. Sys.—Illinois Div.	8.4930	253,394	2,700	256,094	210
N. Y. C. Sys.—Peoria & Eastern	22.1832	502,529	950	503,479	13,790
New York, Chgo. & St. Louis Sys.	30.8738	729,879	800	730,679	37,738
Lake Erie & Western	21.9574	486,607	510	487,117	36,210
Toledo, St. Louis & Western	8.9164	243,272	290	243,562	1,528
Wabash	25.8799	856,635	4,700	861,335	22,183
C. 1—S—Ill. Term. Sys.—Ill. Traction	28.6011	307,539	3,050	310,589	3,069
C. 3—Kansas & Sidell	2.1700	2,533		2,533	100

TABLE VIII—Continued

County and railroad	Main track	Assessed value			Assessed value of buildings on right of way
	Miles	By Tax Commission	By local assessors	By Tax Commission and local assessors	
Wabash—Total.....	40.1210	\$1,194,650	\$15,655	\$1,210,305	\$68,865
C. 1— <i>New York Central Sys.</i>	27.4689	\$876,038	\$15,580	\$891,618	\$63,390
N. Y. C. Sys.—Cairo Div.....	25.0945	822,610	15,580	838,190	63,390
N. Y. C. Sys.—E. Mt. C. & N.....	2.3744	53,428	-----	53,428	-----
Southern.....	12.6521	318,612	75	318,687	5,475
Warren—Total.....	117.0813	\$3,344,798	\$4,658	\$3,349,456	\$31,234
C. 1—Atch., Top. & Santa Fe.....	20.4078	\$1,162,253	\$475	\$1,162,728	\$8,550
Chgo., Burl. & Quincy Sys.....	55.2634	1,731,915	798	1,732,713	8,222
Chgo., Burl. & Quincy.....	20.8790	960,169	526	960,695	6,377
St. Louis, Rock Is. & Chgo.....	34.3844	771,746	272	772,018	1,845
Minneapolis & St. Louis.....	29.4655	426,367	365	426,732	12,963
C. 2— <i>Rock Island Southern Sys.</i>	11.9446	24,263	3,020	27,283	1,499
Rock Island Southern.....	1.5760	4,584	3,020	7,604	1,475
R. I. S.—Galseburg & Western.....	10.3686	19,679	-----	19,679	24
Washington—Total.....	58.0255	\$1,149,030	\$6,275	\$1,155,305	\$10,847
C. 1—I. C. Sys.—Gil., E. St. Lo. & Carb.....	-.0833	\$2,793	-----	\$2,793	-----
Louisville & Nashville.....	28.5678	824,187	6,005	830,192	8,040
Missouri-Illinois.....	29.3744	322,050	270	322,320	2,807
Wayne—Total.....	55.8973	\$1,265,837	\$560	\$1,266,397	\$5,981
C. 1—B. & O. Sys.—Springfield Div.....	25.3742	\$546,078	\$400	\$546,478	\$2,035
Southern.....	30.5231	719,759	160	719,919	3,946
White—Total.....	80.6690	\$2,015,382	\$20,596	\$2,036,178	\$17,101
C. 1—B. & O. Sys.—Springfield Div.....	24.6690	\$531,038	\$2,910	\$533,948	\$1,455
I. C. Sys.—Peoria Division.....	2.2758	42,291	1,505	43,796	533
Louisville & Nashville.....	21.6153	634,302	10,441	644,743	9,373
N. Y. C. Sys.—Cairo Division.....	32.1089	807,951	5,740	813,691	5,740
Whiteside—Total.....	134.6613	\$4,912,826	\$30,241	\$4,943,067	60,649
C. 1— <i>Chgo., Burl. & Quincy Sys.</i>	81.3752	\$2,475,730	\$11,031	\$2,486,761	\$10,374
Chgo., Burl. & Northern.....	5.0824	170,660	104	170,764	-----
Chgo., Burl. & Quincy.....	41.2364	1,487,065	602	1,487,667	9,727
Fenton & Thompson.....	12.6208	286,814	5,520	292,334	270
St. Louis, Rock Is. & Chgo.....	22.4356	531,191	4,805	535,996	377
C. M. St. P. & P.—Sec. Line.....	13.9329	232,991	110	233,101	400
Chgo. & No. Western Sys.....	36.2259	2,198,289	19,100	2,217,389	49,875
Chgo. & No. West.—Main Line.....	31.7173	2,113,949	19,075	2,133,024	49,369
Chgo. & No. West.—Branch Line.....	4.5086	84,340	25	84,365	506
C. 3—Hooppole, Yorktown & Tampico.....	3.1273	5,816	-----	5,816	-----
Will—Total.....	260.2738	\$12,233,102	\$132,856	\$12,365,958	\$775,648
C. 1—Alton.....	50.0623	\$1,805,914	\$25,087	\$1,831,001	\$19,115
Atch., Top. & Santa Fe.....	28.7051	1,643,633	5,060	1,648,693	28,670
Chgo. & East. Ill.—Northern Div.....	11.9782	478,850	790	479,640	4,140
Chgo., Mil. St. Paul & Pac. Sys.....	36.1285	789,008	3,960	792,968	29,177
Chgo., Milwaukee & Gary.....	24.1606	489,671	3,345	493,016	1,260
Chgo., Terre Haute & S. E.....	11.9679	299,337	615	299,952	27,917
Chgo., Rock Is. & Pacific.....	24.7011	1,381,548	6,460	1,388,008	15,402
Elgin, Joliet & Eastern Sys.....	55.0911	4,890,401	68,305	4,958,706	599,095
Chgo., Lake Shore & Eastern.....	-----	850,322	-----	850,322	26,323
Elgin, Joliet & Eastern.....	55.0911	4,040,079	68,305	4,108,384	572,772
N. Y. C. Sys.—Joliet & No. Ind.....	14.4623	550,205	13,665	563,870	64,205
Wabash.....	28.6388	649,948	8,511	658,459	11,994
C. 2—S—Chicago & Illinois Western.....	-----	24,590	798	25,388	-----
C. 4—E—Chicago & Illinois Valley.....	10.5064	19,005	220	19,225	3,850

TABLE VIII—Concluded

County and railroad	Main track	Assessed value			Assessed value of buildings on right of way
	Miles	By Tax Commission	By local assessors	By Tax Commission and local assessors	
Williamson—Total.....	110.6289	\$2,447,617	\$7,430	\$2,455,047	\$87,405
C. 1—Chgo., Burl. & Quincy Sys.....	18.7242	\$574,475	\$95	\$574,570	\$6,944
Herrin & Southern.....	14.2805	329,648	35	329,683	288
Northern & Southern Illinois.....	4.4437	244,827	60	244,887	6,656
Chgo. & East. Ill.—Southern Div.....	18.7701	495,973	120	496,093	9,050
Illinois Central Sys.....	45.4751	823,278	4,955	828,233	35,017
Southern Illinois Branches.....	35.0409	641,414	1,955	643,369	33,855
So. Illinois & Kentucky Div.....	10.4342	181,864	3,000	184,864	1,162
Missouri-Pacific Sys.....	25.8699	512,996	910	513,906	36,394
Coal Belt.....	8.6664	107,257	-----	107,257	793
East & West Branch.....	2.6029	103,225	525	103,750	29,088
Herrin Branch.....	7.6397	203,820	385	204,205	6,403
Marion & Eastern.....	6.9609	98,694	-----	98,694	110
N. Y. C. Sys.—Cairo Division.....	1.7896	40,895	1,350	42,245	-----
Winnebago—Total.....	119.2463	\$3,026,840	\$223,465	\$3,250,305	\$77,925
C. 1—C. B. & Q. Sys.—Chicago & Iowa..	8.6217	\$372,329	\$15,050	\$387,379	\$6,759
Chgo., Mil., St. Paul & Pac. Sys....	39.5776	851,137	31,715	882,852	36,440
Chgo., Milwaukee & Gary.....	4.5822	136,191	-----	136,191	10,500
C. M. St. P. & P. Sys.—Sec. Line.....	34.9954	714,946	31,715	746,661	25,940
Chgo. & No. West.—Branch Line.....	45.1824	917,328	62,310	979,638	11,690
I. C. Sys.—Chgo., Mad. & Northern.....	25.8646	886,046	114,390	1,000,436	23,036
Woodford—Total.....	67.3582	\$1,020,777	\$1,065	\$1,021,842	8,296
C. 1—Alton Sys.—Dwight & Peoria.....	13.2794	\$144,621	\$340	\$144,961	\$2,230
A. T. & S. F. Sys.—Pekin Branch..	20.6714	554,200	615	554,815	3,310
I. C. Sys.—Central Illinois Brs.....	5.2608	79,939	60	79,999	740
N. Y. C. & St. L. Sys.—L. E. & W.....	9.8064	170,910	-----	170,910	1,437
Toledo, Peoria & Western.....	18.3402	71,107	50	71,157	579
TOTAL.....	12,029.5225	\$473,777,995	\$16,106,869	\$489,884,864	\$33,440,064

TABLE IX

Rates of Valuation Used to Spread the Tax Commission Railroad Assessment to the Various Counties in the State and Total Tax Commission Assessment in Terms of Miles of Main Track

Assessment Year 1934

After the total assessment for each railroad or railroad system has been determined it is necessary to allocate this total value among the various counties of the State in accordance with the instructions laid down in the statutes. These require that the track, right of way, and rolling stock shall be allocated on mileage basis and that buildings on the right of way shall be assessed at their situs. For the purpose of carrying out the allocation of track and rolling stock the Commission determines a valuation per mile for the first main track, for the second and additional main track, for side and turn out track, and for rolling stock. These unit valuations are shown in the table for each assessment division. They are the actual amounts used in distributing an assessment among the counties. The system values shown are weighted averages of the amounts used for assessment divisions, e. g., the system value for the first main track of the Alton Railroad is determined by dividing the total assessment on first main track of the entire system by the number of miles of such track.

Rolling stock is apportioned on the basis of miles of main track operated. The figures given in column four show the dollars and cents per foot of main track mileage allocated to the various counties to spread the valuation of rolling stock. Unless special considerations obtain the rolling stock is spread uniformly among the assessment divisions of a railroad system. There are some exceptions to this—cases where no rolling stock is allocated to an assessment division or where separate corporate entities and wide variations in the rolling stock use by the road makes for differences. The pro-rating of these four classes of railroad property combined with the certification of the amount of building values having situs within each county completes the Tax Commission's apportionment among the local taxing units. The county clerk of each county still has the duty of apportioning to the smaller taxing units within the county the valuations certified by the Tax Commission. In doing this he follows the same principles that have guided the Tax Commission.

The fifth column of the table indicates the total assessment by the Tax Commission per mile of main track. The main track mileage includes all track owned and/or leased. This figure affords the best basis for comparing the assessment of similar railroads. Systems operating in the same territory with comparable facilities should show approximately the same valuation per mile.

It should be noted in addition that the variation in the assessment rate for the different divisions within a railroad system could not exist if the entire property of the railroad were reported for taxation in one return. While it is desirable, in fact necessary, that returns be consolidated so as to utilize operating statistics relating to systems, it is also desirable from the standpoint of securing a realistic and practical spread of the assessment that the differences between short jerk water branches and double track main lines be observed. This can only be done if such differences are reflected in the assessment divisions reported under various names; e. g., in the case of the Alton system the main line has a rate on first main track of \$25,000 per mile certain secondary lines such as Bloomington, Jacksonville, and Roodhouse and the Iles-Murrayville, have rates of \$15,000 per mile. The feeder and branch lines, such as the Quincy, Carrolton and St. Louis, and the Dwight and Peoria, are assessed at \$7,000 per mile, respectively, in order to place them upon a comparable basis. Contrast this setup with that of the Wabash Railroad in which all of the main track is assessed at the same figure, although the secondary, branch and feeder lines may be of substantially less value than the main line in contributing to the earning capacity of the road.

TABLE IX

RATES OF VALUATION USED TO SPREAD TAX COMMISSION RAILROAD
ASSESSMENT TO THE VARIOUS COUNTIES OF THE STATE AND
TOTAL TAX COMMISSION ASSESSMENT IN TERMS OF
MILES OF MAIN TRACK

ASSESSMENT YEAR 1934

Name and class of railroad	Rate per mile			Rate per foot for rolling stock	Total assessment by Tax Commission per mile of main track
	Main track	Second and additional main track	Side and turnout track		
CLASS I—RAILROADS					
Alton System.....	\$ 18,311	\$10,000	\$ 6,921	\$0.60	\$ 30,331
Alton.....	25,000	10,000	7,000	.60	45,253
Bloomington, Jacksonville & Roodhouse.....	15,000	-----	7,000	.60	21,059
Dwight & Peoria.....	7,000	-----	5,000	.60	10,908
Hes Murrayville.....	15,000	-----	7,000	.60	19,655
Quincy, Carrollton & St. Louis.....	7,000	-----	5,000	.60	12,210
St. Louis, Jacksonville & Chicago.....	15,000	-----	7,000	.60	19,394
St. Louis, Peoria & Northern.....	15,000	-----	7,000	.60	21,109
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe System.....	30,484	11,000	8,000	1.67	58,178
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe.....	34,000	11,000	8,000	1.67	65,252
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe—Pekin Br.....	15,000	-----	8,000	1.67	27,023
Baltimore & Ohio System.....	17,013	14,892	7,551	1.49	29,371
Baltimore & Ohio & Chicago.....	60,000	15,000	10,000	1.49	358,661
Baltimore & Ohio Connecting.....	60,000	15,000	10,000	1.49	137,327
Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern—Main Line.....	25,000	15,000	7,000	1.49	39,654
Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern—Spfld. Br.....	13,000	9,000	7,000	1.49	22,064
Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Western.....	13,000	-----	7,000	1.49	23,325
Chesapeake & Ohio.....	-----	-----	-----	.56	-----
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy System.....	24,848	9,595	7,714	.68	37,808
Chicago, Burlington & Northern.....	30,000	10,000	8,000	.68	41,073
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy.....	30,000	10,000	8,000	.68	45,355
Chicago & Iowa.....	30,000	10,000	8,000	.68	37,241
Fenton & Thompson.....	18,000	-----	7,000	.68	22,725
Fulton County Narrow Gauge.....	10,000	-----	7,000	.68	14,171
Galesburg & Rio.....	18,000	-----	7,000	.68	24,213
Herrin & Southern.....	18,000	-----	7,000	.68	25,182
Illinois Valley & Northern.....	10,000	-----	7,000	.68	15,413
Jacksonville & St. Louis.....	18,000	9,000	7,000	.68	36,297
Lowell & Southern.....	10,000	-----	7,000	.68	14,275
Northern & Southern Illinois.....	18,000	9,000	7,000	.68	39,761
St. Louis, Rock Island & Chicago.....	18,000	9,000	7,000	.68	27,200
Chicago & Eastern Illinois System.....	16,514	10,000	6,677	.98	30,842
Chicago & Eastern Illinois—Nor. Div.....	20,000	10,000	7,000	.98	38,792
Chicago & Eastern Illinois—So. Div.....	15,000	10,000	7,000	.98	24,932
Chicago & Eastern Illinois—Br. Lines.....	7,000	-----	3,000	.98	13,376
Chicago & Erie.....	-----	-----	-----	1.19	-----
Chicago & Great Western.....	16,000	10,000	7,000	.57	26,221
Chicago & Illinois Midland.....	15,000	-----	6,000	1.34	29,004
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville.....	-----	-----	-----	.93	-----
Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pacific System.....	15,363	11,612	6,000	.84	32,923
Chicago, Milwaukee & Gary.....	11,000	-----	6,000	.84	18,982
Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pacific—M. L.....	25,000	12,000	6,000	.84	60,639
Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pacific—Sec. L.....	11,000	9,000	6,000	.84	19,283
Chicago, Terre Haute & Southeastern.....	11,000	9,000	6,000	.84	21,924
Oglesby & Granville.....	9,000	-----	6,000	.84	19,622
Rochelle & Southern.....	9,000	-----	6,000	.84	16,326

TABLE IX—Continued

Name and class of railroad	Rate per mile			Rate per foot for rolling stock	Total assessment by Tax Commission per mile of main track
	Main track	Second and additional main track	Side and turnout track		
Chicago & Northwestern System.....	\$ 18,200	\$14,812	\$ 7,747	\$.88	\$ 44,889
Chicago & Northwestern—Main Line.....	30,000	15,000	8,000	.88	88,522
Chicago & Northwestern—Freight Line.....	20,000	15,000	8,000	.88	56,081
Chicago & Northwestern—Branch Line.....	12,000	10,000	7,000	.88	21,319
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific System.....	23,575	10,000	7,848	1.13	51,459
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific—M. L.....	30,000	10,000	8,000	1.13	71,435
Peoria & Bureau Valley Branch.....	20,000	-----	7,000	1.13	30,860
Rock Island & Peoria.....	12,500	-----	7,000	1.13	21,722
Elgin, Joliet & Eastern System.....	31,466	15,000	11,316	2.30	92,826
Chicago, Lake Shore & Eastern.....	155,000	15,000	15,000	2.30	2,859,801
Elgin, Joliet & Eastern.....	30,000	15,000	8,000	2.30	59,987
Grand Trunk Western.....	25,000	15,000	5,500	1.22	64,747
Illinois Central System.....	14,711	9,957	4,192	.67	21,495
Central Illinois Branches.....	10,000	-----	4,000	.67	14,236
Chicago, Madison & Northern.....	25,000	-----	10,000	.67	32,902
Cook County Branches.....	35,000	10,000	7,000	.67	54,751
Dunleith & Dubuque Bridge.....	1,800,872	-----	-----	.67	1,804,398
Gil., E. St. Lo. & Car.....	20,000	10,000	4,000	.67	29,993
Indianapolis Branch.....	13,000	-----	4,000	.67	18,729
Kensington & Eastern.....	15,000	10,000	7,000	.67	34,797
Peoria Division.....	13,000	-----	4,000	.67	18,234
Southern Illinois Branches.....	10,000	7,000	4,000	.67	16,517
Southern Illinois & Kentucky.....	13,000	-----	4,000	.67	19,428
Louisville & Nashville System.....	18,758	15,000	6,834	-----	27,210
Louisville & Nashville—M. L.....	22,000	15,000	7,000	.98	31,200
L. & N.—O'Fallon Branch.....	9,000	-----	5,000	.98	14,386
L. & N.—Shawneetown Branch.....	9,000	-----	5,000	.98	15,333
Minneapolis & St. Louis.....	10,000	-----	5,000	.41	14,796
Minn., St. Paul & S. S. Marie System.....	14,000	10,000	13,650	.92	52,935
Central Terminal.....	-----	-----	60,000	-----	-----
Wisconsin Central.....	14,000	10,000	7,000	.92	35,308
Missouri-Illinois.....	8,000	-----	3,000	.47	12,548
Missouri-Pacific System.....	15,144	10,000	3,891	.72	27,047
Cairo & Thebes.....	7,000	-----	3,000	.72	14,149
Chester & Mt. Vernon.....	7,000	-----	3,000	.72	11,996
Coal Belt Electric.....	7,000	-----	3,000	.72	12,376
East Ivory Branch.....	7,000	-----	3,000	.72	12,141
East & West Branch.....	7,000	-----	3,000	.72	18,644
Herrin Branch.....	7,000	-----	3,000	.72	26,679
Marion & Eastern.....	7,000	-----	3,000	.72	14,178
Missouri-Pacific—Main Line.....	25,000	10,000	5,000	.72	42,257
Mobile & Ohio.....	7,000	-----	3,000	.57	12,529
New York Central System.....	18,940	11,362	7,235	1.79	37,840
Cincinnati, LaFayette & Chicago.....	25,000	-----	7,000	1.80	41,253
C. C. C. & St. L.—Alton & Old Line.....	13,000	-----	7,000	1.80	26,267
C. C. C. & St. L.—Cairo Division.....	13,000	10,000	7,000	1.80	29,215
C. C. C. & St. Lo.—St. Louis Division.....	25,000	10,000	7,000	1.80	45,581
Evansville, Mt. Carmel & Northern.....	13,000	-----	-----	1.80	22,502
Joliet & Northern Indiana.....	15,000	-----	8,000	1.80	34,460
Michigan Central.....	150,000	15,000	8,000	1.80	338,773
New York Central—Illinois Division.....	13,000	-----	7,000	1.80	28,414
New York Central—Main Line.....	200,000	15,000	8,000	1.80	401,787
Peoria & Eastern.....	13,000	-----	7,000	.76	21,745
New York, Chicago & St. Louis System.....	18,065	10,000	7,307	.63	26,390
Lake Erie & Western.....	13,000	-----	7,000	.63	18,874
New York, Chicago & St. Louis.....	25,000	10,000	8,000	.63	86,963
Toledo, St. Louis & Western.....	21,000	-----	7,000	.63	27,794

TABLE IX—Continued

Name and class of railroad	Rate per mile			Rate per foot for rolling stock	Total assessment by Tax Commission per mile of main track
	Main track	Second and additional main track	Side and turnout track		
Pennsylvania System.....	\$ 38,015	\$12,113	\$ 7,522	\$2.42	\$ 78,819
Englewood Connecting.....	75,000		8,000	2.42	90,774
P. C. C. & St. L.—Chgo. Div.....	175,000	15,000	8,000	2.42	253,330
P. C. C. & St. L.—St. Lo. Div.....	25,000	10,000	7,000	2.42	52,035
Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago.....	200,000	15,000	8,000	2.42	616,934
South Chicago & Southern.....	20,000		8,000	2.42	40,244
Terre Haute & Peoria.....	13,000		7,000	2.42	29,656
Pere Marquette.....				.86	
St. Louis Southwestern System.....			10,000	.68	
St. Louis Southwestern.....				.68	
Valley Terminal.....			10,000		
Southern.....	18,000		7,000	.87	27,319
Toledo, Peoria & Western.....	3,200	2,000	1,500	.59	4,046
Wabash.....	16,000	10,000	7,000	.71	28,293
CLASS I—SWITCHING AND TERMINAL					
Alton & Southern.....	39,524		11,000	.52	63,331
Baltimore & Ohio, Chicago Terminal.....	125,000	20,000	7,500	.17	168,573
Belt Ry. of Chicago.....	160,000	20,000	8,000	2.05	313,280
Chicago River & Indiana System.....	304,261	20,000	10,000	1.80	467,258
Chicago Junction.....	100,000	20,000	10,000	1.80	266,650
Chicago River & Indiana.....	325,000	20,000	10,000	1.80	445,664
Union Stk. Yds. & Transit Co.....	350,000	20,000	10,000	1.80	525,909
Chicago Union Station.....	9,000,221	100,000	100,000		14,102,599
Chicago & Western Indiana.....	245,000	20,000	8,000	1.14	369,022
Illinois Terminal System.....	8,470	10,000	5,876	.49	14,083
Alton & Eastern.....	10,000		7,000	.74	18,745
Illinois Terminal.....	15,000	10,000	7,000	.74	25,591
Illinois Traction.....	7,000		5,000	.40	11,296
Indiana Harbor Belt.....	50,000	20,000	8,000	1.23	147,450
Peoria & Pekin Union.....	148,000	20,000	8,000	2.43	290,665
Terminal Railroad System.....	139,180	20,000	15,000	2.25	284,360
East St. Louis Belt.....	60,000	20,000	15,000	2.25	308,442
East St. Louis & Carondelet.....	35,000	20,000	15,000	2.25	78,608
East St. Louis Connecting.....	550,000	20,000	15,000	2.25	780,165
Granite City & Mad. Belt.....	35,000		15,000	2.25	82,254
Illinois Transfer.....	48,311	20,000	15,000	2.25	107,743
Madison, Illinois & St. Louis.....	100,000	20,000	15,000	2.25	520,465
St. Louis Merchant Bridge.....	900,019	20,000	15,000	2.25	942,080
Terminal R. R. of E. St. Louis.....	300,000		15,000	2.25	788,958
CLASS II—RAILROADS					
Chicago, Springfield & St. Louis.....	550		300	.007	660
Jacksonville & Havana.....	700	500	417	.01	920
Litchfield & Madison.....	17,000		7,000	.87	25,349
Paducah & Illinois.....	95,000		9,000		98,789
Quincy, Omaha & Kansas City.....			19,000	.009	

TABLE IX—Continued

Name and class of railroad	Rate per mile			Rate per foot for rolling stock	Total assessment by Tax Commission per mile of main track
	Main track	Second and additional main track	Side and turnout track		
Rock Island Southern System.....	\$ 1,500	-----	\$ 500	\$.07	\$ 2,004
Rock Island Southern.....	1,500	-----	500	.07	2,044
R. I. S. (Leased from Chgo., Rock Is. & Pac.).....	1,500	-----	500	.07	2,038
R. I. S. (Leased from Galesburg & Western).....	1,500	-----	500	.07	1,916
St. Louis & O'Fallon.....	20,000	-----	5,553	2.24	39,715
St. Louis & Ohio River.....	16,500	-----	5,000	.12	21,005
CLASS II—SWITCHING AND TERMINAL RAILROADS					
Chicago & Calumet River.....	16,000	-----	3,000	.54	21,806
Chicago Heights Term. Transfer.....	49,000	-----	7,000	.95	75,529
Chicago & Illinois Western.....	28,636	-----	8,000	2.30	70,679
Chicago Produce Terminal.....	-----	-----	22,000	-----	-----
Chicago Short Line.....	158,000	\$20,000	10,000	.42	291,198
Chicago, West Pullman & Southern.....	150,000	-----	10,000	1.85	380,692
Davenport, Rock Island & Northwestern.....	41,000	-----	8,000	.16	60,422
E. St. Louis Junction.....	-----	-----	11,000	.23	-----
Illinois Northern.....	65,000	-----	9,000	1.47	111,146
Manufacturers Junction.....	37,000	-----	9,000	1.68	126,599
Missouri & Illinois Bridge & Belt.....	400,000	20,000	12,000	.20	431,769
Peoria Terminal System.....	17,917	-----	7,000	.13	26,025
Peoria, Hanna City & Western.....	15,000	-----	7,000	.13	16,631
Peoria Ry. Terminal.....	20,000	-----	7,000	.13	32,731
Pullman.....	33,000	20,000	7,000	.66	58,033
CLASS III—RAILROADS					
DePue & Northern.....	3,900	-----	599	-----	4,506
Galesburg & Great Eastern.....	2,200	-----	1,000	.03	2,453
Hanover.....	7,000	-----	2,000	.09	7,804
Hoop., Yorktown & Tampico.....	1,800	-----	500	.01	1,890
Illinois Midland.....	1,500	-----	1,004	.10	2,186
Jefferson Southwestern.....	1,000	-----	600	.19	1,316
Kansas & Sidell System.....	1,000	-----	500	.005	1,091
Casey & Kansas.....	1,000	-----	500	.005	1,119
Kansas & Sidell.....	1,000	-----	500	.005	1,090
Yale Short Line.....	1,000	-----	500	.005	1,049
Rutland, Toluca & Northern.....	2,700	-----	1,000	.18	3,017
CLASS III—SWITCHING					
Calumet Western.....	41,000	-----	7,100	-----	49,676
Caseyville.....	6,000	-----	2,000	.36	8,692
Chicago, Peoria & Western.....	12,615	-----	-----	-----	12,615
LaSalle & Bureau County.....	13,500	-----	5,000	.18	16,115

TABLE IX—Concluded

Name and class of railroad	Rate per mile			Rate per foot for rolling stock	Total assessment by Tax Commission per mile of main track
	Main track	Second and additional main track	Side and turnout track		
Peru, LaSalle & Deer Park-----	\$ 5,000	-----	\$2,000	\$.20	\$ 8,406
Springfield Terminal-----		-----	3,600	.20	-----
CLASS IV—ELECTRIC RAILWAYS					
Chicago, Aurora & Elgin-----	10,000	\$ 7,000	3,000	.64	19,914
Chicago & Illinois Valley-----	1,200	-----	7,000	.029	1,647
Chicago & Joliet Electric-----	5,000	2,000	500	.16	10,025
Chicago, No. Shore & Milwaukee-----	14,000	10,000	5,000	.76	40,189
Chicago Rapid Transit-----	185,000	10,000	7,000	8.35	298,582
Chicago, South Shore & South Bend-----		-----		.93	-----
E. St. Louis, Columbia & Waterloo-----	2,500	-----	1,000	.05	3,134
Lee County Central-----	1,000	-----			1,000
North Shore & Western-----	988	-----			988
St. Louis & Belleville-----	15,000	-----	5,000	.73	23,635
Terre Haute & Western-----	500	-----	338		845

TABLE X

*Aggregate Assessment by the Tax Commission of Steam and Electric Railroads Operating in Illinois**Assessment Years 1930-1934*

Prior to 1933 the Reports of the Tax Commission failed to indicate any ownership or control groupings of railroads. It was the practice at that time for a single railroad company to file a large number of returns; each return represented some branch or section of the entire line. Although there were less than 100 separate systems and companies, over 225 returns were filed and assessments made. In published tables these 225 assessments were presented without any very consistent attempt at orderly grouping of any kind. Even one familiar with the railroads operating in Illinois and their corporate organizations would find it difficult to determine the aggregate valuations pertaining to any particular system. Exact comparisons among the various systems were almost impossible to make and even approximate charts could be made only with considerable effort. This system, while probably not primarily designed to conceal the facts relating to the railroad assessments, might very well have been if judged by its effectiveness.

A useful, accurate, and complete statistical record of railroad assessment in Illinois was first presented in the *15th Annual Report* of the Tax Commission.¹ Among other things this record brought together assessments of the various subsidiaries and assessment divisions of railroad system and made possible a clear and concise summary of the system valuations for the period since 1919. Table X is a summary and continuation of that compilation, bringing it down to 1934, but omitting all statistics for the years prior to 1930 and including only the system totals. The classification and combination of assessment divisions set forth in the 1933 Report has been followed in this table with the exception of changes occurring during the year 1934.² The present (1934) composition of railroad systems has been followed and some roads that are now classified as subsidiaries or assessment divisions of a system may have previously been independent operating units or parts of some other railroad or railroad system. Affiliations and corporate relationships of many lines have changed considerably during the past ten years. In addition to changes arising from consolidation, merger, and the like, there have been a good many lines abandoned. These roads appear at the end of the table under the heading "Abandoned railroads". This group is composed wholly of electric lines with the exception of the Kankakee and Seneca, which belongs to Class III. In most cases abandonment has meant tearing up the tracks and disposal of the right of way. In other instances the property has been split up and sold to other roads. In the former case the property is no longer assessed by the Tax

¹ See pages 155 ff; 525-555; 591-594.

² For the composition and classification of railroads in 1933 and prior years see Tax Commission, *15th Annual Report*, 525-548; for 1934 see this report, Appendix Table VII, and headnote thereto.

Commission, but is returned to the local assessor. The Commission's authority to assess railroad property is limited to companies owning and operating or constructing a railroad.

The railroads are alphabetized within the classification employed in previous tables and during the period 1930 to 1934 some roads have moved from one classification to another. In general it may be assumed that the classification which has been selected is determined by the road's status for the assessment of 1934.

TABLE X
AGGREGATE ASSESSMENT BY THE TAX COMMISSION OF STEAM AND
ELECTRIC RAILROADS OPERATING IN ILLINOIS
ASSESSMENT YEARS 1930-1934

	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934
Grand Total.....	\$692,410,773	\$636,728,267	\$555,956,316	\$492,033,338	\$473,777,995
CLASS I—RAILROADS	\$552,246,117	\$507,097,146	\$442,867,043	\$387,867,099	\$368,893,640
Alton System.....	37,697,491	35,597,549	28,682,707	22,659,339	20,959,900
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe.....	22,448,471	21,009,225	18,907,125	16,921,877	16,414,220
Baltimore & Ohio.....	18,443,584	18,123,590	15,937,063	14,662,098	14,222,240
Chesapeake & Ohio.....	40,162	38,872	34,230	33,203	70,000
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy.....	83,572,650	81,295,915	73,071,051	65,398,591	62,946,150
Chicago & Eastern Illinois.....	34,584,646	28,013,818	25,003,914	21,507,014	17,179,500
Chicago & Erie.....	62,573	57,321	57,747	56,014	125,020
Chicago & Great Western.....	6,698,606	6,087,550	5,512,607	4,410,086	4,013,180
Chicago & Illinois Midland.....	3,050,710	3,010,869	2,869,674	2,726,190	3,080,600
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville.....	172,210	169,419	154,341	140,450	97,250
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul & Pacific.....	28,728,820	27,941,485	23,753,574	21,140,681	20,189,350
Chicago & Northwestern.....	53,018,472	46,952,113	42,256,906	38,031,215	36,605,040
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific.....	22,468,989	22,120,701	19,906,535	17,413,729	16,891,320
Elgin, Joliet & Eastern.....	23,232,327	21,800,753	18,947,457	15,536,915	14,371,650
Grand Trunk Western.....	3,486,524	2,500,000	2,112,011	1,752,969	1,670,000
Illinois Central.....	50,511,782	38,708,604	32,893,280	29,768,418	30,000,000
Louisville & Nashville.....	8,321,531	7,519,049	6,391,205	4,953,184	4,804,590
Minneapolis & St. Louis.....	2,644,399	2,279,866	2,051,121	1,538,341	1,319,130
Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie.....	4,763,292	4,505,017	3,632,623	2,724,467	2,417,960
Missouri Illinois.....	891,142	868,566	731,912	1,001,060	1,000,000
Missouri Pacific.....	10,886,710	10,100,883	8,040,819	7,069,853	7,133,480
Mobile & Ohio.....	3,399,907	3,091,754	2,164,258	1,991,117	1,995,000
New York Central.....	46,331,005	43,359,807	35,520,628	31,091,099	30,600,000
New York, Chicago & St. Louis.....	11,398,227	10,367,164	9,299,856	8,555,868	8,128,080
Pennsylvania.....	39,155,688	37,518,048	34,751,831	31,102,889	28,345,000
Pere Marquette.....	119,788	117,984	116,094	110,289	98,000
St. Louis Southwestern.....	1,062,673	970,143	763,898	748,911	703,980
Southern.....	6,535,386	5,699,385	4,564,971	4,154,124	4,029,500
Toledo, Peoria & Western.....	1,151,309	976,840	963,538	934,632	935,000
Wabash.....	27,367,043	26,294,856	23,774,067	19,732,476	18,548,500
CLASS I—SWITCHING AND TERMINAL	\$94,536,006	\$85,066,480	\$72,452,258	\$72,059,307	\$75,476,125
Alton & Southern.....	1,897,407	1,545,324	1,388,717	1,347,055	1,330,000
Baltimore & Ohio Chicago Terminal.....	14,165,766	12,612,845	10,635,274	10,635,274	10,316,220
Belt Railway of Chicago.....	11,255,332	10,206,412	7,381,930	7,381,930	7,900,000
Chicago River & Indiana.....	7,567,466	7,514,222	5,522,558	5,811,914	6,792,620
Chicago Union.....	19,763,668	15,125,548	15,234,668	15,920,228	18,148,635
Chicago & Western Indiana.....	12,271,925	11,187,368	9,326,276	9,326,276	9,952,500
Illinois Terminal.....	9,055,474	9,380,746	7,582,979	7,052,170	6,770,000
Indiana Harbor Belt.....	5,266,766	5,131,023	4,588,890	4,734,887	4,592,800
Peoria & Pekin Union.....	4,400,784	4,211,289	3,641,100	2,985,702	2,672,200
Terminal Railroad.....	8,891,418	8,151,703	7,149,866	6,863,871	7,001,150
CLASS II—RAILROADS	\$3,239,999	\$3,045,122	\$2,414,495	\$2,257,692	\$2,114,110
Chicago, Springfield & St. Louis.....	191,284	187,551	47,828	52,075	52,000
Jacksonville & Havana.....	112,453	104,295	27,054	29,270	38,490
Litchfield & Madison.....	1,439,362	1,441,267	1,308,449	1,256,111	1,125,000
Paducah & Illinois.....	171,727	170,025	153,312	148,713	151,680
Quincy, Omaha & Kansas City.....	41,626	17,494	10,819	10,819	15,360
Rock Island Southern.....	183,266	139,578	82,274	76,795	101,580
St. Louis & O'Fallon.....	724,236	691,449	568,421	454,737	355,000
St. Louis & Ohio River.....	376,045	293,463	216,338	229,172	275,000

TABLE X—Concluded

	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934
CLASS II—SWITCHING AND TERMINAL	\$6,308,349	\$5,631,453	\$5,125,650	\$4,887,994	\$4,940,600
Chicago & Calumet River.....	101,238	71,197	43,303	45,870	36,700
Chicago Heights Term. Transfer.....	513,768	489,400	429,751	429,751	416,800
Chicago & Illinois Western.....	608,014	606,091	539,762	558,455	709,000
Chicago Produce Terminal.....	617,742	605,340	608,340	652,266	850,000
Chicago Short Line.....	439,996	412,307	393,509	373,834	326,170
Chicago, West Pullman & Southern.....	514,357	413,745	413,745	417,694	373,840
Davenport, Rock Island & North West- ern.....	610,610	573,261	515,779	461,622	423,540
East St. Louis Junction.....	631,291	385,400	385,400	380,671	332,130
Illinois Northern.....	603,904	503,824	502,174	396,717	384,820
Manufacturers Junction.....	388,846	381,489	333,048	299,743	225,600
Missouri & Illinois Bridge & Belt.....	375,083	345,148	299,767	263,779	258,500
Peoria Terminal.....	436,035	430,248	387,014	343,126	343,000
Pullman.....	467,465	414,003	274,058	264,466	260,500
CLASS III—RAILROADS	\$295,564	\$265,922	\$172,226	\$180,587	\$212,840
DePue & Northern.....	3,500	2,791	2,791	3,025	3,200
Galesburg & Great Eastern.....	43,137	21,045	21,045	23,118	23,500
Hanover.....	24,836	19,582	19,181	20,690	19,140
Hooppole, Yorktown & Tampico.....	27,010	27,010	20,473	22,377	22,500
Illinois Midland.....	1,358	1,358	1,358	1,358	4,000
Jefferson Southwestern.....	60,029	60,029	15,169	16,603	14,500
Kansas & Sidell.....	63,557	61,970	55,963	53,724	63,000
Rutland, Toluca & Northern.....	72,137	72,137	36,246	39,692	63,000
CLASS III—SWITCHING	\$591,274	\$553,129	\$367,056	\$365,099	\$356,930
Calumet Western.....	378,955	361,844	204,413	194,192	170,000
Caseyville.....	51,764	41,787	40,272	40,896	40,000
Chicago, Peoria & Western.....	8,878	8,878	6,104	6,775	7,000
LaSalle & Bureau County.....	109,090	106,855	84,526	91,469	101,760
Peru, LaSalle & Deer Park.....	15,033	11,008	8,984	9,145	13,000
Springfield Terminal.....	27,554	22,757	22,757	22,622	25,170
CLASS IV—ELECTRIC RAILWAYS	\$33,132,620	\$33,085,610	\$31,426,385	\$24,291,253	\$21,783,750
Chicago, Aurora & Elgin.....	2,177,469	2,173,559	1,965,872	1,513,721	1,362,350
Chicago & Illinois Valley.....	584,362	597,328	405,797	393,623	118,000
Chicago & Joliet.....	310,687	310,687	222,132	75,000	45,000
Chicago, North Shore & Milwaukee.....	3,485,362	3,497,225	3,356,288	2,852,845	2,767,000
Chicago Rapid Transit Co.....	25,975,835	25,962,865	25,085,584	19,065,044	17,063,000
Chicago South Shore & South Bend.....	41,330	45,211	45,211	43,855	101,000
East St. Louis, Columbia & Waterloo..	101,820	96,635	78,997	74,499	69,500
Lee County Central.....	13,000	13,000	13,000	14,430	13,000
North Shore & Western.....	7,523	4,989	2,625	2,560	2,300
St. Louis & Belleville.....	283,305	274,815	242,226	247,024	234,000
Terre Haute & Western.....	151,927	109,296	8,653	8,652	8,600
ABANDONED RAILROADS	\$2,060,844	\$1,983,405	\$1,131,203	\$124,307	-----
Centralia Traction Company.....	21,066	21,066	-----	-----	-----
East St. Louis & Suburban.....	634,971	559,857	100,000	-----	-----
Kankakee & Seneca.....	1,181,652	1,129,795	904,123	95,096	-----
Kewanee & Galva.....	11,535	11,535	11,535	4,294	-----
Rockford & Freeport.....	-----	29,428	13,714	-----	-----
Southern Illinois Railway & Power Com- pany.....	196,035	196,035	76,914	-----	-----
Belleville & Mascoutah Traction.....	5,100	5,100	5,100	5,100	-----
East St. Louis & Eastern.....	4,985	4,985	4,985	4,985	-----
Rockford, Beloit & Janesville.....	-----	20,104	9,332	9,332	-----
St. Louis & St. Libory.....	5,500	5,500	5,500	5,500	-----

TABLE XI

Assessments of the Principal Railroad Systems Operating in Illinois and Adjoining States

Assessment Years 1930-1934

The data presented in this table and Table XII have been compiled from reports of the tax commissions in Missouri, Iowa, Wisconsin, Michigan, Ohio, Indiana, and Kentucky. The purpose of the table is to show the fluctuations in the assessments of the major railroads operating in the Middle West and further to shed light on the outcome of policies of the various tax commissions with respect to railroad valuation. Thirty railroads are included in the table. These systems account for the major portion of the railroad assessment in each of the eight states.

Three terminal companies are included among the major systems covered by the table. These are the Baltimore and Ohio, Chicago Terminal, Indiana Harbor Belt, and the Terminal Railroad of St. Louis.

The basis of the assessment figures is not identical for all states covered. In general, the data represent assessments made by the State tax commission upon tangible and intangible operating property. Excepting for Ohio, locally assessed property is not included, because of the difficulty of obtaining figures. The local assessments are mainly of non-operating property, although some kinds of operating property are assessed by local officers in Illinois, Indiana and Iowa, as noted in detail below.

Illinois—The assessment totals include only the Tax Commission assessment. In addition to this, local officials assess non-operating lands and lots off the right of way and certain personalty.

Assessments in Illinois, in the case of most of the large systems, are given in the 1932 and previous Tax Commission reports under the name of subsidiary corporations or assessment divisions. In order to determine exactly what roads are included within any system, reference should be made to Tables VIII and X.

Indiana—The assessment totals include only the State Board of Tax Commissioners' assessment on track, rolling stock, improvements on the right of way and corporate excess and are exclusive of the local assessment of non-operating property and certain personalty. Representative intangibles are taxed separately.

Iowa—The assessment totals include only the assessment by the State Board of Assessment and Review. Local assessors assess non-operating property, grain elevators, and all railroad bridges across the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers. For the years 1931 and 1932 the legal assessment ratio in Iowa was 25 per cent. In 1933 it was changed to 100 per cent. The percentage comparisons between 1933 and 1932 and between 1934 and 1930 have been adjusted to allow for this change. The absolute amounts of assessments, however, are shown as reported, without adjustment for the change in assessment ratios.

Kentucky—The assessment totals include only the Tax Commission assessment on all tangible operating property and franchises. Local assessors assess non-operating property and representative intangibles.

Michigan—The assessment totals include only the Tax Commission assessment on all operating property. Non-operating property is assessed locally.

Missouri—The assessment totals include the Tax Commission assessment on all property of railroads.

Ohio—The assessment totals include both the local and Tax Commission assessment. The local assessment is on the non-operating tangible property except motor vehicles, which are exempt, deposits taxed at the source, and stock of corporations. The increase between the years 1931 and 1932, for the Pere Marquette system was due to the fact that prior to 1932 the money depository was entirely within the State of Michigan, but beginning with the year 1932 the Van Sweringen system, of which the Pere Marquette is a part, changed its depository to Cleveland.

Wisconsin—The assessment totals for Wisconsin include only the Tax Commission assessment of all operating property. Local assessors assess non-operating property.

TABLE XI
ASSESSMENTS OF THE PRINCIPAL RAILROAD SYSTEMS OPERATING IN ILLINOIS AND ADJOINING STATES
ASSESSMENT YEARS 1930-1934
(Amounts in thousands of dollars)

Railroad system	1930 Amount	1931		1932		1933		1934	
		Amount	Per cent change from 1930	Amount	Per cent change from 1931	Amount	Per cent change from 1932	Amount	Per cent change from 1933
Alton—									
Illinois.....	\$ 37,697	\$ 35,598	-5.6	\$ 28,683	-19.4	\$ 22,659	-21.0	\$ 20,960	-7.5
Missouri.....	11,263	10,110	-10.2	10,569	+4.5	7,958	-24.7	7,765	-2.4
Atch., Top. & S. Fe—									
Illinois.....	22,448	21,009	-6.4	18,907	-10.0	16,922	-10.5	16,414	-3.0
Iowa.....	756	756	0.0	756	0.0	2,877	-4.9	2,301	-20.0
Missouri.....	20,116	18,216	-9.4	19,061	+4.6	17,190	-9.8	17,082	-0.6
Balt. & Ohio—									
Illinois.....	18,444	18,124	-1.7	15,937	-12.1	14,662	-8.0	14,222	-3.0
Indiana.....	45,131	44,320	-1.8	35,533	-19.8	30,286	-14.8	30,210	-0.3
Kentucky.....	485	440	-9.3	386	-12.3	358	-7.3	363	+1.4
Ohio.....	146,828	146,489	-0.1	132,122	-9.9	121,233	-8.2	121,567	+0.3
Ches. & Ohio—									
Illinois.....	40	39	-2.5	34	-12.8	33	-2.9	70	+112.1
Indiana.....	9,969	9,240	-7.3	7,434	-19.5	6,365	-14.4	6,362	0.0
Kentucky.....	57,584	55,659	-3.3	53,900	-3.2	51,300	-4.8	54,300	+5.8
Ohio.....	60,159	60,159	0.0	61,560	+2.3	50,803	-17.5	49,911	-1.8
Chgo., Bur. & Qcy.—									
Illinois.....	83,573	81,296	-2.7	73,071	-10.1	65,399	-10.5	62,946	-3.8
Iowa.....	11,262	10,562	-6.2	9,862	-6.6	30,714	-22.1	27,060	-11.9
Missouri.....	39,150	35,688	-8.8	37,197	+4.2	33,234	-10.7	32,732	-1.5
Wisconsin.....	25,000	24,500	-2.0	24,200	-1.2	23,200	-4.1	21,500	-7.3
Chicago & Eastern Illinois—									
Illinois.....	34,585	28,014	-19.0	25,004	-10.7	21,507	-14.0	17,179	-20.1
Indiana.....	13,999	12,977	-7.3	10,049	-22.6	8,074	-19.7	8,000	-0.9

TABLE XI—Concluded

Railroad system	1930 Amount	1931		1932		1933		1934		Per cent of 1930
		Amount	Per cent change from 1930	Amount	Per cent change from 1931	Amount	Per cent change from 1932	Amount	Per cent change from 1933	
Louisville & Nashville—										
Illinois-----	8,322	7,519	-9.6	6,391	-15.0	4,953	-22.5	4,805	-3.0	57.7
Indiana-----	2,775	2,581	-7.0	2,109	-18.3	1,839	-12.8	1,829	-0.5	65.9
Kentucky-----	131,035	130,540	-0.4	99,308	-23.9	86,550	-12.9	89,123	+3.0	68.0
Ohio-----	934	926	-0.9	911	-1.6	819	-10.1	1,145	+39.8	122.6
Minneapolis & St. Louis—										
Illinois-----	2,644	2,280	-13.8	2,051	-10.0	1,538	-25.0	1,319	-14.2	49.9
Iowa-----	3,159	2,669	-15.5	2,369	-11.2	7,812	-17.6	2,590	-66.8	20.5
M. St. P. & S. S. M.—										
Illinois-----	4,763	4,505	-5.4	3,633	-19.4	2,724	-25.0	2,418	-11.2	50.8
Michigan-----	6,250	5,450	-12.8	4,300	-21.1	4,300	0.0	4,000	-7.0	64.0
Wisconsin-----	58,500	53,000	-9.4	48,000	-9.4	37,000	-22.9	35,000	-5.4	59.8
Missouri-Illinois—										
Illinois-----	891	869	-2.5	732	-15.8	1,001	+36.7	1,000	-0.1	112.2
Missouri-----	2,652	2,249	-15.2	2,489	+10.7	1,940	-22.1	1,888	-2.7	71.2
Missouri Pacific—										
Illinois-----	10,887	10,100	-7.2	8,041	-20.4	7,070	-12.1	7,133	+0.9	65.5
Missouri-----	44,708	40,670	-9.0	43,109	+6.0	37,835	-12.2	37,045	-2.1	82.9
Mobile & Ohio—										
Illinois-----	3,400	3,092	-9.1	2,164	-30.0	1,991	-8.0	1,995	+0.2	58.7
Kentucky-----	1,581	1,715	+8.5	928	-45.9	751	-19.1	676	-10.0	42.8
New York Central—										
Illinois-----	46,331	43,360	-6.4	35,521	-18.1	31,091	-12.5	30,600	-1.6	66.0
Indiana-----	136,327	127,261	-6.7	101,462	-20.3	84,448	-16.8	83,378	-1.3	61.2
Kentucky-----	150	150	0.0	132	-12.0	130	-1.5	130	0.0	86.7
Michigan-----	129,175	116,980	-9.4	98,695	-15.6	95,250	-3.5	87,135	-8.5	67.5
Ohio-----	196,762	189,241	-3.8	170,003	-10.2	155,239	-8.7	143,735	-7.4	73.1
New York, Chgo. & St. Lo.—										
Illinois-----	11,398	10,367	-9.0	9,300	-10.3	8,556	-8.0	8,128	-5.0	71
Indiana-----	40,938	37,843	-7.6	30,836	-19.8	25,875	-14.7	25,867	-0.0	63.2
Ohio-----	41,541	40,021	-3.7	45,092	+12.7	40,446	-10.3	33,303	-17.7	80.2

TABLE XII*Assessments of all Steam and Electric Railroads in Illinois and Adjoining States**Assessment Years 1930-1934*

In addition to the comparison of individual railroad system assessments in Illinois and seven adjoining states, as set forth in Table XI, a statement of fluctuations in aggregate railroad valuations by states sheds light on railroad assessment policies pursued by the tax commissions. Table XII provides such a statement for the states covered in the preceding table. The remarks and qualifications appearing in the explanatory note for Table XI apply equally to this table.

The percentage changes in assessments between 1930 and 1934 establish Illinois at about the median of the eight states in terms of the percentage decline in aggregate railroad assessments. The reduction during the five years was smaller in Illinois than in Michigan, Indiana, and Iowa and greater than in Wisconsin and Missouri. The decline from 1933 to 1934 was greater in Wisconsin and Iowa than in Illinois.

The data are shown separately for steam railroads and electric and interurban railroads as far as available. Extensive abandonment of lines and shrinkage in the valuation of electric interurban lines have caused sharper percentage reductions in assessments of this type of property than in the case of steam railroads.

TABLE XII
ASSESSMENTS OF ALL STEAM AND ELECTRIC RAILROADS IN ILLINOIS AND ADJOINING STATES
 ASSESSMENT YEARS 1930-1934
 (Amounts in millions of dollars)

State and type of railroad	1930	1931		1932		1933		1934	
		Amount	Per cent change from 1930	Amount	Per cent change from 1931	Amount	Per cent change from 1932	Amount	Per cent change from 1933
Illinois—									
Steam-----	658.4	602.8	-8.4	524.3	-13.0	467.7	-10.8	452.0	-3.4
Electric and Interurban-----	34.0	33.9	-0.3	31.6	-6.7	24.3	-23.2	21.8	-10.3
Total-----	692.4	636.7	-8.0	555.9	-12.7	492.0	-11.5	473.8	-3.7
Indiana—									
Steam-----	534.1	501.5	-6.1	400.9	-20.1	338.5	-15.6	335.6	-0.9
Electric and Interurban-----	25.0	20.3	-18.7	16.2	-20.3	8.8	-45.5	7.4	-15.8
Total-----	559.1	521.9	-6.7	417.1	-20.1	347.4	-16.7	343.0	-1.3
Iowa—									
Steam-----	74.1	70.3	-5.2	66.4	-4.5	215.8	-18.8	179.2	-17.0
Electric and Interurban-----	1.5	2.4	+57.8	2.1	-11.4	6.0	-28.5	4.6	-23.0
Total-----	75.6	72.7	-3.9	68.5	-5.7	221.8	-19.1	183.8	-17.1
Kentucky—									
Steam-----	305.9	280.2	-8.4	245.2	-12.5	217.4	-11.3	221.4	+1.8
Electric and Interurban-----	3.2	2.6	-19.7	2.1	-17.2	1.7	-18.8	1.3	-24.9
Total-----	309.1	282.8	-8.5	247.3	-12.5	219.1	-11.4	222.7	+1.0
Michigan—									
Steam-----	317.9	283.3	-10.9	235.1	-17.0	227.5	-3.2	213.6	-6.1
Electric and Interurban-----	.5	.4	-25.5	.2	-39.7	.2	-24.5	.1	0.0
Total-----	318.4	283.7	-10.9	235.3	-17.1	227.7	-3.3	213.7	-6.1
Missouri—									
Steam-----	282.6	254.1	-10.1	268.0	+5.5	238.7	-10.9	234.9	-1.6
Electric and Interurban-----	60.4	48.8	-19.1	50.1	+2.8	36.9	-26.5	33.2	-9.9
Total-----	343.0	302.9	-11.7	318.2	+5.1	275.6	-13.4	268.2	-2.7
Ohio—									
Steam-----	884.1	872.0	-1.4	811.8	-6.9	736.1	-9.3	708.7	-3.7
Electric and Interurban-----	112.7	84.2	-25.3	70.3	-16.5	61.5	-12.6	58.6	-4.7
Total-----	996.8	957.2	-4.0	882.1	-7.8	797.5	-9.6	767.3	-3.8
Wisconsin—									
Steam-----	354.4	336.9	-5.0	315.9	-6.2	277.3	-12.2	256.5	-7.5
Electric and Interurban-----	5.5	4.7	-14.5	4.4	-6.4	4.2	-4.5	3.2	-23.8
Total-----	359.9	341.6	-5.1	320.3	-6.2	281.5	-12.1	259.7	-7.7

TABLE XIII

State and Local Taxes Paid in Illinois by Steam and Electric Railroads

Calendar Years 1930-1934

Comparisons between railroad systems on the basis of their assessed valuations (as in Table XI) are not conclusive as to their relative tax burdens. Some railroads have their property in taxing districts where rates are relatively high, others where the rates are low. Actual payments in Illinois by calendar years, 1930 through 1934, are set forth in Table XIII for all railroads in the state. This is followed in Table XIV by a tabulation making possible a comparison between railroad tax payments during the same period in Illinois and in other states in which Illinois railroads operate, and in Table XV by a tabulation showing what percentage of taxes paid by each leading railroad system were paid in Illinois and what percentage in other states.

The amounts in Table XIII represent taxes paid, excepting that in a few instances it has been necessary to resort to tax accruals or taxes extended because actual payments were unknown. These instances are footnoted.

Actual tax payments are, of course, superior to tax accrual figures as a basis for measuring the contributions of railroads to support of State and local government. Tax accruals are simply an accounting attempt to estimate the liability incurred during the year. It is a general practice among railroads to compensate for deviations between the accruals and actual payments of any one year by under- or over-accruing in the following year.

It should be remembered that in Illinois as in many other states tax payments reported for any year are those extended against assessments made in the preceding year. There is, however, some irregularity in tax payments of Illinois roads, particularly those operating in Cook County. Considerable delay in the extension of taxes has existed in this county since the real estate reassessment of 1928. According to present plans the collection of taxes in Cook County will be restored to a current basis by 1940.

TABLE XIII
STATE AND LOCAL TAXES PAID IN ILLINOIS BY STEAM AND ELECTRIC RAILROADS
CALENDAR YEARS 1930-1934
(Amounts in thousands of dollars)

Railroad systems, by classes									
1930 Amount	1931		1932		1933		1934		
	Amount	Per cent of 1930	Amount	Per cent of 1930	Amount	Per cent from 1930	Amount	Per cent of 1930	
CLASS I RAILROADS									
Alton.....	\$1,153.3	\$1,298.1	113%	\$ 990.7	86%	\$1,016.8	88%	\$ 755.2	66%
Atch., Top. & S. Fe.....	727.1	700.0	96	649.0	89	509.8	70	482.9	66
Balt. & Ohio.....	616.4	655.4	106	658.1	107	639.4	104	415.7	67
Ches. & Ohio.....	15.4	21.4	139	17.1	111	14.0	91	17.6	114
Chgo., Bur. & Qcy.....	2,674.9	2,698.6	101	2,729.3	102	2,479.2	93	2,189.0	82
Chgo. & Eastern Illinois.....	1,126.7	1,126.5	100	995.5	88	911.6	81	684.4	61
Chicago & Erie.....	57.3	66.9	117	73.8	129	60.7	106	58.2	102
Chicago & Great Western.....	210.7	207.9	99	194.4	92	182.4	87	137.8	65
Chgo., Indpls. & Louis.....	16.4	16.7	102	16.6	101	10.8	66	9.0	55
Chgo. & Illinois Midland.....	97.3	98.7	101	104.9	108	108.3	111	82.3	85
Chgo., Mil., St. P. & Pac.....	910.1	1,012.4	111	994.1	109	969.2	107	746.9	82
Chicago & Northwestern.....	2,253.9	2,305.9	102	2,169.4	96	2,244.4	100	1,814.7	81
Chgo., Rock Is. & Pac.....	805.3	797.5	99	871.1	108	838.2	104	695.8	86
Elgin, Joliet & Eastern.....	803.4	820.3	102	873.4	109	837.1	104	686.4	85
Grand Trunk Western.....	195.0	189.8	97	93.7	48	257.5	132	190.7	98
Illinois Central	2,545.0	2,072.7	81	1,602.3	63	1,494.1	59	1,519.8	60
Charter.....									
Non-Charter.....	1,315.8	1,321.6	100	1,145.2	87	911.5	69	860.9	65
Louisville & Nashville.....	269.3	267.6	99	247.4	92	216.2	80	149.4	56
Minneapolis & St. Louis.....	41.3	64.5	156	63.8	155	34.5	84	30.4	74
M. St. P. & S. S. M.....	218.2	242.4	111	219.5	101	173.5	80	161.5 ¹	74
Missouri Illinois.....	22.3	21.8	98	18.7	84	20.2	91	21.8	98
Missouri Pacific.....	337.8	329.0	97	251.1	74	185.0	55	185.9	55
Mobile & Ohio.....	115.2	105.5	92	73.7	64	58.4	51	60.4	52
New York Central.....	1,872.9 ²	1,820.7 ²	97	1,363.8	73	1,507.9	81	1,340.8	72
New York, Chgo. & St. L.....	410.9	430.6	105	414.9	101	405.3	99	403.2	98
Pennsylvania.....	1,686.4	1,879.3	111	1,855.7	110	2,014.8	120	1,718.9	102
Pere Marquette ³	39.6	48.9	124	43.4	110	23.6	60	20.5	52
St. Louis Southwestern.....	29.4	26.4	90	19.9	68	18.2	62	17.7	60
Southern.....	227.8	221.2	97	193.7	85	168.8	74	136.0	60
Toledo, Peoria & Western.....	47.1	38.8	82	32.3	69	34.9	74	26.0	55
Wabash.....	900.4	933.8	104	939.4	104	879.0	98	711.0	79

Footnotes at p. 389.

TABLE XIII—Concluded

Railroad systems, by classes	1930 Amount	1931		1932		1933		1934	
		Amount	Per cent of 1930	Amount	Per cent of 1930	Amount	Per cent of 1930	Amount	Per cent of 1930
CLASS I SWITCHING									
Alton & Southern.....	87.6	77.1	88	61.7	70	53.4	61	52.2	60
Balt. & Ohio, Chgo. Term.....	665.1	763.6	115	800.5	120	778.1	117	715.4	108
Belt Railway of Chicago.....	669.5	693.6	104	516.6	77	431.3	64	48.1	72
Chicago River & Ind.....	385.2	412.4	107	314.5	82	274.5	71	346.5	90
Chicago Union Station.....	1,168.2	1,198.5	103	1,169.6	100	1,115.1	96	1,002.2	86
Chicago & Western Indiana.....	834.1	827.5	99	721.5	87	608.9	73	714.0	86
Illinois Terminal Company.....	262.2	276.6	106	295.2	113	261.2	100	248.3	95
Indiana Harbor Belt.....	307.3	319.7	104	315.5	103	290.8	95	311.2	101
Peoria & Pekin Union.....	171.7	174.1	101	177.6	103	162.1	94	108.3	63
Terminal Railroad.....	660.6	608.9	92	526.7	80	518.9	79	447.0	68
CLASS II RAILROADS									
Chgo., Spfld. & St. Louis.....	6.2 ²	1.9	31	1.9	31	1.7	27	1.7	27
Jacksonville & Havana.....	3.3 ²	3.2 ²	97	1.0 ²	30	.9 ²	27	1.1 ²	33
Litchfield & Madison.....	45.9	46.6	102	43.7	95	37.9	83	35.2	77
Paducah & Illinois.....	6.9	6.9	100	6.2	90	5.4	78	5.5	80
Quincy, Omaha & K. C.....	2.0	1.1	55	.9	45	.8	40	.9	45
Rock Island Southern.....	1.9	1.7	90	1.0	53	.7	37	.8	42
St. Louis & O'Fallon.....	40.8	32.3	79	28.8	71	23.6	58	17.0	42
St. Louis & Ohio River.....	13.6	12.6	93	10.1	74	7.5	55	7.7	57
CLASS II SWITCHING									
Chicago & Calumet River.....	7.2	9.1	126	9.0	125	6.5	90	6.5	90
Chgo. Heights Ter. Transfer.....	26.8	27.8	104	27.8	104	29.8	111	51.7	193
Chgo. & Illinois Western.....	33.6	35.3	105	31.8	95	28.2	84	36.7	109
Chgo. Produce Terminal.....	40.7	41.3	102	39.1	96	36.5	90	54.8	134
Chgo. Short Line.....	31.0	31.5	102	31.5	102	31.4	101	24.5	79
Chgo., W. Pullman & Southern.....	24.0	34.5	144	38.4	160	33.2	138	60.0	250
Davenport, Rock Is. & N. W.....	32.8 ⁴	27.6 ⁴	84	35.8 ⁴	109	23.3 ⁴	71	20.4 ⁴	62
East St. Louis Junction.....	29.9	25.2	84	14.9	50	15.5	52	13.4	45
Illinois Northern.....	32.3	37.9	117	41.9	130	37.5	116	63.3	196
Manufacturers' Junction.....	27.0	27.5	102	26.7	99	22.3	83	17.6	65
Mo. & Ill. Bridge & Belt.....	17.3	17.4	101	15.9	92	12.7	73	8.9	51
Peoria Terminal.....	16.2	13.4	83	15.3	94	13.2	82	9.7	60
Pullman.....	39.0	35.4	91	24.6	63	20.2	52	21.7	56

CLASS III RAILROADS

DePue & Northern-----
Galesburg & Great Eastern-----
Hooppole, Yorktown & Tamp-----
Illinois Midland-----
Jefferson Southwestern-----
Kankakee & Seneca-----
Rutland, Toluca & Northern-----

CLASS III SWITCHING

Calumet Western-----
Caseyville-----
Chicago, Peoria & Western-----
LaSalle & Bureau County-----
Springfield Terminal-----

CLASS IV ELECTRIC

Chicago, Aurora & Elgin-----
Chgo., N. Shore & Milwaukee-----
Chicago Rapid Transit-----
Chgo., S. Shore & S. Bend-----
East St. Louis & Suburban-----
Lee Co. Central Electric-----
North Shore & Western-----
St. Louis & Belleville-----
Terre Haute & Western-----

Total-----

¹ Accruals; \$27,400 taxes paid.
² Accruals.
³ Include taxes paid as rental to other railroads.
⁴ Taxes extended.
⁵ \$797,100 additional under protest in county court.

TABLE XIV

State and Local Taxes Paid in Illinois and other States by Steam and Electric Railroads Operating in Illinois

Calendar Years 1930-1934

Aggregate taxes paid by railroads in Illinois and a number of other states during the five years 1930 through 1934 are shown in this table, with relatives showing the trend of payments since 1930.

The data for Illinois represent State and local tax payments by all Illinois railroads. They correspond to the totals in Table XIII. For other states the data represent taxes paid in each state by railroads operating in both Illinois and those states. However, the tabulation includes only those other states in which at least two Illinois railroads operate. States in which only one Illinois railroad paid taxes are excluded from the table on the assumption that the tax experience of one railroad in any particular state probably does not adequately represent conditions in that state. In consequence of these restrictions upon the character of the data, the table does not represent either (a) all railroad taxes paid in the listed states, since many railroads operating in those states do not enter Illinois, or (b) all state and local taxes paid everywhere by railroads operating in Illinois.

The table does indicate that Illinois taxes upon railroads declined somewhat less rapidly during the depression than the average for Illinois railroads in the group of states included in the sample. In Illinois in 1934 taxes paid by railroads were 76.1 per cent as great as in 1930, compared with 72.7 per cent as an average for the group of states. States in which taxes declined more slowly than in Illinois were West Virginia (where there was an increase), New Mexico, Wyoming, New York, Missouri, Montana, Texas, Colorado, Pennsylvania, Louisiana, and Arkansas, listed in order from the smallest to the greatest decrease in taxes paid. All the remaining 19 states in Table XV showed decreases greater than Illinois for 1934 compared with 1930. In view of assessment trends exhibited in earlier tables, it may be concluded that declining railroad assessments in Illinois were in part offset by rising tax rates, particularly in Cook County, and this may have made the reduction of tax bills a trifle less rapid in this state than in some other states. It should be emphasized, however, that the five year reduction in Illinois taxes differs by only 3.4 per cent from the mean for the sample in Table XIV.

State and local taxes paid by railroads, as reported in this table, are made up in the main of property taxes (in the case of Minnesota, the gross receipts taxes in lieu of property taxes) but all other state and local licenses, fees, and franchise taxes are included. While in most instances such levies are relatively unimportant there are a few

states in which these miscellaneous taxes are an important element in the railroad tax bill. States in which this is true are footnoted and an approximate percentage of total state and local taxes contributed by such levies is given. These percentages are approximate, being based on accruals and representing the situation in the most recent year.

In some instances it has been necessary to resort to statistics of taxes accrued rather than taxes paid, particularly in cases where reports of taxes paid are sharply out of line with reasonably anticipated tax liability. In many cases extended litigation delayed the payment of substantial portions of taxes for two or three years. Inasmuch as a large part of the objected tax bill is sustained by the courts, actual payments in such years are misleading. In cases in which these protested taxes were not cleared up during the period covered by the table, tax accruals are substituted for taxes paid.

STATE AND LOCAL TAXES PAID IN ILLINOIS AND OTHER STATES BY STEAM AND ELECTRIC RAILROADS
OPERATING IN ILLINOIS

CALENDAR YEARS 1930-1934

(Amounts in thousands of dollars)

State	1930 Amount	1931		1932		1933		1934	
		Amount	Per cent of 1930	Amount	Per cent of 1930	Amount	Per cent of 1930	Amount	Per cent of 1930
Alabama-----	\$ 2,230.8	\$ 2,147.9	96.3%	\$ 1,587.8	71.2%	\$ 1,504.8	67.5%	\$ 1,391.2	62.4%
Arkansas-----	2,376.2	2,384.4	100.3	2,150.9	90.5	1,976.9	83.2	1,813.5	76.3
Colorado-----	1,405.3	1,473.3	104.8	1,228.5	87.4	1,152.0	82.0	1,139.0	81.1
Florida-----	289.2	234.3	81.0	179.3	62.0	184.0	63.6	159.9	55.3
Georgia-----	999.4	931.3	93.2	824.1	82.5	625.0	62.5	637.1	63.7
Illinois-----	29,902.3	29,856.3	99.8	27,138.5	90.8	24,960.9	83.5	22,623.3	75.7
Indiana-----	13,476.8	12,632.4	93.7	10,950.3	81.3	7,966.0	59.1	7,316.6	54.3
Iowa-----	7,512.5	7,211.0	96.0	6,429.2	86.0	5,472.8	72.9	4,587.3	61.1
Kansas-----	6,354.2	6,093.1	95.9	5,202.7	81.9	4,880.0	76.8	4,820.2	75.9
Kentucky-----	4,496.8	4,149.0	92.3	3,532.3	78.6	3,320.2	73.8	3,133.2	69.7
Louisiana-----	1,551.8	1,556.4	100.3	1,425.5	91.9	1,379.2	88.9	1,216.21	78.4
Michigan-----	8,349.5	7,859.8	94.1	7,618.1	91.2	6,130.5	73.4	4,985.7	59.7
Minnesota-----	2,637.9	2,214.8	84.0	1,541.3	58.4	1,464.6	55.5	1,272.2	48.2
Mississippi ² -----	1,907.1	1,568.3	82.2	1,391.2	72.9	1,191.5	62.5	1,134.8	59.5
Missouri ³ -----	3,390.3	3,221.5	95.0	3,205.7	94.6	2,953.5	87.1	3,006.1	88.7
Montana-----	1,308.8	1,310.1	100.1	1,281.2	97.9	1,184.6	90.5	1,113.2	85.1
Nebraska-----	2,678.9	2,502.3	93.4	2,490.2	93.0	1,838.8	68.6	1,893.4	70.7
New Jersey-----	1,480.2	1,529.1	103.3	1,550.8	104.8	1,445.7	97.7	1,453.7	98.2
New Mexico-----	1,928.7	1,819.2	94.3	1,752.4	90.9	1,653.5	85.7	1,232.1	63.9
New York ⁴ -----	14,426.8	15,072.9	104.5	14,468.8	100.3	12,704.0	88.1	13,086.6	90.7
North Dakota-----	898.4	925.6	103.0	713.4	79.4	642.0	71.5	472.0	52.5
Ohio ⁵ -----	12,577.6	11,957.8	95.1	11,475.1	91.2	9,727.6	77.3	8,762.4	69.7
Oklahoma-----	2,977.5	3,112.3	104.5	2,973.9	99.9	2,236.5	75.1	1,857.6	62.4
Pennsylvania ⁶ -----	1,545.9	1,614.5	104.4	1,456.2	94.2	1,229.6	79.5	1,221.4	79.0
South Dakota-----	2,523.2	2,473.3	98.0	2,309.1	91.5	2,296.9	91.0	1,648.9	65.3
Tennessee-----	2,331.6	2,047.7	87.8	1,586.5	68.0	1,675.5	71.9	1,512.2	64.9
Texas-----	1,823.0	1,883.4	103.3	1,568.9	86.1	1,526.7	83.7	1,481.7	81.3
Virginia ⁷ -----	2,527.2	2,405.8	95.2	2,095.5	82.9	1,840.9	72.8	1,838.5	72.7
West Virginia-----	4,896.6	4,935.6	100.8	4,895.4	100.0	4,600.8	94.0	5,266.7	107.6
Wisconsin-----	6,179.6	5,881.1	95.2	5,476.8	88.6	4,717.3	76.3	4,504.7	72.9
Wyoming-----	825.5	833.8	101.0	859.1	104.1	697.2	84.5	750.4	90.9
Total-----	\$147,809.6	\$143,838.3	97.3	\$131,358.7	88.9	\$115,179.5	77.9	\$107,331.8	72.6

¹ Of this total 6 per cent represents payment of a 2 per cent gross receipts tax.
² Approximately 5.5 per cent of these totals represent payment of a 2 per cent gross receipts tax.
³ Approximately 6.3 per cent of these totals represent payment of a 1 per cent gross receipts tax.
⁴ Approximately 5.3 per cent of these totals represent payment of a 1/2 of 1 per cent gross receipts tax.
⁵ Approximately 8.8 per cent of these totals represent payment of a 4 per cent intrastate gross earnings tax.
⁶ Approximately 28 per cent of these totals represent payment of a 4/5 of 1 per cent gross receipts tax.
⁷ Approximately 23 per cent of these totals represent payment of a 1 1/2 per cent gross receipts tax.

TABLE XV*Percentage Distribution of Taxes Paid in Illinois and Other States
by 26 Selected Railroads**Calendar Years 1930-1934*

The interstate distribution of railroad tax payments depends upon the combined effects of fluctuating assessments and fluctuating tax rates. An increase in the share of any one state in the taxes paid by a railroad system may result from a relative increase in assessments in that state or from a relative increase in tax rates, or from both. It may be the direct result of assessment and rate policies adopted in the given state or the indirect result of policies pursued in other states.

Table XV, like preceding tables, indicate that from 1930 through 1934 Illinois about held its relative position in terms of its percentage share of railroad tax payments. This table shows tax payments of each major railroad system operating in Illinois, expressed for each state in which the road operates as a percentage of all State and local taxes paid by the railroad system.

Comparison of the Illinois percentages for 1934 with those for 1930 show that the Illinois percentage of tax payments declined for 10 and rose for 16 of the railroad systems represented in the table.

The kinds of taxes included in the percentages in this table are the same as in Table XIV. As in that table, also, the data represent taxes actually paid excepting where special circumstances have made it necessary to substitute taxes accrued in order to represent the situation adequately.

TABLE XV

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF TAXES PAID IN ILLINOIS AND OTHER
STATES BY 26 SELECTED RAILROADS

CALENDAR YEARS 1930-1934

Name of railroad and state	Percentage of railroad system total				
	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934
Alton—					
ILLINOIS.....	88.5%	90.5%	88.0%	90.1%	87.0%
Missouri.....	11.5	9.5	12.0	9.9	13.0
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe—					
Arizona.....	9.2	9.8	10.7	12.1	12.9
California.....	18.0	17.1	16.2	13.9	12.8
Colorado.....	4.4	4.9	3.8	4.9	5.4
ILLINOIS.....	5.2	5.2	5.4	4.7	4.9
Iowa.....	.6	.7	.7	.7	.6
Kansas.....	25.3	24.7	24.0	25.2	27.8
Louisiana.....	.5	.5	.6	.8	.5
Missouri.....	2.0	1.8	2.0	2.0	2.3
New Mexico.....	12.8	12.3	13.4	14.1	11.3
Oklahoma.....	11.4	11.7	12.6	10.2	9.4
Texas.....	10.6	11.3	10.6	11.4	12.1
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Baltimore & Ohio—					
Delaware.....	.4	.4	.4	.5	.5
District of Columbia.....	.5	.5	.6	.7	.6
ILLINOIS.....	6.6	7.1	7.5	8.3	5.6
Indiana.....	12.3	13.2	13.2	10.0	9.5
Kentucky.....	.2	.2	.1	.1	.1
Maryland.....	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.4	3.4
New Jersey.....	.4	.4	.5	.5	.5
New York.....	3.6	3.7	3.3	4.0	4.1
Ohio.....	37.3	36.0	34.9	35.3	31.8
Pennsylvania.....	10.4	10.6	10.3	9.8	11.5
Virginia.....	.3	.3	.2	.2	.2
West Virginia.....	24.9	24.5	26.0	27.2	32.2
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy—					
Colorado.....	6.1	6.3	6.1	6.0	5.8
ILLINOIS.....	30.6	31.4	33.0	36.6	32.3
Iowa.....	13.9	13.8	13.1	13.9	11.4
Kansas.....	1.6	1.6	1.5	2.4	1.4
Minnesota.....	.4	.3	.3	.3	.3
Missouri.....	7.1	6.9	6.9	7.7	7.7
Montana.....	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.2	2.1
Nebraska.....	22.4	21.3	20.5	11.9	20.9
South Dakota.....	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.9	2.1
Wisconsin.....	5.9	5.9	5.9	6.7	6.8
Wyoming.....	7.6	8.1	8.2	9.4	9.2
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Chicago & Eastern Illinois—					
ILLINOIS.....	68.4	72.9	72.5	79.5	74.6
Indiana.....	31.6	27.1	27.5	20.5	25.4
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

TABLE XV—Continued

Name of railroad and state	Percentage of railroad system total				
	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934
Chicago & Great Western—					
ILLINOIS.....	20.2	21.0	22.4	24.2	20.4
Iowa.....	50.1	51.8	51.1	48.8	46.3
Kansas.....	2.4	2.8	1.7	3.8	4.3
Minnesota.....	21.4	18.6	18.4	16.2	20.3
Missouri.....	4.0	3.8	4.3	4.8	5.6
Nebraska.....	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.2	3.1
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pacific—					
Idaho.....	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.6	2.7
ILLINOIS.....	9.8	11.2	12.2	13.1	10.8
Indiana.....	2.6	2.5	2.4	1.6	1.7
Iowa.....	15.1	15.3	15.3	14.8	13.0
Michigan.....	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.3
Minnesota.....	12.1	10.4	7.9	8.8	8.3
Missouri.....	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1
Montana.....	12.0	12.4	13.4	13.7	13.8
Nebraska.....	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1
North Dakota.....	2.8	2.9	3.1	2.5	2.7
South Dakota.....	13.8	14.1	14.5	16.3	12.1
Washington.....	6.8	6.8	6.5	5.7	12.8
Wisconsin.....	19.0	18.8	19.2	18.2	19.6
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Chicago & Northwestern—					
ILLINOIS.....	26.5	27.6	27.4	32.3	29.1
Iowa.....	18.3	18.5	17.4	17.6	17.1
Michigan.....	5.9	5.9	5.8	5.4	4.9
Minnesota.....	2.9	2.6	1.8	2.1	1.8
Nebraska.....	4.6	4.4	6.5	2.6	4.9
North Dakota.....	.1				.1
South Dakota.....	10.2	10.2	9.9	11.3	9.2
Wisconsin.....	29.6	29.1	28.9	27.8	30.9
Wyoming.....	1.9	1.7	2.3	.9	2.0
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific—					
Arkansas.....	6.9	7.2	7.3	7.5	8.1
Colorado.....	2.5	2.5	2.8	2.6	2.8
ILLINOIS.....	12.8	12.6	14.3	16.6	15.9
Iowa.....	26.1	25.8	24.2	22.2	20.5
Kansas.....	19.2	18.6	17.4	17.6	20.8
Louisiana.....	2.3	2.1	2.0	2.4	1.7
Minnesota.....	2.3	1.8	1.6	1.6	2.1
Missouri.....	3.8	3.5	3.7	5.0	5.7
Nebraska.....	1.8	1.7	1.5	.9	1.0
New Mexico.....	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.6	2.4
Oklahoma.....	18.8	20.7	21.8	19.9	18.1
South Dakota.....	.6	.6	.6	.6	.4
Tennessee.....	.5	.5	.4	.5	.5
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Elgin, Joliet & Eastern—					
ILLINOIS.....	60.8	60.3	61.9	66.7	66.9
Indiana.....	39.2	39.7	38.1	33.3	33.1
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Grand Trunk Western—					
ILLINOIS.....	13.5	13.4	7.8	21.8	19.9
Indiana.....	15.6	15.5	16.8	12.5	13.1
Michigan.....	70.3	70.6	74.8	65.1	66.2
Wisconsin.....	.6	.5	.6	.6	.8
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

TABLE XV—Continued

Name of railroad and state	Percentage of railroad system total				
	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934
Illinois Central—					
Alabama.....	1.0	1.0	.9	.9	.9
ILLINOIS.....	48.5	48.6	47.6	45.7	46.7
Indiana.....	2.6	2.7	1.9	2.0	1.9
Iowa.....	7.0	7.3	7.8	8.1	7.7
Kentucky.....	9.6	9.8	9.2	10.0	9.6
Louisiana.....	7.6	8.8	9.5	8.9	9.1
Minnesota.....	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1
Mississippi.....	15.0	13.5	14.9	15.3	15.2
Nebraska.....	.6	.7	.8	.8	.9
South Dakota.....	.1	.2	.2	.1	.2
Tennessee.....	7.4	6.8	6.5	7.5	7.1
Wisconsin.....	.5	.5	.6	.6	.6
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Illinois Terminal—					
ILLINOIS.....	92.0	90.0	90.4	90.1	83.0
Missouri.....	8.0	10.0	9.6	9.9	17.0
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Louisville & Nashville—					
Alabama.....	21.7	22.5	21.2	19.7	20.1
Florida.....	4.6	4.0	3.7	4.4	4.0
Georgia.....	2.4	2.6	2.7	2.4	2.6
ILLINOIS.....	4.6	4.8	5.5	5.3	3.9
Indiana.....	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.1	1.1
Kentucky.....	42.8	41.5	42.1	41.2	41.3
Louisiana.....	3.2	3.6	4.2	4.6	4.3
Mississippi.....	3.6	3.4	3.8	3.7	3.8
Missouri.....	.1	.1	.2	.2	.2
North Carolina.....	.2	.1	.2	.1	.1
Ohio.....	.3	.3	.4	.5	.4
Tennessee.....	13.7	14.2	12.9	15.0	16.3
Virginia.....	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.9
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Minneapolis & St. Louis—					
ILLINOIS.....	5.5	11.7	12.5	9.9	9.5
Iowa.....	55.0	43.6	48.8	38.5	35.9
Minnesota.....	27.3	34.3	28.0	39.1	37.2
South Dakota.....	12.2	10.4	10.7	12.5	17.4
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie—					
ILLINOIS.....	7.3	8.6	9.9	8.8	11.1
Michigan.....	7.0	7.4	8.4	7.1	8.5
Minnesota.....	22.0	19.5	14.7	15.7	16.8
Montana.....	.8	.8	1.0	1.1	1.4
North Dakota.....	21.3	23.4	20.7	22.8	19.2
South Dakota.....	.9	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.1
Wisconsin.....	40.7	39.3	44.1	43.3	41.9
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Missouri-Illinois—					
ILLINOIS.....	32.3	35.9	30.6	36.9	40.2
Missouri.....	67.7	64.1	69.4	63.1	59.8
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

TABLE XV—Continued

Name of railroad and state	Percentage of railroad system total				
	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934
Missouri Pacific—					
Arkansas.....	28.2	28.8	29.5	29.7	29.2
Colorado.....	2.1	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.5
ILLINOIS.....	6.8	6.7	5.9	4.7	5.0
Kansas.....	29.5	28.5	26.2	27.4	27.6
Louisiana.....	9.9	10.1	10.5	11.9	11.5
Missouri.....	16.0	16.4	19.3	18.4	18.9
Nebraska.....	3.1	2.7	3.0	2.3	1.9
Oklahoma.....	4.4	4.4	3.2	3.3	3.4
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mobile & Ohio—					
Alabama.....	21.7	24.2	19.9	22.8	24.3
ILLINOIS.....	12.5	14.5	13.3	14.4	16.4
Kentucky.....	2.9	3.1	2.6	2.8	2.8
Mississippi.....	50.9	49.5	55.7	47.5	44.3
Tennessee.....	12.0	8.7	8.5	12.5	12.2
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
New York Central—					
ILLINOIS.....	5.9	5.8	4.6	5.8	5.4
Indiana.....	10.9	9.6	9.1	8.4	7.8
Massachusetts.....	4.2	4.4	4.1	4.0	4.7
Michigan.....	13.4	12.8	13.8	12.5	10.4
New Jersey.....	4.5	4.7	5.1	5.5	5.7
New York.....	43.9	46.5	47.2	47.7	51.2
Ohio.....	15.2	14.1	14.8	13.5	12.9
Pennsylvania.....	.7	.7	.8	.6	.4
West Virginia.....	.6	.7	.3	.7	.7
Canada.....	.7	.7	.2	1.3	.8
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
New York, Chicago & St. Louis—					
ILLINOIS.....	16.4	17.6	18.2	20.6	22.7
Indiana.....	42.1	40.9	38.8	31.3	32.1
New York.....	2.8	3.5	3.4	3.6	4.7
Ohio.....	36.4	35.6	39.1	39.2	40.2
Pennsylvania.....	2.3	2.4	.5	5.3	.3
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pennsylvania—					
ILLINOIS.....	22.1	24.4	26.2	32.8	31.0
Indiana.....	47.3	44.7	44.0	34.7	36.9
Ohio.....	24.3	24.4	25.1	25.1	25.6
Pennsylvania.....	4.8	4.6	2.8	5.7	4.4
West Virginia.....	1.5	1.9	1.9	1.7	2.1
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pere Marquette—					
ILLINOIS.....	2.1	2.9	3.0	2.0	1.8
Indiana.....	3.2	3.1	2.8	2.7	2.2
Michigan.....	91.9	91.0	90.6	89.5	90.4
Ohio.....	.5	.5	.5	.6	.5
Wisconsin.....	.3	.4	.5	.5	.3
Canada.....	2.0	2.1	2.6	4.7	4.8
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Southern—					
Alabama.....	8.4	8.8	7.8	11.4	10.2
District of Columbia.....	.6	.6	.8	.9	.8
Florida.....	.2	.2	.2	.1	.1
Georgia.....	10.7	10.5	11.7	10.7	11.5
ILLINOIS.....	2.8	2.9	3.2	3.4	2.9

TABLE XV—Concluded

Name of railroad and state	Percentage of railroad system total				
	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934
Southern—Concluded—					
Indiana.....	3.3	3.3	3.6	2.8	2.8
Kentucky.....	.5	.6	.6	.9	.6
Mississippi.....	.4	1.1	.3	1.0	1.0
North Carolina.....	30.6	28.6	30.0	22.1	24.3
South Carolina.....	20.1	22.0	20.3	22.4	23.2
Tennessee.....	9.9	9.2	9.3	12.0	9.7
Virginia.....	12.5	12.2	12.2	12.3	12.9
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
St. Louis Southwestern—					
Arkansas.....	50.3	50.4	52.3	50.2	48.7
ILLINOIS.....	2.8	2.5	2.0	2.0	2.1
Louisiana.....	4.5	4.8	4.5	4.6	4.5
Missouri.....	9.2	9.2	10.2	10.5	11.7
Texas.....	33.2	33.1	31.0	32.7	33.0
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Wabash—					
ILLINOIS.....	35.2	36.6	39.3	42.1	39.2
Indiana.....	24.8	24.2	22.1	17.2	18.8
Iowa.....	4.4	4.3	4.2	4.0	3.7
Michigan.....	12.2	12.3	11.9	11.6	10.9
Missouri.....	16.9	16.1	16.5	17.8	19.6
Nebraska.....	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1
New York.....	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2
Ohio.....	6.0	6.1	5.6	6.9	7.4
Canada.....	.2	.1	.1	.1	.1
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

TABLE XVI

Number of Corporations Assessable on Capital Stock, Number Assessed by the Tax Commission, and Amount of State and Local Assessments, by Counties

Assessment Years 1932-1934

This summary of the capital stock assessments for 1932, 1933, and 1934 is intended to show the relative importance of the Tax Commission and local assessments, the distribution of these assessments among the counties, and the number of corporations that are liable for capital stock assessment by the Tax Commission and the local assessors. The total number of domestic corporations in each county has been determined from the corporation list published by the secretary of state, excepting that for Cook County the figures represent an estimate. The number of corporations under the jurisdiction of local assessors has been obtained by subtracting from the total number of corporations in the county those assessed by the Tax Commission or included in the files of the Commission as assessable by it. This count of the total number of corporations in Downstate counties was made in 1935 from the corporation list for that year. The last preceding count was for the year 1933; it appears in the *15th Annual Report*, pp. 574-77.

The aggregate amount of the Tax Commission assessments is given by counties for each year, with the number of corporations upon which this total assessment was made. In the case of local assessors' totals, the number of corporations is not available. A place has been provided on the abstract for reporting to the Commission the number of corporations assessed locally. In future years, therefore, it should be possible to show the extent to which the local assessment of capital stock reaches the corporations liable to assessment by them. It is frequently asserted by local officials that their assessment of capital stock is included in the assessment of tangible property, most commonly in the classification "All other property." However, due to the character of the capital stock assessment and the manner in which the assessment of tangible property is made, only exceptional cases would show tangible property of a corporation valued in excess of its equalized, fair value in order to make up for non-assessment of capital stock *per se*. This allegation has mainly been used to cover up the failure of the local official to perform his legal duties. The efforts of the Tax Commission to place capital stock assessments upon the books have brought improvement in the classification of such property for assessment purposes.

TABLE XVI
NUMBER OF CORPORATIONS ASSESSABLE ON CAPITAL STOCK, NUMBER
ASSESSED BY THE TAX COMMISSION, AND AMOUNT OF STATE
AND LOCAL ASSESSMENTS, BY COUNTIES
ASSESSMENT YEARS 1932-1934

County	Number of domestic corporations		Assessed by the Tax Commission					
	Total in county	Under jurisdiction of local assessor	1932		1933		1934	
			No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
Adams.....	225	173	18	\$3,831,750	18	\$3,413,175	17	\$3,431,540
Alexander.....	64	51	5	22,900	9	63,950	7	46,575
Bond.....	24	17	4	42,300	4	18,550	4	17,525
Boone.....	27	22	4	18,000	3	7,025	3	8,275
Brown.....	4	4						
Bureau.....	52	44	4	12,500	4	4,775	3	4,610
Calhoun.....	2	1	1	1,000				
Carroll.....	21	10	5	210,300	7	387,105	6	246,650
Cass.....	21	17	3	7,300	3	4,900	3	4,875
Champaign.....	141	107	11	14,600	22	40,200	19	18,200
Christian.....	72	62	1	500	1	175	1	100
Clark.....	9	4	3	30,500	4	27,200	3	22,100
Clay.....	14	8	2	9,500	2	2,750	1	350
Clinton.....	25	22	1	6,000				
Coles.....	60	51	7	49,000	6	67,550	6	38,025
Cook.....	20,000 ²	13,300 ²	1,637 ³	55,791,399 ³	3,204 ⁴	65,716,551 ⁴	3,652 ⁵	62,564,206 ⁵
Crawford.....	27	18	2	1,300	6	12,700	4	7,100
Cumberland.....	9	7	1	4,000			1	325
DeKalb.....	69	60	4	67,000	9	129,285	5	106,675
DeWitt.....	18	14	1	350,000	2	375,425	3	296,800
Douglas.....	15	13						
DuPage.....	194	126	36	71,000	27	193,625	28	623,000
Edgar.....	23	20	2	5,000	1	13,325	1	5,625
Edwards.....	6	5	1	1,500			1	2,100
Effingham.....	34	27	1	7,000	5	10,375	4	10,600
Fayette.....	19	15	2	6,250	1	33,300	2	2,975
Ford.....	25	22	3	14,200	2	18,900	1	2,775
Franklin.....	53	44	3	5,900	7	22,275	3	2,550
Fulton.....	49	45	1	350	2	9,100	3	6,325
Gallatin.....	10	9	1	1,600				
Greene.....	11	9	1	1,100				
Grundy.....	35	33						
Hamilton.....	14	14						
Hancock.....	44	35	5	90,900	6	74,275	6	31,575
Hardin.....	7	4			2	13,400	2	2,210
Henderson.....	7	5	2	1,700	2	3,350		
Henry.....	84	59	11	177,100	14	195,925	14	161,620
Iroquois.....	71	62	2	12,500	5	12,275	3	13,105
Jackson.....	49	43	2	100,300	2	3,300	3	66,020
Jasper.....	7	6	1	3,400			1	660
Jefferson.....	45	41	1	500	1	100	2	1,525
Jersey.....	13	8	4	13,700	2	1,350	3	4,845
Jo Daviess.....	29	23	1	4,150	4	5,625	4	17,680
Johnson.....	3	2			1	1,375	1	300
Kane.....	421	333	30	484,200	37	1,607,770	40	292,700
Kankakee.....	117	95	8	84,400	12	86,700	11	40,125
Kendall.....	15	10	2	5,700	2	6,050	3	193,870
Knox.....	128	105	9	177,700	11	169,950	12	156,455
Lake.....	242	156	26	341,450	43	809,225	42	376,100
LaSalle.....	219	178	17	93,650	20	213,970	18	274,950

Footnotes on pp. 402-3.

TABLE XVI—Continued

County	Assessment by local assessor			Total assessment		
	1932	1933	1934	1932	1933	1934
	Amount	Amount	Amount ¹	Amount	Amount	Amount
Adams-----	\$260,045	\$233,615	\$190,815	\$4,091,795	\$3,646,790	\$3,622,355
Alexander-----	100	118,295	46,850	23,000	182,245	93,425
Bond-----	3,085	3,135	-----	45,385	21,685	17,525
Boone-----	2,926	22,000	19,500	20,926	29,025	27,775
Brown-----	30	-----	-----	30	-----	-----
Bureau-----	2,085	1,000	-----	14,585	5,775	4,610
Calhoun-----	86,480	67,800	79,625	87,480	67,800	79,625
Carroll-----	106,595	-----	-----	316,895	387,105	246,650
Cass-----	-----	-----	-----	7,300	4,900	4,875
Champaign-----	6,660	234,420	470,935	21,260	274,620	489,135
Christian-----	67,855	74,405	11,700	68,355	74,580	11,800
Clark-----	200	-----	-----	30,700	27,200	22,100
Clay-----	12,156	-----	-----	21,656	2,750	350
Clinton-----	124,828	82,105	4,030	130,828	82,105	4,030
Coles-----	3,700	3,200	-----	52,700	70,750	38,025
Cook-----	10,772,754	27,247,166	25,246,291	66,564,153 ³	92,963,717 ⁴	87,810,497 ⁵
Crawford-----	45,248	11,435	-----	46,548	24,135	7,100
Cumberland-----	1,310	-----	-----	5,310	-----	325
DeKalb-----	9,900	17,300	5,000	76,900	146,585	111,675
DeWitt-----	350,125	87,130	-----	700,125	462,555	296,800
Douglas-----	775	-----	-----	775	-----	-----
DuPage-----	29,600	125,625	59,460	100,600	319,250	682,460
Edgar-----	5,870	11,660	-----	10,870	24,985	5,625
Edwards-----	-----	-----	2,150	1,500	-----	4,250
Effingham-----	2,700	4,450	-----	9,700	14,825	10,600
Fayette-----	9,175	4,875	-----	15,425	38,175	2,975
Ford-----	16,250	5,000	-----	30,450	23,900	2,775
Franklin-----	-----	82,945	24,330	5,900	105,220	26,880
Fulton-----	2,800	3,300	-----	3,150	12,430	6,325
Gallatin-----	4,033	-----	3,050	5,633	-----	3,050
Greene-----	3,300	20,610	3,015	4,400	20,610	3,015
Grundy-----	78,590	8,500	-----	78,590	8,500	-----
Hamilton-----	-----	1,050	-----	-----	1,050	-----
Hancock-----	15,700	48,741	9,000	106,600	123,016	40,575
Hardin-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	13,400	2,210
Henderson-----	700	700	-----	2,400	4,050	-----
Henry-----	-----	5,180	-----	177,100	201,105	161,620
Iroquois-----	10,569	8,304	68,188	23,069	20,579	81,293
Jackson-----	-----	1,000	6,080	100,300	4,300	72,100
Jasper-----	-----	-----	-----	3,400	-----	660
Jefferson-----	250	9,975	-----	750	10,075	1,525
Jersey-----	117,465	51,120	-----	131,165	52,470	4,845
JoDavies-----	49,095	34,075	33,030	53,245	39,700	50,710
Johnson-----	45,298	-----	36,706	45,298	1,375	37,006
Kane-----	46,325	443,261	322,674	530,525	2,051,031	615,374
Kankakee-----	14,230	78,910	21,810	98,630	165,610	61,935
Kendall-----	-----	-----	-----	5,700	6,050	193,870
Knox-----	17,850	-----	5,370	195,550	169,950	161,825
Lake-----	15,075	30,190	5,620	356,525	839,415	381,720
LaSalle-----	21,840	11,800	326,490	115,490	225,770	601,440

Footnotes on pp. 402-3.

TABLE XVI—Continued

County	Number of domestic corporations		Assessed by the Tax Commission					
	Total in county	Under jurisdiction of local assessor	1932		1933		1934	
			No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
Lawrence-----	24	20	2	2,900	2	3,750	2	19,425
Lee-----	48	43	4	1,022,700	3	2,395,125	2	2,392,825
Livingston-----	63	56	4	153,800	4	298,200	5	293,325
Logan-----	54	47	2	11,700	4	37,325	4	29,700
McDonough-----	27	19	5	14,700	1	25	1	375
McHenry-----	61	47	7	27,100	9	65,175	8	27,800
McLean-----	164	121	14	687,300	17	631,625	21	751,625
Macon-----	197	155	11	14,700	19	79,250	18	37,520
Macoupin-----	49	38	4	19,200	5	25,850	3	5,060
Madison-----	301	238	30	280,900	34	357,725	31	287,465
Marion-----	65	47	8	11,000	8	28,800	8	84,125
Marshall-----	13	9	2	2,300	3	7,925	3	8,300
Mason-----	38	31	2	12,900	3	16,925	3	12,500
Massac-----	12	10					1	85
Menard-----	19	18	1	24,000	1	5,600	1	2,500
Mercer-----	24	20	3	50,250	3	28,700	3	15,575
Monroe-----	16	10	4	7,000	3	16,925	4	6,075
Montgomery-----	48	42	1	3,600	4	8,525	5	6,640
Morgan-----	73	59	7	100,900	10	154,100	9	131,270
Moultrie-----	12	8	2	15,000	3	2,650	1	450
Ogle-----	60	48	7	59,000	8	22,300	8	19,525
Peoria-----	543	425	23	2,498,100	39	2,413,600	37	3,035,050
Perry-----	41	40			1	13,875		
Piatt-----	32	29	1	3,300,000	3	3,716,150	3	3,707,275
Pike-----	21	17			2	1,375	3	7,670
Pope-----	11	9						
Pulaski-----	11	8			2	1,400	2	975
Putnam-----	7	6			1	225	1	200
Randolph-----	53	41	1	3,250	1	1,225	1	190
Richland-----	25	17	4	30,200	1	4,550	3	18,450
Rock Island-----	261	185	22	1,086,000	30	1,232,075	25	1,083,140
St. Clair-----	448	341	41	562,850	45	2,023,600	42	1,605,665
Saline-----	64	50	5	23,100	10	113,475	6	39,405
Sangamon-----	300	211	21	477,150	28	841,000	39	138,110
Schuyler-----	14	10	1	1,000	1	175	2	555
Scott-----	6	4	1	1,300	1	475	1	3,900
Shelby-----	31	29						
Stark-----	10	9			1	550		
Stephenson-----	110	85	8	69,700	16	113,785	13	121,580
Tazewell-----	88	72	7	228,300	9	357,700	8	690,860
Union-----	22	19	1	1,000	2	11,925		
Vermillion-----	67	39	4	10,500	10	23,425	8	13,735
Wabash-----	25	18	2	7,000	3	45,775	2	52,080
Warren-----	37	32	2	900	4	43,950	3	6,625
Washington-----	20	15	4	7,200	2	3,200	2	2,485
Wayne-----	33	32	1	1,500	1	1,125		
White-----	14	9	3	5,400	4	11,575	3	3,615
Whiteside-----	60	49	8	21,950	6	41,600	4	16,380
Will-----	252	197	18	3,515,600	24	4,719,100	18	4,339,660
Williamson-----	97	92	3	24,500	4	149,925	4	18,950
Winnebago-----	573	461	36	1,207,150	38	1,084,845	33	262,160
Woodford-----	24	21	2	7,350	1	725	1	3,725
Downstate-----	7,541	5,897	588	\$21,995,650	743	\$29,219,210	699	\$25,844,020
State-----	27,541 ²	19,197 ²	2,225 ³	\$77,787,049 ³	3,947 ⁴	\$94,935,761 ⁴	4,351 ⁵	\$88,408,226 ⁵

¹ Source: Abstract of locally assessed personalty, real estate, and railroad property by counties, 1934.

² Estimated.

³ Includes Pullman Company assessment of \$4,400,479 for 1932, certified late.

TABLE XVI—Concluded

County	Assessment by local assessor			Total assessment		
	1932	1933	1934	1932	1933	1934
	Amount	Amount	Amount ¹	Amount	Amount	Amount
Lawrence.....	7,200			10,100	3,750	19,425
Lee.....	56,350	60,115		1,079,050	2,455,240	2,392,825
Livingston.....	33,300	30,700	30,185	187,100	328,900	323,510
Logan.....	57,140	31,495		68,840	68,820	29,700
McDonough.....	105,380	73,480	22,090	120,080	73,505	22,465
McHenry.....	3,700	55,800	10,000	30,800	120,975	37,800
McLean.....	120,025	135,417	109,907	807,325	767,042	861,532
Macon.....	17,710	17,075	67,040	32,410	250,325	104,560
Macoupin.....	5,420	4,200		24,620	30,050	5,060
Madison.....	6,240	7,125		287,140	364,850	287,465
Marion.....	127,750	48,880		138,750	77,680	84,125
Marshall.....	16,745	10,175	9,500	19,045	18,100	17,800
Mason.....	26,817	12,660		39,717	29,585	12,500
Massac.....	100			100		85
Menard.....	266,725	261,975		290,725	267,575	2,500
Mercer.....		2,760		50,250	31,460	15,575
Monroe.....		15,220	15,000	7,000	32,145	21,075
Montgomery.....	11,319	1,620	571,787	14,919	10,145	578,427
Morgan.....	49,390	200,235	36,395	150,290	354,335	167,665
Moultrie.....	16,600	40,755		31,600	43,405	450
Ogle.....	100	326		59,100	22,626	19,525
Peoria.....	23,720	27,740	167,270	2,521,820	2,441,340	3,202,320
Perry.....	5,650	2,500		5,650	16,375	
Piatt.....	248,890	257,690	346,725	3,548,890	3,978,840	4,054,000
Pike.....	329,000		5,200	329,000	1,375	12,870
Pope.....	10,220	7,878		10,220	7,878	
Pulaski.....		200			1,600	975
Putnam.....					225	200
Randolph.....	7,450	5,179	6,783	10,700	6,404	6,973
Richland.....				30,200	4,550	18,450
Rock Island.....	501,700	467,200	446,880	1,587,700	1,699,275	1,530,020
St. Clair.....	865,175	791,255	206,635	1,428,025	2,814,855	1,812,300
Saline.....	180	231		23,280	113,706	39,405
Sangamon.....	9,455			486,605	841,000	138,110
Schuyler.....	310			1,310	175	555
Scott.....	12,000			13,300	475	3,900
Shelby.....	64,730		750	64,730		750
Stark.....					550	
Stephenson.....	213,160	266,140	188,135	282,860	379,925	309,715
Tazewell.....	135,600	109,680		363,900	467,380	690,860
Union.....	16,280	99,379	67,180	17,280	111,304	67,180
Vermilion.....		77,500	90,850	10,500	100,925	104,585
Wabash.....				7,000	45,775	52,080
Warren.....	140			1,040	43,950	6,625
Washington.....	59,775			66,975	3,200	2,485
Wayne.....	17,810	17,350	9,300	19,310	18,475	9,300
White.....	34,000	12,750	34,798	39,400	24,325	38,413
Whiteside.....				21,950	41,600	16,380
Will.....	192,732	310,591	138,876	3,708,332	5,029,691	4,478,536
Williamson.....	1,350	9,150	33,643	25,850	159,075	52,593
Winnebago.....	625			1,207,775	1,084,845	262,160
Woodford.....	16,600	230		23,950	955	3,725
Downstate.....	\$5,285,381	\$5,573,797	\$4,370,357	\$27,281,031	\$34,793,007	\$30,214,377
State.....	\$16,058,135	\$32,820,963	\$29,616,648	\$93,845,184 ³	\$127,756,724 ⁴	\$118,024,874 ⁵

⁴ Includes Pullman Company assessment of \$2,330,000 for 1933, certified late, but does not include Cook County insurance company assessments, also certified late.

⁵ Includes Pullman Company assessment of \$3,474,000 for 1934, certified late, but does not include Cook County insurance company assessments.

TABLE XVII

*Assessment of Capital Stock of Corporations Other than Railroads
by the Tax Commission and Local Assessors for Cook County,
Downstate, and Entire State*

Assessment Years 1920-1934

This summary table covering the years in which the Tax Commission has functioned gives yearly totals of the number of corporations other than railroads assessed by the Commission and their aggregate assessments for Cook County, Downstate as a whole, and the entire State. The aggregate amounts of local assessments are also shown, but the number of corporations assessed locally is not reported.

The number of Tax Commission assessments has been subject to rather wide fluctuations, but was greater in 1933 and 1934 than in any earlier year. The number of assessments in 1933 was 75 per cent greater than in 1932. In 1934 there was a further increase of 10 per cent over 1933. The gains were primarily in Cook County, although the number of Downstate assessments was higher in both 1933 and 1934 than in 1932. In 1920 less than twice as many corporations were assessed in Cook County as Downstate, and in 1932 less than three times as many, whereas in 1933 the Tax Commission made more than four times as many assessments in Cook County as Downstate, and in 1934 it made more than five times as many.

The aggregate amount of Tax Commission assessments, in which public utilities constitute a large percentage, remained at a remarkably uniform level from 1923 until 1928 (doubling of the statutory assessment ratio in 1927 makes the aggregate for 1926 practically equivalent to that for 1927). A decline began in 1929 and continued through 1932. The aggregate assessment for 1933 was more than \$17,000,000 above that for 1932, but continued adverse business conditions caused a reduction of \$6,500,000 in 1934 from the preceding year.

The statistics of local assessments of capital stock are very unsatisfactory. Those for Downstate may be regarded as fairly reliable, although a good many instances have been uncovered in which the stock of national banks, shares of foreign corporations and other items were erroneously reported as capital stock assessments. The statistics for Cook County are reliable for the years 1932, 1933, and 1934. The extreme fluctuations in the figures for Cook County and the absence of any figures for 1925 and prior years support the inference that the statistics are practically worthless for comparative purposes. Errors in classification here are even more serious than Downstate, so that the assessment totals for the county are probably

TABLE XVII

ASSESSMENT OF CAPITAL STOCK OF CORPORATIONS OTHER THAN RAILROADS BY THE TAX COMMISSION AND LOCAL ASSESSORS FOR COOK COUNTY, DOWNSTATE, AND ENTIRE STATE

ASSESSMENT YEARS 1920-1934

Year	Number of corporations assessed by the Tax Commission ¹			Amount of net assessment by Tax Commission			Percentage of assessment	
	Down-state	Cook county	Entire state	Down-state	Cook county	Entire state	Down-state	Cook county
1920-----	1,060	1,906	2,966	\$10,158,730	\$28,846,880	\$39,005,610	26.04	73.96
1921-----	882	1,679	2,561	10,636,120	37,690,000	48,326,120	22.01	77.99
1922-----	714	1,878	2,592	9,961,660	45,170,866	55,132,526	18.07	81.93
1923-----	616	1,757	2,373	9,058,314	46,374,278	55,432,592	16.34	83.66
1924-----	665	1,462	2,127	11,152,233	46,279,170	57,431,403	19.42	80.58
1925-----	744	1,768	2,512	13,798,750	45,942,811	59,741,561	23.10	76.90
1926-----	959	2,347	3,306	15,916,295	44,072,175	59,988,470	26.53	73.47
1927-----	1,015	2,377	3,392	31,124,950	85,446,486	116,571,436	26.70	73.30
1928-----	1,026	2,531	3,557	28,828,755	89,179,000	118,007,755	24.43	75.57
1929-----	777	2,019	2,796	23,037,950	76,010,950	99,048,900	23.26	76.74
1930-----	729	2,062	2,791	23,794,640	70,813,990	94,608,630	25.15	74.85
1931-----	760	2,185	2,945	24,507,200	61,748,010	86,255,210	28.41	71.59
1932-----	588	1,637 ²	2,225 ²	21,995,650	55,791,399 ²	77,787,049 ²	28.28	71.72
1933-----	743	3,204 ³	3,947 ³	29,219,210	65,716,551 ³	94,935,761 ³	30.78	69.22
1934-----	699	3,652 ⁴	4,351 ⁴	25,844,020	62,564,206 ⁴	88,408,226 ⁴	29.23	70.77

Year	Amount of net assessment by local assessors			Percentage of assessment	
	Downstate	Cook county	Entire state	Downstate	Cook county
1920-----	\$3,063,656	Not available	-----	-----	-----
1921-----	2,863,384	Not available	-----	-----	-----
1922-----	2,686,870	Not available	-----	-----	-----
1923-----	4,224,822	Not available	-----	-----	-----
1924-----	3,406,047	Not available	-----	-----	-----
1925-----	3,605,059	Not available	-----	-----	-----
1926-----	3,981,062	\$ 150,527	\$ 4,131,589	96.36	3.64
1927-----	7,251,885	102,265,094	109,516,979	6.62	93.38
1928-----	9,562,458	156,757,947	166,320,405	5.75	94.25
1929-----	6,483,732	62,895,845	69,379,577	9.35	90.65
1930-----	5,604,292	172,779,385	178,383,677	3.14	96.86
1931-----	4,835,152	1,642,139 ⁵	6,477,291 ⁵	74.65	25.35 ⁵
1932-----	5,285,381	10,772,754	16,058,135	32.91	67.09
1933-----	5,573,797	27,247,166	32,820,963	16.98	83.01
1934-----	4,370,357	25,246,291	29,616,648	14.76	85.24

Year	Amount of net assessment by Tax Commission and by local assessors			Percentage of assessment	
	Downstate	Cook county	Entire state	Downstate	Cook county
1920-----	\$13,222,386	\$28,846,880	\$42,069,266	31.43	68.57
1921-----	13,499,504	37,690,000	51,189,504	26.37	73.63
1922-----	12,648,530	45,170,866	57,819,396	21.88	78.12
1923-----	13,283,136	46,374,278	59,657,414	22.27	77.73
1924-----	14,558,280	46,279,170	60,837,450	23.93	76.07
1925-----	17,403,809	45,942,811	63,346,620	27.47	72.53
1926-----	19,897,357	44,222,702	64,120,059	31.03	68.97
1927-----	38,376,835	187,711,580	226,088,415	16.97	83.03
1928-----	38,391,213	249,510,346	287,901,559	13.50	86.50
1929-----	29,521,682	142,481,795	172,003,477	17.53	82.47
1930-----	29,398,932	243,593,375	272,992,307	10.77	89.23
1931-----	29,342,352	66,690,149 ⁵	96,032,501 ⁵	31.64	68.36 ⁵
1932-----	27,281,031	66,564,153 ²	93,845,184 ²	29.07	70.93
1933-----	34,793,007	92,963,717 ³	127,756,724 ³	27.23	72.77
1934-----	30,214,377	87,810,497 ⁴	118,024,874 ⁴	25.60	74.40

Footnotes on p. 406.

quite meaningless excepting for the last three years.¹ However, they are presented as part of the actual record shown on official books and for any significance that may be attributed to them in that connection.

The figures representing the combined total assessments of the Tax Commission and local assessors are subject to the defects of the local assessment data. Incorporation of the Cook County totals as reported makes the utilization of the figures for Cook County and for the entire State subject to considerable qualification for years before 1932.

Railroad capital stock assessments, which are excluded from this table, are tabulated in Table XIX-A.

¹ Cf. J. L. Jacobs, Cook County Assessor, *Assessments of Real and Personal Property in Cook County, Illinois, for the Tax Years 1931-1932-1933* (November, 1934), pp. 91-2.

FOOTNOTES TO TABLE XVII

¹ Information is not available for the number of local capital stock assessments.

² Includes Pullman Company assessment, which was certified late as omitted property—\$4,400,479 for 1932.

³ Includes Pullman Company assessment, which was certified late as omitted property—\$2,330,000 in 1933. Cook County insurance company assessments are not included.

⁴ Includes Pullman Company assessment, which was certified late as omitted property—\$3,474,000 for 1934. Cook County insurance company assessments are not included.

⁵ An inspection of the Cook County clerk's records shows \$26,033,250 as the aggregate local capital stock assessment in 1931, but the abstract on file in the office of the Tax Commission shows only \$1,642,139.

TABLE XVIII

*Number and Amount of Tentative Capital Stock Assessments by the
Tax Commission and Changes Made Therein After Hearings,
Classified by Types of Business for Cook County and
Downstate*

Assessment Years 1932-1934

Information as to number of corporations assessed under the capital stock tax and the valuations established, while adequate for some purposes, must be supplemented materially before much can be said as to the character of businesses reached and the final disposition made of original assessments.

Some of the more salient features of the capital stock tax are set forth in the tables here presented. Location of the main office is taken into account to the extent that Downstate corporations are reported separately from Cook County corporations; businesses are classified as to the nature of the service rendered; and the adjustments made in original assessments after review are set forth in the respective columns of the table. The data for 1933 and 1934 have been further classified as to the type of assessment; that is, whether the corporation filed a return or whether the Tax Commission was forced to rely on such facts as it could gather and add a 50 per cent penalty thereto.

The business classifications set up in the stub of the table have been determined from the scope of operations permitted in the corporate charters. The classes are of necessity rather broad. The nomenclature employed indicates in most instances the kinds of business contemplated by the compiler. Where questions arise, the list of subclassifications appearing at the foot of this note may be helpful.

If an exhaustive analysis of data such as contained in Table XVIII is to be especially fruitful it must be directed along lines of special interest to the reader. For this reason items treated in this note are confined to the relative importance of capital stock assessments in Cook County as compared with Downstate, the most important types of businesses both as to the number and as to assessment totals, and penalty assessments.

In the data reported for 1934 Cook County assessments are more important than for the entire Downstate area. This comparison holds on either a number or a value basis. The 3,652 corporations assessed in Cook County represent a number five times larger than for the remaining 101 counties. On a value basis the Cook County final assessment is approximately two and one-half times greater. While the assessment rolls of these two areas differ as to amounts, they show similarities when compared on the basis of composition. In both instances public utilities constitute a very important element, especially Downstate. The next class in rank is corporations dealing in

securities and handling investments. On the basis of number, either at the time of making the tentative or certifying the final assessment, security and investment companies are first. For Downstate, however, the number of utilities assessed is practically as great as the number of corporations under the finance heading. Examination of the columns headed type and number of assessments indicates that the Tax Commission finds it necessary to levy a relatively larger number of penalty assessments against some types of business than others. For example, in Cook County, of the 484 tentative assessments placed against building ownership and operating corporations, 408 or 84 per cent carried penalties. On the other hand, 61 per cent of the utilities filed returns. Since such a large proportion of the assessments is made without data requested in returns, readjustments after review are unavoidable. In some instances factual data may be presented warranting a reduction or even cancellation of the entire assessment. A tabulation of action taken in this regard is set forth in the columns "reduction after hearing" and "cancelled after hearing."

Considerable additional information dealing with these and related problems may be obtained by reviewing Chapter VI of the text.

BUSINESSES INCLUDED UNDER CERTAIN OF THE "TYPE OF BUSINESS" HEADINGS IN TABLE XVIII

Advertising	Commission and brokerage
Agencies	Commodities
Billboard	Garage
Sales promotion	Machine shops
Broadcasting	Filling stations
Amusement	Insurance Agents
Bowling and billiards	Brokers Companies
Dance pavilions	Underwriters
Exhibitions	Personal Service
Motion picture houses	Barber shops
Theatres	Beauty shops
Business Service	Dentists
Accounting and auditing	Hospitals
Collections	Public Utilities
Credit Rating	Light and power
Abstract companies	Telephone and telegraph
Placement agencies	Water
Construction	Gas
Electrical	Transportation
Engineers	Security, investment, and finance
General	Loan
Painting and decorating	Investment
Paving	Underwriting
Plumbing and heating	Distributing
Roofing	
Tile installation	

TABLE XVIII

NUMBER AND AMOUNT OF TENTATIVE CAPITAL STOCK ASSESSMENTS BY
THE TAX COMMISSION AND CHANGES MADE THEREIN AFTER HEAR-
INGS, CLASSIFIED BY TYPES OF BUSINESS FOR COOK COUNTY
AND DOWNSTATE

ASSESSMENT YEARS 1932-1934

PART A. COOK COUNTY—ASSESSMENT YEAR 1932

Type of business	Tentative assessments		Reductions after hearing		Cancelled after hearing		Final assessments	
	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
Advertising.....	135	\$371,350	10	\$32,850	33	\$156,550	102	\$181,950
Amusement.....	185	858,600	1	1,000	69	302,350	116	555,250
Building ownership and operation.....	429	5,239,100	3	200,000	227	3,388,200	202	1,650,900
Business service.....	83	240,650	3	9,000	22	86,550	61	145,100
Cemeteries and undertakers.....	58	500,200	7	109,400	15	98,900	43	291,900
Construction.....	142	489,200	5	65,100	49	156,900	93	267,200
Commission and brokerage.....	42	123,700	1	13,000	19	42,900	23	67,800
Garage.....	148	340,400			40	95,350	108	245,050
Hotel.....	86	476,900	3	2,600	37	295,100	49	179,200
Insurance.....	87	633,820	14	239,500	16	63,300	71	331,020
Laundry and cleaning.....	272	1,412,500	33	383,050	69	189,450	203	840,000
Personal service.....	29	136,400			11	65,300	18	71,100
Public utilities ¹	36	50,701,739	8	1,893,760	5	638,500	31	48,169,479
Realty.....	131	307,600	4	21,200	47	108,600	84	177,800
Safe deposit.....	83	479,720	1	1,400	44	306,320	39	172,000
Schools and research.....	53	122,450	6	17,400	20	45,700	33	59,350
Security, investment, and finance.....	279	2,995,000	13	728,500	102	577,050	177	1,689,450
Transportation.....	138	664,950	10	151,950	35	200,400	103	312,600
Warehouse and Storage.....	54	653,300	12	289,750	17	130,850	37	232,700
Miscellaneous.....	68	226,700	3	27,300	24	47,850	44	151,550
Total Cook County ¹	2,538	\$66,974,279	137	\$4,186,760	901	\$6,996,120	1,637	\$55,791,399

PART B. DOWNSTATE—ASSESSMENT YEAR 1932

Type of business	Tentative assessments		Reductions after hearing		Cancelled after hearing		Final assessments	
	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
Advertising.....	14	\$28,150	1	\$1,700	3	\$5,050	11	\$21,400
Amusement.....	43	218,400	1	25,000	14	48,200	29	145,200
Building ownership and operation.....	34	289,250	1	2,600	16	203,550	18	83,100
Business service.....	46	219,300	7	70,100	10	52,750	36	96,450
Cemeteries and undertakers.....	29	150,600	3	16,700	10	46,000	19	87,900
Construction.....	79	429,200	9	98,200	33	140,350	46	190,650
Commission and brokerage.....	8	10,100			3	5,000	5	5,100
Garage.....	51	132,550	1	1,200	22	57,250	29	74,100
Hotel.....	29	271,700			17	195,600	12	76,100
Insurance.....	34	129,050	3	8,000	12	38,900	22	82,150
Laundry and cleaning.....	64	219,250	5	18,700	27	71,050	37	129,500
Personal service.....	11	124,700	1	27,000	5	44,700	6	53,000
Public utility.....	198	21,909,650	30	1,295,800	48	455,800	150	20,158,050
Realty.....	49	108,250			19	46,600	30	61,650
Safe deposit.....	4	8,900			1	1,000	3	7,900
Schools and research.....	7	12,950			2	2,400	5	10,550
Security, investment, and finance.....	101	480,150	7	44,350	25	167,600	76	268,200
Transportation.....	59	154,400	5	25,500	26	54,250	33	74,650
Warehouse and storage.....	12	75,500	2	6,900	1	27,000	11	41,600
Miscellaneous.....	22	344,550			12	16,150	10	328,400
Total Downstate.....	894	\$25,316,600	76	\$1,641,750	306	\$1,679,200	588	\$21,995,650
Grand total—State ¹	3,432	\$92,290,879	213	\$5,828,510	1,207	\$8,675,320	2,225	\$77,787,049

¹ Includes Pullman Company, which was certified late as omitted property, \$4,400,479.

TABLE XVIII—Continued

PART C. COOK COUNTY—ASSESSMENT YEAR 1933

Type of business	Type of assessment	Tentative assessments		Reductions after hearing		Cancelled after hearing		Final assessments	
		No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
Advertising----	Returns--	56	\$564,809	10	\$206,403	5	\$15,318	51	\$343,088
	Penalty--	120	2,087,132	19	284,825	23	466,199	97	1,336,108
	Total----	176	2,651,941	29	491,228	28	481,517	148	1,679,196
Amusement----	Returns--	54	4,513,708	4	154,164	9	3,497,555	45	861,989
	Penalty--	175	3,602,614	11	367,104	37	1,871,127	138	1,364,383
	Total----	229	8,116,322	15	521,268	46	5,368,682	183	2,226,372
Building own- ership and operation----	Returns--	145	7,313,732	7	2,415,714	58	3,146,221	87	1,751,797
	Penalty--	454	10,858,294	16	581,163	120	6,463,419	334	3,813,712
	Total----	599	18,172,026	23	2,996,877	178	9,609,640	421	5,565,509
Business service	Returns--	52	616,631	8	172,077	8	262,300	44	182,254
	Penalty--	86	1,101,020	1	609,711	12	59,107	74	432,202
	Total----	138	1,717,651	9	781,788	20	321,407	118	614,456
Cemeteries and undertakers--	Returns--	41	779,211	8	119,293	4	440,166	37	219,752
	Penalty--	32	357,419	3	36,916	1	555	31	319,948
	Total----	73	1,136,630	11	156,209	5	440,721	68	539,700
Construction---	Returns--	168	2,391,120	23	630,471	31	935,266	137	825,383
	Penalty--	345	8,115,197	26	1,185,827	77	3,048,782	268	3,880,588
	Total----	513	10,506,317	49	1,816,298	108	3,984,048	405	4,705,971
Commission and brokerage	Returns--	27	475,354	5	64,125	5	238,231	22	172,998
	Penalty--	42	1,599,205	3	619,094	10	405,150	32	574,961
	Total----	69	2,074,559	8	683,219	15	643,381	54	747,959
Garage-----	Returns--	67	271,833	3	3,074	5	89,330	62	179,429
	Penalty--	178	2,004,665	15	91,419	31	919,080	147	994,166
	Total----	245	2,276,498	18	94,493	36	1,008,410	209	1,173,595
Hotel-----	Returns--	20	2,360,283	2	6,440	5	2,304,571	15	49,272
	Penalty--	93	4,032,379	5	46,625	18	3,051,668	75	934,086
	Total----	113	6,392,662	7	53,065	23	5,356,239	90	983,358
Insurance ¹ ----	Returns--	65	1,169,598	15	554,403	7	92,386	58	522,809
	Penalty--	74	1,636,406	11	660,910	11	350,760	63	624,736
	Total----	139	2,806,004	26	1,215,313	18	443,146	121	1,147,545
Laundry and cleaning-----	Returns--	124	854,182	12	103,714	19	91,506	105	658,962
	Penalty--	169	3,527,080	13	438,969	46	1,233,487	123	1,854,624
	Total----	293	4,381,262	25	542,683	65	1,324,993	228	2,513,586
Personal service	Returns--	9	374,268	1	587	2	340,595	7	33,086
	Penalty--	41	942,586	3	105,152	13	561,381	28	276,053
	Total----	50	1,316,854	4	105,739	15	901,976	35	309,139
Public utility ² --	Returns--	30	25,203,882	5	2,136,857	-----	-----	30	23,067,025
	Penalty--	18	1,538,237	1	39,936	6	1,255,742	12	242,559
	Total----	48	26,742,119	6	2,176,793	6	1,255,742	42	23,309,584
Realty-----	Returns--	90	2,393,234	19	1,411,572	15	166,133	75	815,529
	Penalty--	124	1,948,077	20	313,504	29	769,507	95	865,066
	Total----	214	4,341,311	39	1,725,076	44	935,640	170	1,680,595
Safe deposit----	Returns--	36	448,320	5	125,899	7	226,295	29	96,126
	Penalty--	41	4,032,631	3	113,915	15	3,644,130	26	274,586
	Total----	77	4,480,951	8	239,814	22	3,870,425	55	370,712
Schools and research-----	Returns--	31	192,554	7	26,728	8	40,619	23	125,207
	Penalty--	59	740,340	6	135,687	22	342,546	37	262,107
	Total----	90	932,894	13	162,415	30	383,165	60	387,314
Securities, investment and finance--	Returns--	227	7,701,652	43	1,870,600	30	2,299,626	197	3,531,426
	Penalty--	383	28,220,008	45	3,291,170	90	14,078,674	293	10,850,164
	Total----	610	35,921,660	88	5,161,770	120	16,378,300	490	14,381,590
Transportation	Returns--	67	424,161	10	55,798	8	66,959	59	301,404
	Penalty--	112	3,076,843	10	1,388,417	24	375,014	88	1,313,412
	Total----	179	3,501,004	20	1,444,215	32	441,973	147	1,614,816

TABLE XVIII—Continued

PART C. COOK COUNTY—ASSESSMENT YEAR 1933—Concluded.

Type of business	Type of assessment	Tentative assessments		Reductions after hearing		Cancelled after hearing		Final assessments	
		No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
Warehouse and storage-----	Returns..	52	1,423,470	8	256,705	14	636,188	38	530,577
	Penalty..	19	305,554	2	46,732	5	191,447	14	67,375
	Total....	71	1,729,024	10	303,437	19	827,635	52	597,952
Miscellaneous..	Returns..	47	621,437	5	64,727	6	24,237	41	532,473
	Penalty..	88	2,286,153	9	214,685	21	1,436,339	67	635,129
	Total....	135	2,907,590	14	279,412	27	1,460,576	108	1,167,602
Total Cook County ³ -----	Returns..	1,408	\$60,093,439	200	\$10,379,351	246	\$14,913,502	1,162	\$34,800,586
	Penalty..	2,653	82,011,840	222	10,571,761	611	40,339,854	2,042	30,915,965
	Total....	4,061	142,105,279	422	20,951,112	857	55,253,356	3,204	65,716,551

¹ Cook County insurance company assessments are not included, having been certified late as omitted property.

² Includes Pullman Company assessment of \$2,330,000 certified late as omitted property.

³ See the two footnotes next preceding.

PART D. DOWNSTATE—ASSESSMENT YEAR 1933

Advertising-----	Returns..	13	\$42,375	1	\$2,300	5	\$25,125	8	\$14,950
	Penalty..	5	230,325	-----	-----	1	55,500	4	174,825
	Total....	18	272,700	1	2,300	6	80,625	12	189,775
Amusement-----	Returns..	39	230,850	3	29,375	9	34,775	30	166,700
	Penalty..	15	946,525	1	16,175	5	549,175	10	381,175
	Total....	54	1,177,375	4	45,550	14	583,950	40	547,875
Building ownership and operation-----	Returns..	21	161,500	1	13,575	12	99,900	9	48,025
	Penalty..	15	707,050	1	108,050	8	501,475	7	97,525
	Total....	36	868,550	2	121,625	20	601,375	16	145,550
Business service	Returns..	45	275,400	8	164,250	6	21,950	39	89,200
	Penalty..	8	229,485	1	123,275	2	72,150	6	34,060
	Total....	53	504,885	9	287,525	8	94,100	45	123,260
Cemeteries and undertakers..	Returns..	28	141,200	5	49,550	4	33,700	24	57,950
	Penalty..	6	198,300	1	9,250	-----	-----	6	189,050
	Total....	34	339,500	6	58,800	4	33,700	30	247,000
Construction....	Returns..	75	805,950	13	415,425	17	78,550	58	311,975
	Penalty..	19	390,700	3	105,630	7	156,225	12	128,845
	Total....	94	1,196,650	16	521,055	24	234,775	70	440,820
Commission and brokerage	Returns..	5	8,650	-----	-----	1	350	4	8,300
	Penalty..	1	11,100	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	11,100
	Total....	6	19,750	-----	-----	1	350	5	19,400
Garage-----	Returns..	54	137,250	3	2,965	5	29,900	49	104,385
	Penalty..	13	270,675	1	4,650	4	136,650	9	129,375
	Total....	67	407,925	4	7,615	9	166,550	58	233,760
Hotel-----	Returns..	15	216,850	3	35,825	6	133,225	9	47,800
	Penalty..	10	1,031,725	2	2,775	3	731,500	7	307,450
	Total....	25	1,248,575	5	38,600	9	854,725	16	355,250
Insurance-----	Returns..	47	159,000	9	22,025	6	18,450	41	118,525
	Penalty..	5	130,425	3	103,450	1	2,775	4	24,200
	Total....	52	289,425	12	125,475	7	21,225	45	142,725
Laundry and cleaning-----	Returns..	43	141,375	6	21,700	10	55,175	33	64,500
	Penalty..	13	223,215	2	26,325	4	83,250	9	113,640
	Total....	56	364,590	8	48,025	14	138,425	42	178,140
Personal service	Returns..	6	20,800	-----	-----	1	2,600	5	18,200
	Penalty..	3	122,100	-----	-----	2	66,600	1	55,500
	Total....	9	142,900	-----	-----	3	69,200	6	73,700

TABLE XVIII—Continued

PART D. DOWNSTATE—ASSESSMENT YEAR 1933—Concluded

Type of business	Type of assessment	Tentative assessments		Reductions after hearing		Cancelled after hearing		Final assessments	
		No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
Public utility --	Returns..	143	41, 142, 475	34	16, 541, 360	21	675, 925	122	23, 925, 190
	Penalty..	19	104, 175	1	4, 675	---	---	19	99, 500
	Total....	162	41, 246, 650	35	16, 546, 035	21	675, 925	141	24, 024, 690
Realty-----	Returns..	25	126, 450	6	35, 125	5	28, 925	20	62, 400
	Penalty..	10	248, 305	1	13, 505	2	22, 980	8	211, 820
	Total....	35	374, 755	7	48, 630	7	51, 905	28	274, 220
Safe deposit----	Returns..	8	77, 850	---	---	---	---	8	77, 850
	Penalty..	2	3, 325	---	---	---	---	2	3, 325
	Total....	10	81, 175	---	---	---	---	10	81, 175
Schools and research-----	Returns..	8	67, 600	1	8, 475	4	47, 700	4	11, 425
	Penalty..	2	6, 925	---	---	2	6, 925	---	---
	Total....	10	74, 525	1	8, 475	6	54, 625	4	11, 425
Securities, investment and finance--	Returns..	106	2, 230, 300	36	637, 830	13	236, 800	93	1, 355, 670
	Penalty..	28	479, 500	3	75, 700	4	44, 950	24	358, 850
	Total....	134	2, 709, 800	39	713, 530	17	281, 750	117	1, 714, 520
Transportation	Returns..	33	198, 585	2	20, 225	10	87, 260	23	91, 100
	Penalty..	15	92, 075	2	21, 675	4	19, 200	11	51, 200
	Total....	48	290, 660	4	41, 900	14	106, 460	34	142, 300
Warehouse and storage-----	Returns..	10	58, 325	1	8, 875	1	2, 050	9	47, 400
	Penalty..	4	177, 750	---	---	2	138, 900	2	38, 850
	Total....	14	236, 075	1	8, 875	3	140, 950	11	86, 250
Miscellaneous--	Returns..	13	47, 175	---	---	5	20, 025	8	27, 150
	Penalty..	8	1, 729, 080	1	1, 554, 725	3	14, 130	5	160, 225
	Total....	21	1, 776, 255	1	1, 554, 725	8	34, 155	13	187, 375
Total—Down-state-----	Returns..	737	\$46, 289, 960	132	\$18, 008, 880	141	\$1, 632, 385	596	\$26, 648, 695
	Penalty..	201	7, 332, 760	23	2, 169, 860	54	2, 592, 385	147	2, 570, 515
	Total....	938	53, 622, 720	155	20, 178, 740	195	4, 224, 770	743	29, 219, 210
Grand total—State ¹ -----	Returns..	2, 145	\$106, 383, 399	332	\$28, 388, 231	387	\$16, 545, 887	1, 758	\$61, 449, 281
	Penalty..	2, 854	89, 344, 600	245	12, 741, 621	665	43, 116, 499	2, 189	33, 486, 480
	Total....	4, 999	195, 727, 999	577	41, 129, 852	1, 052	59, 662, 386	3, 947	94, 935, 761

¹ Includes Pullman Company assessment of \$2,330,000 certified late, but does not include Cook County insurance companies.

PART E. COOK COUNTY—ASSESSMENT YEAR 1934

Advertising----	Returns..	84	\$903, 647	7	\$431, 403	2	\$3, 840	82	\$468, 404
	Penalty..	122	1, 434, 969	13	389, 162	17	134, 227	105	911, 580
	Total....	206	2, 338, 616	20	820, 565	19	138, 067	187	1, 379, 984
Amusement-----	Returns..	63	781, 956	3	39, 759	3	253, 876	60	488, 321
	Penalty..	218	2, 272, 828	9	160, 338	30	528, 259	188	1, 584, 231
	Total....	281	3, 054, 784	12	200, 097	33	782, 135	248	2, 072, 552
Building own-ership and operation----	Returns..	76	2, 419, 993	6	95, 025	14	1, 265, 411	62	1, 059, 557
	Penalty..	408	9, 928, 968	8	71, 995	73	5, 733, 877	335	4, 123, 096
	Total....	484	12, 348, 961	14	167, 020	87	6, 999, 288	397	5, 182, 653
Businessservice	Returns..	64	439, 444	4	72, 115	---	---	64	367, 329
	Penalty..	117	584, 663	3	29, 744	19	51, 362	98	503, 557
	Total....	181	1, 024, 107	7	101, 859	19	51, 362	162	870, 886
Cemeteries and undertakers--	Returns..	44	401, 612	4	89, 391	1	7, 289	43	304, 932
	Penalty..	45	1, 154, 752	3	239, 287	3	336, 330	42	579, 135
	Total....	89	1, 556, 364	7	328, 678	4	343, 619	85	884, 067

TABLE XVIII—Continued

PART E. COOK COUNTY—ASSESSMENT YEAR 1934—Concluded

Type of business	Type of assessment	Tentative assessments		Reductions after hearing		Cancelled after hearing		Final assessments	
		No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
Construction---	Returns--	186	1,471,470	11	697,452	6	65,502	180	708,516
	Penalty--	312	5,352,278	3	56,213	29	1,204,073	283	4,091,992
	Total----	498	6,823,748	14	753,665	35	1,269,575	463	4,800,508
Commission and brokerage	Returns--	30	131,287	1	1,454	2	4,817	28	125,016
	Penalty--	51	1,098,853	2	83,031	8	371,345	43	644,477
	Total----	81	1,230,140	3	84,485	10	376,162	71	769,493
Garage-----	Returns--	71	92,567	4	5,953	4	6,161	67	80,453
	Penalty--	189	2,008,202	6	34,352	17	140,802	172	1,833,048
	Total----	260	2,100,769	10	40,305	21	146,963	239	1,913,501
Hotel-----	Returns--	27	29,357	-----	-----	1	812	26	28,545
	Penalty--	112	3,137,144	9	60,158	19	2,382,615	93	694,371
	Total----	139	3,166,501	9	60,158	20	2,383,427	119	722,916
Insurance ¹ ----	Returns--	77	487,824	8	112,591	3	5,664	74	369,569
	Penalty--	63	609,675	3	53,581	7	134,865	56	421,229
	Total----	140	1,097,499	11	166,172	10	140,529	130	790,798
Laundry and cleaning-----	Returns--	79	1,484,019	11	945,839	9	81,560	70	456,620
	Penalty--	180	2,648,189	2	60,369	22	661,899	158	1,925,921
	Total----	259	4,132,208	13	1,006,208	31	743,459	228	2,382,541
Personal service	Returns--	9	5,277	-----	-----	1	925	8	4,352
	Penalty--	33	553,655	-----	-----	5	178,800	28	374,855
	Total----	42	558,932	-----	-----	6	179,725	36	379,207
Public utility ² --	Returns--	17	24,458,459	5	3,756,849	1	148	16	20,701,462
	Penalty--	27	2,254,014	1	43,480	5	1,683,814	22	526,720
	Total----	44	26,712,473	6	3,800,329	6	1,683,962	38	21,228,182
Realty-----	Returns--	120	582,158	12	51,087	8	304,515	112	226,556
	Penalty--	123	1,734,028	7	31,293	14	299,656	109	1,403,079
	Total----	243	2,316,186	19	82,380	22	604,171	221	1,629,635
Safe deposit----	Returns--	34	221,238	2	9,053	1	61,538	33	150,647
	Penalty--	23	394,604	-----	-----	8	170,551	15	224,053
	Total----	57	615,842	2	9,053	9	232,089	48	374,700
Schools and research-----	Returns--	31	130,648	4	32,429	4	8,121	27	90,098
	Penalty--	36	293,569	-----	-----	6	100,985	30	192,584
	Total----	67	424,217	4	32,429	10	109,106	57	282,682
Security, investment, and finance--	Returns--	268	3,787,169	31	217,233	16	876,833	252	2,693,103
	Penalty--	360	21,216,946	20	2,205,134	37	8,147,741	323	10,864,071
	Total----	628	25,004,115	51	2,422,367	53	9,024,574	575	13,557,174
Transportation	Returns--	74	1,511,263	8	503,501	4	7,481	70	1,000,281
	Penalty--	107	1,149,626	5	255,235	10	81,149	97	813,242
	Total----	181	2,660,889	13	758,736	14	88,630	167	1,813,523
Warehouse and storage-----	Returns--	43	794,277	9	256,082	6	210,121	37	328,074
	Penalty--	24	333,114	2	18,758	2	11,100	22	303,256
	Total----	67	1,127,391	11	274,840	8	221,221	59	631,330
Miscellaneous--	Returns--	55	209,475	3	47,005	8	46,678	47	115,792
	Penalty--	93	1,357,856	4	277,223	18	298,551	75	782,082
	Total----	148	1,567,331	7	324,228	26	345,229	122	895,874
Total—Cook County ³ -----	Returns--	1,452	\$40,343,140	133	\$7,364,221	94	\$3,211,292	1,358	\$29,767,627
	Penalty--	2,643	59,517,933	100	4,069,353	349	22,652,001	2,294	32,796,579
	Total----	4,095	99,861,073	233	11,433,574	443	25,863,293	3,652	62,564,206

¹ Cook County insurance company assessments are not included.² Includes Pullman Company assessment of \$3,474,000 certified late as omitted property.³ See the two footnotes next preceding.

TABLE XVIII—Continued

PART F. DOWNTATE—ASSESSMENT YEAR 1934

Type of business	Type of assessment	Tentative assessments		Reductions after hearing		Cancelled after hearing		Final assessments	
		No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
Advertising-----	Returns--	11	21, 105	1	3, 175	2	4, 755	9	13, 175
	Penalty--	3	95, 725	-----	-----	3	95, 725	-----	-----
	Total----	14	116, 830	1	3, 175	5	100, 480	9	13, 175
Amusement-----	Returns--	39	180, 225	-----	-----	8	31, 710	31	148, 515
	Penalty--	12	421, 750	-----	-----	3	350, 450	9	71, 300
	Total----	51	601, 975	-----	-----	11	382, 160	40	219, 815
Building own- ership and operation-----	Returns--	16	169, 415	1	4, 150	10	125, 590	6	39, 675
	Penalty--	8	199, 150	-----	-----	4	142, 300	4	56, 850
	Total----	24	368, 565	1	4, 150	14	267, 890	10	96, 525
Business service	Returns--	43	179, 405	4	50, 475	5	32, 320	38	96, 610
	Penalty--	6	129, 025	1	51, 625	1	27, 750	5	49, 650
	Total----	49	308, 430	5	102, 100	6	60, 070	43	146, 260
Cemeteries and undertakers--	Returns--	31	75, 430	5	9, 150	2	9, 100	29	57, 180
	Penalty--	7	584, 300	-----	-----	-----	-----	7	584, 300
	Total----	38	659, 730	5	9, 150	2	9, 100	36	641, 480
Construction---	Returns--	72	522, 470	14	218, 825	10	32, 555	62	271, 090
	Penalty--	14	294, 660	2	43, 885	3	77, 700	11	173, 075
	Total----	86	817, 130	16	262, 710	13	110, 255	73	444, 165
Commission and brokerage	Returns--	4	6, 400	-----	-----	1	2, 100	3	4, 300
	Penalty--	2	58, 275	-----	-----	2	58, 275	-----	-----
	Total----	6	64, 675	-----	-----	3	60, 375	3	4, 300
Garage-----	Returns--	54	135, 175	7	37, 300	8	25, 960	46	71, 915
	Penalty--	15	220, 915	3	24, 275	6	153, 760	9	42, 880
	Total----	69	356, 090	10	61, 575	14	179, 720	55	114, 795
Hotel-----	Returns--	16	168, 210	-----	-----	10	153, 525	6	14, 685
	Penalty--	6	95, 450	-----	-----	3	91, 575	3	3, 875
	Total----	22	263, 660	-----	-----	13	245, 100	9	18, 560
Insurance-----	Returns--	55	207, 650	9	36, 140	9	89, 900	46	81, 610
	Penalty--	1	13, 875	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	13, 875
	Total----	56	221, 525	9	36, 140	9	89, 900	47	95, 485
Laundry and cleaning-----	Returns--	34	65, 720	1	3, 950	6	9, 645	28	52, 125
	Penalty--	10	162, 325	-----	-----	5	99, 900	5	62, 425
	Total----	44	228, 045	1	3, 950	11	109, 545	33	114, 550
Personal service	Returns--	7	13, 650	-----	-----	3	8, 725	4	4, 925
	Penalty--	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
	Total----	7	13, 650	-----	-----	3	8, 725	4	4, 925
Public utility--	Returns--	123	24, 080, 485	20	1, 107, 455	20	262, 485	103	22, 710, 545
	Penalty--	11	72, 500	-----	-----	1	11, 100	10	61, 400
	Total----	134	24, 152, 985	20	1, 107, 455	21	273, 585	113	22, 771, 945
Realty-----	Returns--	20	76, 595	5	17, 165	5	21, 850	15	37, 580
	Penalty--	9	41, 905	1	8, 595	1	2, 775	8	30, 535
	Total----	29	118, 500	6	25, 760	6	24, 625	23	68, 115
Safe deposit----	Returns--	9	40, 150	-----	-----	2	33, 050	7	7, 100
	Penalty--	1	5, 550	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	5, 550
	Total----	10	45, 700	-----	-----	2	33, 050	8	12, 650
Schools and research-----	Returns--	4	14, 190	-----	-----	2	550	2	13, 640
	Penalty--	1	6, 650	-----	-----	1	6, 650	-----	-----
	Total----	5	20, 840	-----	-----	3	7, 200	2	13, 640
Security, investment, and finance--	Returns--	112	859, 865	36	331, 010	11	93, 100	101	435, 755
	Penalty--	27	547, 265	1	15, 750	6	349, 150	21	182, 365
	Total----	139	1, 407, 130	37	346, 760	17	442, 250	122	618, 120
Transportation	Returns--	42	253, 550	7	166, 555	7	27, 310	35	59, 685
	Penalty--	9	50, 055	1	2, 700	2	16, 650	7	30, 705
	Total----	51	303, 605	8	169, 255	9	43, 960	42	90, 390

TABLE XVIII—Concluded

PART F. DOWNSTATE—ASSESSMENT YEAR 1934—Concluded

Type of business	Type of assessment	Tentative assessments		Reductions after hearing		Cancelled after hearing		Final assessments	
		No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
Warehouse and storage-----	Returns--	10	46,065	1	5,550	1	23,900	9	16,615
	Penalty--								
	Total----	10	46,065	1	5,550	1	23,900	9	16,615
Miscellaneous--	Returns--	18	741,680	3	510,795	2	8,200	16	222,685
	Penalty--	3	163,000			1	47,175	2	115,825
	Total----	21	904,680	3	510,795	3	55,375	18	338,510
Total—Downstate---	Returns--	720	\$27,857,435	114	\$2,501,695	124	\$996,330	596	\$24,359,410
	Penalty--	145	3,162,375	9	146,830	42	1,530,935	103	1,484,610
	Total----	865	31,019,810	123	2,648,525	166	2,527,265	699	25,844,020
Grand total—State ¹ -----	Returns--	2,172	\$68,200,575	247	\$9,865,916	218	\$4,207,622	1,954	\$54,127,037
	Penalty--	2,788	62,680,308	109	4,216,183	391	24,182,936	2,397	34,281,189
	Total----	4,960	130,880,883	356	14,082,099	609	28,390,558	4,351	88,408,226

¹ Includes Pullman Company assessment of \$3,474,000 certified late, but does not include Cook County insurance companies.

TABLE XIX

Number of Domestic Corporations Assessed on Capital Stock by Board of Equalization or Tax Commission and Amount of Assessment for Cook County, Downstate, and Entire State

Assessment Years 1873-1934

The table here presented sets forth the historical record of capital stock assessments since introduction of the tax in 1872. The rise and decline of administrative diligence and the proclivity of the legislative body to lighten the burden of taxation on favored groups are reflected in the variations in the number of corporations assessed and the aggregate assessed values. Examination of the number of corporations reached and the size of the assessments made indicates that very early in the history of the tax all these factors were operative. The tax had no sooner been placed on the statute books than special interest groups sought to narrow its scope of operation. The plan for introducing exemptions was in part successful. In 1875 the legislature provided that corporations engaged in purely manufacturing, printing or livestock breeding activities, were to be assessed as individuals, and in 1879 that they were to be assessed by the local assessors instead of the State board of equalization. An attempt in 1905 to exempt these and certain other corporations from the capital stock tax was declared unconstitutional, but the law has not been amended since the court decision. Consequently the corporations for which exemption was sought are subject to the indifferent assessments of local assessors, whereas other corporations are assessed by the Tax Commission.

Capital stock assessments of railroads, in the years in which there were any such assessments, are included in the numbers of corporations and amounts in Table XIX. They are set forth separately in the supplemental table XIX-A. The aggregate amounts of capital stock assessments with railroad capital stock excluded are shown for Cook County, Downstate, and the entire State in Table XXI. Inspection of the trend in railroad capital stock assessments indicates that administrative laxity must have developed concomitantly with the undermining of the tax by the legislature. The decline in assessed values placed upon this class of property was in fact the principal cause of the precipitous drop in aggregate assessments for the years 1873 to 1876. Capital stock assessments of railroads, accounting for approximately 75 per cent of all capital stock assessments for these years, dropped from \$64,600,000 in 1873 to \$10,100,000 in 1876. From 1877 through 1900 there were no capital stock assessments of railroads, the board of equalization making no distinction between tangible property and the corporate excess. At the same time that railroad corporate excess was first omitted, capital stock assessments fell from \$3,370,000 on non-railroad corporations in 1876 to \$1,610,000 in 1877.

Litigation initiated by the Teachers' Federation of Chicago brought about in 1901 renewed listing of corporate excess of railroads

TABLE XIX

NUMBER OF DOMESTIC CORPORATIONS ASSESSED ON CAPITAL STOCK BY
BOARD OF EQUALIZATION OR TAX COMMISSION AND AMOUNT
OF ASSESSMENT FOR COOK COUNTY, DOWNSTATE, AND
ENTIRE STATE

ASSESSMENT YEARS 1873-1934
(Assessments in millions of dollars)

Assessment year	Cook		Downstate		State	
	Number	Assessment	Number	Assessment	Number	Assessment
1873.....	53	\$14.22	200	\$72.29	253	\$86.51
1874.....	64	8.29	191	34.74	255	43.03
1875.....	28	3.84	93	23.61	121	27.45
1876.....	18	2.49	80	10.99	98	13.48
1877.....	6	.88	27	.73	33	1.61
1878.....	15	1.22	31	.62	46	1.84
1879.....	13	1.50	28	.72	41	2.22
1880.....	9	1.76	20	.42	29	2.18
1881.....	9	1.18	52	1.01	61	2.19
1882.....	11	1.22	70	1.18	81	2.40
1883.....	14	1.21	71	1.01	85	2.22
1884.....	14	1.22	66	.86	80	2.08
1885.....	39	2.57	75	1.22	114	3.79
1886.....	44	2.40	104	1.36	148	3.76
1887.....	58	2.72	159	1.57	217	4.29
1888.....	75	3.50	171	1.59	246	5.09
1889.....	82	3.06	214	1.80	296	4.86
1890.....	92	4.72	222	1.95	314	6.67
1891.....	100	4.01	224	2.26	324	6.27
1892.....	103	4.32	231	2.23	334	6.55
1893.....	81	3.57	160	1.79	241	5.36
1894.....	88	3.54	175	1.46	263	5.00
1895.....	74	3.51	178	1.27	252	4.78
1896.....	74	2.72	206	1.31	280	4.03
1897.....	96	2.93	163	1.12	259	4.05
1898.....	89	1.39	146	1.04	235	2.43
1899.....	136	1.38	166	.97	302	2.35
1900.....	110	3.72	155	1.09	265	4.81
1901.....	110	23.04	226	1.56	336	24.60
1902.....	1,481	23.84	515	1.52	1,996	25.36
1903.....	1,087	16.47	439	1.05	1,526	17.52
1904.....	1,064	13.86	386	1.08	1,450	14.94
1905.....	1,002	13.90	223	.93	1,225	14.83
1906.....	1,655	14.31	188	1.57	1,843	15.88
1907.....	1,150	11.72	161	1.43	1,311	13.15
1908.....	1,053	19.27	236	1.50	1,289	20.77
1909.....	971	36.07	210	2.30	1,181	38.37
1910.....	1,990	29.52	164	.83	2,154	30.35
1911.....	794	31.49	148	1.07	942	32.56
1912.....	674	29.58	117	1.37	791	30.95
1913.....	544	30.71	174	1.78	718	32.49
1914.....	955	32.39	471	2.11	1,426	34.50
1915.....	877	28.62	344	1.76	1,221	30.38
1916.....	638	27.52	253	1.52	891	29.04
1917.....	998	26.11	317	2.74	1,315	28.85
1918.....	1,244	32.08	1,128	4.36	2,372	36.44
1919.....	1,376	30.41	931	8.35	2,307	38.76
1920.....	1,910	32.94	1,061	10.26	2,971	43.20
1921.....	1,683	41.44	883	10.77	2,566	52.21
1922.....	1,882	47.99	714	9.96	2,596	57.95
1923.....	1,761	48.76	616	9.06	2,377	57.82
1924.....	1,465	48.72	665	11.15	2,130	59.87
1925.....	1,770	47.70	744	13.79	2,514	61.49
1926.....	2,349	45.87	959	15.92	3,308	61.79
1927.....	2,379	89.03	1,015	31.12	3,394	120.15
1928.....	2,533	92.75	1,026	28.83	3,559	121.58
1929.....	2,021	79.59	777	23.03	2,798	102.62
1930.....	2,064	74.31	720	23.80	2,793	98.11
1931 ¹	2,187	65.04	760	24.51	2,947	89.55
1932 ²	1,637	55.79	588	22.00	2,225	77.79
1933 ²	3,204	65.72	743	29.22	3,947	94.94
1934 ³	3,652	62.57	699	25.84	4,351	88.41

in Cook County and later in some Downstate counties. Other capital stock assessments in Cook County also were materially improved. The steady growth after 1919 and continuing to the years of the depression was without doubt due in part, at least, to the degree of aggressiveness exhibited by the Tax Commission. More corporations were assessed in 1934 than in any other year since the tax was enacted.

TABLE XIX-A
NUMBER AND AMOUNT OF RAILROAD CAPITAL STOCK ASSESSMENTS BY
THE BOARD OF EQUALIZATION OR TAX COMMISSION FOR
COOK COUNTY, DOWNSTATE AND ENTIRE STATE
ASSESSMENT YEARS 1873-1934
(Assessments in millions of dollars)

Year	Cook		Downstate		State		Year	Cook		Downstate		State	
	No.	Assessment	No.	Assessment	No.	Assessment		No.	Assessment	No.	Assessment	No.	Assessment
1873---	11	\$2.51	45	\$62.10	47	\$64.61	1916	7	\$2.71	2	\$.07	11	\$2.78
1874---	9	1.33	29	29.98	31	31.31	1917	8	2.34	3	.05	9	2.39
1875---	7	.84	20	21.81	21	22.65	1918	9	2.18	4	.01	8	2.19
1876---	5	.44	11	9.67	11	10.11	1919	4	3.65	1	.08	5	3.73
1877 } 1900 }	No assessment						1920	4	4.09	1	.10	5	4.19
1901---	8	3.10	0	-----	8	3.10	1921	4	3.75	1	.12	5	3.88
1902---	8	2.65	0	-----	8	2.65	1922	4	2.82	0	-----	4	2.82
1903---	6	2.35	0	-----	6	2.35	1923	4	2.39	0	-----	4	2.39
1904---	5	1.77	3	.13	8	1.91	1924	3	2.44	0	-----	3	2.44
1905---	5	1.71	3	.17	7	1.89	1925	2	1.75	0	-----	2	1.75
1906---	9	2.32	6	.89	11	3.22	1926	2	1.80	0	-----	2	1.80
1907---	8	1.67	4	.87	9	2.54	1927	2	3.58	0	-----	2	3.58
1908---	6	1.16	4	.93	8	2.09	1928	2	3.58	0	-----	2	3.58
1909---	8	1.63	9	1.35	14	2.98	1929	2	3.58	0	-----	2	3.58
1910---	9	1.80	6	.32	15	2.11	1930	2	3.50	0	-----	2	3.50
1911---	8	1.79	6	.20	12	2.00	1931	2	3.30	0	-----	2	3.30
1912---	9	3.12	4	.11	11	3.22	1932 }	No assessment					
1913---	8	3.01	4	.11	10	3.12	1933 }						
1914---	9	3.21	4	.11	11	3.31	1934 }						
1915---	9	2.98	4	.08	11	3.06							

FOOTNOTES FOR TABLE XIX.

¹ The Cook County capital stock assessment of \$68,348,000, reported in Table 25 of the *15th Annual Report, 1933* (p. 205), is here reduced by \$3,300,000. This change is necessary because the railroad capital stock assessment was erroneously included in non-railroad capital stock.

² The Cook County assessments, reported in Table 25 of the *15th Annual Report, 1933* (p. 205), amounting to \$51,390,000 for 1932 and \$63,490,000 for 1933, are here amended to include the Pullman Company assessments. The assessments of this company were certified late as omitted property. Assessments made against Cook County insurance companies for 1933 were also certified late, but are not here included.

³ The Cook County assessment of \$62,564,206 includes an assessment against the Pullman Company amounting to \$3,474,000. This amount was certified late as omitted property. Insurance company assessments are not included for Cook County.

TABLE XX

*Equalized Assessment of Railroad Property by Local Assessors and
the Board of Equalization or Tax Commission for Cook
County, Downstate, and Entire State*

Assessment Years 1873-1934

In Table XX the Tax Commission presents a detailed statement of State and local assessments of railroad property since enactment of the present revenue law. The historical data for local railroad assessments were assembled for the first time in the *15th Annual Report*. The figures for 1933 are now revised to include final assessments in Cook County, and data for 1934 are added as far as available.

State assessments shown in this table include railroad capital stock assessments. Railroad capital stock assessments are also included in the historical record table of capital stock assessments, Table XIX. In order that the reader may, if he desires, eliminate them from either table, the railroad capital stock assessments are separately tabulated in Table XIX-A, above.

1903	-----	.90	45	1.35	.14	.19	.33	1.89	.07	1.96	2.93	.71	3.64	24.13	66.54	90.67	27.06	67.25	94.31
1904	-----	.80	.84	1.64	.12	.18	.30	2.16	.08	2.24	3.08	1.10	4.18	23.13	67.72	90.85	26.21	68.82	95.03
1905	-----	.85	.53	1.38	.12	.22	.34	2.28	.10	2.38	3.25	.85	4.10	23.94	69.69	93.63	27.19	70.54	97.73
1906	-----	.86	.76	1.62	.15	.19	.34	2.34	.08	2.42	3.35	1.03	4.38	25.45	72.90	98.35	28.80	73.93	102.73
1907	-----	.79	.70	1.49	.17	.27	.44	2.74	.08	2.82	3.70	1.05	4.75	25.99	76.75	102.74	29.69	77.80	107.49
1908	-----	.61	.87	1.48	.17	.32	.49	2.78	.13	2.91	3.56	1.32	4.88	26.07	79.45	105.52	29.63	80.77	110.40
1909	-----	1.08	1.32	2.40	.30	.49	.79	4.47	.19	4.66	5.85	2.00	7.85	43.35	135.31	178.66	49.20	137.31	186.51
1910	-----	1.24	1.43	2.67	.20	.48	.68	4.24	.17	4.41	5.68	2.08	7.76	43.82	135.44	179.26	49.50	137.52	187.02
1911	-----	1.19	1.39	2.58	.24	.58	.82	4.34	.24	4.58	5.77	2.21	7.98	47.70	139.35	187.05	53.47	141.56	195.03
1912	-----	1.06	1.44	2.50	.25	.64	.89	4.48	.29	4.77	5.79	2.37	8.16	50.57	143.46	194.03	56.36	145.83	202.19
1913	-----	1.12	1.67	2.79	.21	.63	.84	4.87	.23	5.10	6.20	2.53	8.73	52.97	149.20	202.17	59.17	151.73	210.90
1914	-----	1.21	2.10	3.31	.18	.70	.88	4.99	.24	5.23	6.38	3.04	9.42	55.06	154.82	209.88	61.44	157.86	219.30
1915	-----	1.27	1.70	2.97	.31	.82	1.13	5.47	.31	5.78	7.05	2.83	9.88	54.04	154.60	208.64	61.09	157.43	218.52
1916	-----	1.31	1.73	3.04	.18	.74	.92	5.09	.29	5.38	6.58	2.76	9.34	54.16	154.62	208.78	60.74	157.38	218.12
1917	-----	1.91	1.86	3.77	.19	.54	.73	4.77	.35	5.12	6.87	2.75	9.62	54.71	155.73	210.44	61.58	158.48	220.06
1918	-----	1.69	2.10	3.79	.18	.46	.64	6.23	.30	6.53	8.10	2.86	10.96	55.45	158.43	213.88	63.55	161.29	224.84
1919	-----	7.70	3.46	11.16	.25	.86	1.11	9.26	.38	9.64	17.21	4.70	21.91	81.54	229.07	310.61	98.75	233.77	332.52
1920	-----	7.81	3.85	11.66	.29	.96	1.25	9.42	.38	9.80	17.52	5.19	22.71	83.08	230.09	313.17	100.60	235.28	335.88
1921	-----	5.81	4.20	10.01	.29	.90	1.19	8.56	.30	8.86	14.66	5.40	20.06	84.10	238.41	322.51	98.76	243.81	342.57
1922	-----	2.36	4.20	6.56	.31	.82	1.13	8.25	.39	8.64	10.92	5.41	16.33	85.90	244.16	330.06	96.82	249.57	346.39
1923	-----	2.00	4.17	6.17	.30	.99	1.29	9.32	.39	9.71	11.62	5.55	17.17	86.90	250.09	336.99	98.52	255.64	354.16
1924	-----	2.08	4.22	6.30	2.08	.99	3.07	9.18	.39	9.57	13.34	5.60	18.94	91.21	250.27	341.48	104.55	255.87	360.42
1925	-----	1.77	3.98	5.75	2.91	.98	3.89	9.19	.38	9.57	13.87	5.34	19.21	97.05	255.76	352.81	110.92	261.10	372.02
1926	-----	1.80	4.11	5.91	2.80	1.02	3.82	8.83	.44	9.27	13.43	5.57	19.00	102.62	254.34	356.96	116.05	259.91	375.96
1927	-----	3.65	9.24	12.89	6.04	2.01	8.05	17.03	.81	17.84	26.72	12.06	38.78	205.40	510.84	716.24	232.12	522.90	755.02
1928	-----	3.13	8.26	11.39	3.32	2.01	5.33	11.38	.64	12.02	17.83	10.91	28.74	205.78	504.27	710.05	223.61	515.18	738.79
1929	-----	3.09	7.26	10.35	3.72	1.92	5.64	14.41	.66	15.07	21.22	9.84	31.06	200.12	502.08	702.20	221.34	511.92	733.26
1930	-----	2.88	6.74	9.62	3.52	1.70	5.22	12.29	.66	12.95	18.69	9.10	27.79	198.05	494.36	692.41	216.74	503.46	720.20
1931	-----	.94	6.19	7.13	2.82	1.90	4.72	9.69	.65	10.34	13.45	8.74	22.19	181.45	455.29	636.74	194.90	464.03	658.93
1932	-----	1.11	4.70	5.81	2.42	1.78	4.20	7.09	.58	7.67	10.62	7.06	17.68	161.88	394.07	555.96	172.50	401.13	573.63
1933	-----	.99	3.39	4.38	2.47	1.68	4.15	7.21	.58	7.79	10.67	5.65	16.32	146.76	345.28	492.04	157.43	350.93	508.36
1934 ³	-----	.99	3.13	4.12	2.74	1.60	4.34	7.09	.56	7.65	10.82	5.29	16.11	145.82	327.95	473.77	156.64	333.24	489.88

¹ The Board of Equalization functioned until 1919. The Tax Commission was organized in 1919 and subsequent years are from its reports.

² The capital stock assessment of railroads is included in this amount. Table XIX-A, above at p. 418, gives separately the assessment of capital stock of railroads by the Board of Equalization or the Tax Commission.

³ Preliminary figures for Cook County.

TABLE XXI

*Equalized Assessment of Principal Classes of Property for Cook County, Downstate, and Entire State**Assessment Years 1873-1934*

As has been repeated many times throughout this report, historical tables of assessment are subject to the serious limitation of changes in legal and *de facto* assessment ratios. It is not difficult to make adjustments for the former; however, the other type offers insuperable difficulties. Footnotes to this table indicate those years in which the legislature made changes in the legal assessment ratio, but no effort has been made to allow for *de facto* changes.

The development and growth of the State outside Cook County is sufficiently different from that of Cook County to warrant the separate presentation of totals for Cook and Downstate. For ready comparison and to focus attention on major changes all of the data are presented in terms of millions of dollars. The principal classes of property are shown, i. e., personal property, lands and lots—all as locally assessed—capital stock as assessed by the Tax Commission, and railroad property as assessed by the Tax Commission and local assessors. The preparation of this table involved not only the careful perusal of the original sources of such material—the reports of the Board of Equalization and the Tax Commission—but also a study of such secondary sources as the Illinois Blue Book, Fairlie's "Report on the Taxation and Revenue System of Illinois," "The Efficiency and Economy Commission Report of 1915," and "History of the General Property Tax in Illinois," by R. M. Haig. It is believed that the figures given in this table are accurate to the nearest hundred thousands of dollars. To attempt to attain additional accuracy would not only have involved the expenditure of time disproportionate to the value of additional accuracy, but doubtless would have proved unsuccessful. A consideration of the changes in the relative importance of the various classes of property during the period, of the growth in value of any of these classes or of all property, and the distribution of assessments as between Cook County and Downstate is left to the reader's interest. Some discussion of these points may be found in the chapter dealing with the operation of the property tax in Illinois.

TABLE XXI

EQUALIZED ASSESSMENT OF PRINCIPAL CLASSES OF PROPERTY FOR COOK COUNTY, DOWNSTATE, AND ENTIRE STATE
 ASSESSMENT YEARS 1873-1934
 (Millions of dollars)¹

Years	Locally assessed									Capital stock (State assessed other than railroads)			Railroad—State and locally assessed ²			Grand total—All property		
	Personal property			Lands			Lots			Cook	Down- state	Total	Cook	Down- state	Total	Cook	Down- state	Total
	Cook	Down- state	Total	Cook	Down- state	Total	Cook	Down- state	Total									
1873	\$55.08	\$235.52	\$290.60	\$41.17	\$541.10	\$582.27	\$187.23	\$139.59	\$326.82	\$11.71	\$10.19	\$21.90	\$11.03	\$122.78	\$133.81	\$306.22	\$1,049.18	\$1,355.40
1874	65.99	187.08	253.07	35.98	488.17	524.15	201.38	122.42	323.80	6.96	4.76	11.72	7.22	74.49 ³	81.71	317.53	876.92	1,194.45
1875	45.87	185.16	231.03	26.11	495.92	522.03	148.65	118.54	267.19	3.00	1.80	4.80	6.30	54.19	60.49	229.93	855.61	1,085.54
1876	37.34	168.57	205.91	24.45	464.03	488.48	147.12	111.91	259.03	2.05	1.32	3.37	5.27	39.06	44.33	216.23	784.89	1,001.12
1877	30.74	157.11	187.85	21.21	449.94	471.15	127.76	101.19	228.95	.88	.73	1.61	5.06	36.58	41.64	185.65	745.55	931.20
1878	26.09	139.74	165.83	15.43	424.32	439.75	117.31	92.04	209.35	1.22	.62	1.84	4.71	35.75	40.46	164.76	692.47	857.23
1879	26.39	124.17	150.56	12.67	392.54	405.21	102.09	83.54	185.63	1.50	.72	2.22	4.38	36.62	41.00	147.03	637.59	784.62
1880	27.55	136.12	163.67	10.75	379.84	390.59	103.62	79.19	182.81	1.76	.42	2.18	5.30	42.07	47.37	148.98	637.64	786.62
1881	28.67	135.49	164.16	15.63	378.48	394.11	104.63	81.15	185.78	1.18	1.01	2.19	6.63	46.94	53.57	156.74	643.07	799.81
1882	29.17	135.88	165.05	11.06	377.90	388.96	112.63	82.14	194.77	1.22	1.18	2.40	7.54	51.28	58.82	161.62	648.38	810.00
1883	31.43	135.56	166.99	11.70	371.41	383.11	118.70	85.58	204.28	1.21	1.01	2.22	8.47	52.83	61.30	171.51	646.39	817.90
1884	31.58	129.47	161.05	12.87	365.07	377.94	120.99	84.70	205.69	1.22	.86	2.08	9.26	53.15	62.41	175.92	633.25	809.17
1885	31.16	123.89	155.05	12.84	355.33	368.17	124.46	83.95	208.41	2.57	1.22	3.79	9.60	53.46	63.06	180.63	617.85	798.48
1886	34.10	112.36	146.46	13.79	337.58	351.37	142.37	83.99	226.36	2.40	1.36	3.76	10.96	54.65	65.61	203.62	589.94	793.56
1887	36.21	113.08	149.29	13.69	333.36	347.05	145.71	82.61	228.22	2.72	1.57	4.29	11.37	57.53	68.90	209.70	588.05	797.75
1888	34.58	106.89	141.47	12.65	324.53	337.18	147.76	82.73	230.49	3.50	1.59	5.09	11.75	58.93	70.68	210.24	574.67	784.91
1889	38.13	108.06	146.19	12.84	318.43	331.27	153.43	83.10	236.53	3.06	1.80	4.86	12.36	60.99	73.35	219.82	572.38	792.20
1890	35.68	105.58	141.26	17.15	313.66	330.81	169.15	85.69	254.84	4.72	1.95	6.67	13.61	61.70	75.31	240.31	568.58	808.89
1891	39.79	101.39	141.18	20.38	288.32	308.70	203.43	85.42	288.85	4.01	2.26	6.27	14.89	62.22	77.11	282.50	539.61	822.11
1892	38.01	105.95	143.96	17.95	298.71	316.66	193.66	90.63	284.29	4.32	2.23	6.55	16.70	63.15	79.85	270.64	560.67	831.31
1893	39.88	105.44	145.32	16.07	304.90	320.97	193.98	99.29	293.27	3.57	1.79	5.36	17.20	63.46	80.66	270.70	574.88	845.58
1894	41.16	92.97	134.13	17.85	297.16	315.01	194.75	93.96	288.71	3.54	1.46	5.00	18.66	63.14	81.80	275.96	548.69	824.65
1895	35.03	92.84	127.87	15.10	306.75	321.85	198.03	99.09	297.12	3.51	1.27	4.78	19.18	62.39	81.57	270.85	562.34	833.19
1896	33.87	87.06	120.93	16.36	294.29	310.65	201.21	98.72	299.93	2.72	1.31	4.03	18.78	62.36	81.14	272.94	543.74	816.68
1897	32.48	84.07	116.55	14.80	293.30	308.10	192.11	97.94	290.05	2.93	1.12	4.05	18.63	62.31	80.94	260.95	538.74	799.69

TABLE XXI—Concluded.

Years	Locally assessed						Capital stock (State assessed other than railroads)			Railroad—State and locally assessed			Grand total—All property					
	Personal property			Lands			Lots			Cook	Down- state	Total	Cook	Down- state	Total			
	Cook	Down- state	Total	Cook	Down- state	Total	Cook	Down- state	Total									
1898	29.90	84.20	114.10	14.89	284.88	299.77	186.27	97.28	283.55	1.39	1.04	2.43	17.33	61.29	78.62	249.78	528.69	778.47
1899	73.62	109.91	183.53	16.82	297.69	314.51	271.43	102.31	373.74	1.38	.97	2.35	18.40	60.67	79.07	381.65	571.55	953.20
1900	60.16	95.77	155.93	12.54	252.83	265.37	211.81	91.19	303.00	3.72	1.09	4.81	18.73	61.90	80.63	306.96	502.78	809.74
1901	83.37	117.71	201.08	14.18	296.82	311.00	265.56	110.99	376.55	19.94	1.56	21.50	25.14	63.96	89.10	408.19	591.04	999.23
1902	88.11	118.98	207.09	14.92	297.14	312.06	282.83	113.44	396.27	21.19	1.52	22.71	26.44	65.72	92.16	433.49	596.80	1,030.29
1903	90.40	127.22	217.62	16.11	325.27	341.38	297.34	117.24	414.58	14.12	1.05	15.17	27.06	67.25	94.31	445.03	638.03	1,083.06
1904	83.26	128.42	211.68	16.01	325.04	341.05	299.45	120.23	419.68	12.09	.94	13.03	26.21	68.82	95.03	437.02	643.45	1,080.47
1905 ⁶	82.94	131.03	213.97	15.67	326.76	342.43	304.01	124.60	428.61	12.18	.76	12.94	27.19	70.54	97.73	441.99	653.69	1,095.68
1906	93.33	134.85	228.18	15.66	327.58	343.24	312.04	127.81	439.85	11.99	.67	12.66	28.80	73.93	102.73	461.82	664.84	1,126.66
1907	102.69	142.64	245.33	16.61	374.86	391.47	355.72	141.35	497.07	10.05	.56	10.61	29.69	77.80	107.49	514.76	737.21	1,251.97
1908	96.62	146.96	243.58	16.17	375.86	392.03	354.20	144.61	498.81	18.11	.57	18.68	29.63	80.77	110.40	514.73	748.77	1,263.50
1909	181.11	252.10	433.21	26.63	627.57	654.20	603.91	245.43	849.34	34.44	.95	35.39	49.20	137.31	186.51	895.29	1,263.36	2,158.65
1910	188.21	266.71	454.92	27.84	627.41	655.25	620.79	251.39	872.18	29.53	.82	30.35	49.50	137.52	187.02	915.87	1,283.85	2,199.72
1911	196.97	265.75	462.72	30.57	658.43	689.00	680.16	260.86	941.02	29.70	.86	30.56	53.47	141.56	195.03	990.87	1,327.46	2,318.33
1912	205.57	265.34	470.91	30.30	661.46	691.76	688.82	262.26	951.08	26.46	1.27	27.73	56.36	145.83	202.19	1,007.51	1,336.16	2,343.67
1913	231.97	277.65	509.62	30.27	665.42	695.69	707.78	269.00	976.78	27.70	1.67	29.37	59.17	151.73	210.90	1,056.89	1,365.47	2,422.36
1914	229.75	274.38	504.13	30.05	664.52	694.57	728.43	278.35	1,006.78	29.18	2.01	31.19	61.44	157.86	219.30	1,078.85	1,377.12	2,455.97
1915 ⁷	232.07	275.75	507.82	30.02	666.84	696.86	774.02	277.84	1,051.86	25.64	1.68	27.32	61.09	157.43	218.52	1,122.84	1,379.54	2,502.38
1916 ⁸	231.02	277.93	508.95	29.21	668.48	697.69	769.40	281.67	1,051.07	24.81	1.45	26.26	60.74	157.38	218.12	1,115.18	1,386.91	2,502.09
1917 ⁹	252.76	287.30	540.06	30.87	692.42	723.29	780.70	287.42	1,068.12	23.77	2.69	26.46	61.58	158.48	220.06	1,149.68	1,428.31	2,577.99
1918	260.71	323.28	583.99	30.59	676.17	706.76	785.48	290.77	1,076.25	29.90	4.35	34.25	63.55	161.29	224.84	1,170.23	1,455.86	2,626.09
1919 ¹⁰	398.85	507.79	906.64	44.73	1,117.41	1,162.14	1,218.17	455.68	1,673.85	26.76	8.27	35.03	98.75	233.77	332.52	1,787.26	2,322.92	4,110.18
1920 ¹¹	405.62	523.69	929.31	53.36	1,207.40	1,260.76	1,208.84	461.15	1,669.99	28.85	10.16	39.01	100.60	235.28	335.88	1,797.27	2,437.68	4,234.95
1921 ¹²	440.66	474.82	915.48	54.94	1,151.82	1,206.76	1,221.54	466.99	1,688.53	37.69	10.64	48.33	98.76	243.81	342.57	1,853.59	2,348.08	4,201.67
1922	394.31	426.69	821.00	50.34	1,028.31	1,078.65	1,223.13	476.20	1,699.33	45.17	9.96	55.13	96.82	249.57	346.39	1,809.77	2,190.73	4,000.50
1923	394.73	407.11	801.84	55.75	984.13	1,039.88	1,351.91	487.29	1,839.20	46.37	9.06	55.43	98.52	255.64	354.16	1,947.28	2,143.23	4,090.51
1924 ¹³	393.64	389.24	782.88	55.15	974.41	1,029.56	1,353.92	497.67	1,851.59	46.28	11.15	57.43	104.55	255.87	360.42	1,953.54	2,128.34	4,081.88
1925 ¹⁴	412.74	383.36	796.10	57.63	972.77	1,030.40	1,423.55	512.96	1,936.51	45.95	13.79	59.74	110.92	261.10	372.02	2,050.79	2,143.98	4,194.77
1926 ¹⁵	368.82	363.88	732.70	56.13	964.08	1,020.21	1,480.60	526.12	2,006.72	44.07	15.92	59.99	116.05	259.91	375.96	2,065.67	2,129.91	4,195.58
1927 ¹⁶	790.23	693.28	1,483.51	122.76	1,735.15	1,857.91	3,437.36	1,111.63	4,548.99	85.45	31.12	116.57	232.12	522.90	755.02	4,667.92	4,094.08	8,762.00
1928 ¹⁷	689.87	633.88	1,323.75	137.17	1,712.18	1,849.35	3,199.07	1,103.88	4,302.95	89.18	28.83	118.01	223.61	515.18	738.79	4,338.89	3,993.95	8,332.85
1929 ¹⁸	675.69	641.32	1,317.01	145.27	1,709.16	1,854.43	3,285.97	1,123.69	4,409.66	76.02	23.03	99.05	221.34	511.92	733.26	4,404.29	4,009.12	8,413.41
1930 ¹⁹	769.84	606.19	1,376.03	138.13	1,665.85	1,803.98	3,320.96	1,128.28	4,449.24	70.81	23.80	94.61	216.74	503.46	720.20	4,516.48	3,927.58	8,444.06
1931 ²⁰	922.27	545.95	1,468.22	102.36	1,420.12	1,522.48	2,475.50	1,046.42	3,521.92	61.74	24.51	86.25	194.90	464.03	658.93	3,756.78	3,501.03	7,257.80
1932 ²¹	814.46	458.82	1,273.28	75.38	1,296.33	1,371.71	1,837.25	962.11	2,799.36	55.79	22.00	77.79	172.50	401.13	573.63	2,955.38	3,140.39	6,095.77
1933 ²²	784.34	411.29	1,195.63	74.02	1,233.94	1,307.96	1,765.04	930.97	2,690.01	65.72	29.22	94.94	157.43	350.93	508.36	2,846.55	2,956.34	5,802.90
1934 ²³	670.23	411.92	1,082.15	74.02	1,209.93	1,283.95	1,753.90	913.97	2,667.87	62.57	25.84	88.41	156.64	333.24	489.88	2,717.36	2,894.90	5,612.26

Footnotes on pp. 425-426.

FOOTNOTES TO TABLE XXI.

¹ Property was assessed upon the following statutory basis for the years included in this table:

1839-1898.....	Assessed at full value.
1899-1908.....	Assessed at one-fifth full value.
1909-1918.....	Assessed at one-third full value.
1919-1926.....	Assessed at one-half full value.
1927-1934.....	Assessed at full value.

² The assessments given here for railroads are found by taking the sum of the "Equalized Assessed Value of Railroad Track, Rolling Stock and Improvements on right-of-way," the "Total Value of Railroad Property Assessed by the Local Assessor" and the "Assessment of Capital Stock of Railroads."

³ *Board of Equalization Report* (1873). The data given in the report for 1873 does not include the city of Quincy. This data was obtained from the *Auditor's Report* (1874), pp. 156-158, which has this note: "The total equalized value of all property in the State assessed for the year 1873, \$1,355,401,317, includes \$14,039,475 equalized value for 1873 of property in the city of Quincy assessed under the Act of February 12, 1874."

⁴ *Board of Equalization Report* (1894), p. 50. "A mistake was made in extending the assessment on the main and side track of the Chicago & South Bend Rapid Transit Co. for the year 1893. Said assessment on main track should have been extended at \$20,000 per mile instead of \$200,000 per mile and the assessment on side track should have been extended at \$2,500 per mile instead of \$25,000 per mile." The amount of \$1,607,677 was deducted from the Cook County total and the State total.

⁵ *Board of Equalization Report* (1894), p. 83. "October 15, 1894—Your Committee on Assessment of Railroad Property would respectfully report that the annual returns of the property of the LaSalle and Bureau County Railroad and the Peoria Terminal Railway made to the Auditor of Public Accounts for the year 1894, were mislaid and not found until after report of said committee was approved and adopted by the board, October 9, 1894."

Additional report:

Bureau County	\$ 4,024
LaSalle	12,912
Peoria	28,724

Total \$45,660

⁶ *Board of Equalization Report* (1905). The railroad tables in the Board of Equalization report do not agree within themselves. There seems to be discrepancies in both steam and electric roads. The totals given in the table "Tabular Statement of the Assessment of Railroad Track and Rolling Stock of the Railroads Located in the State of Illinois and the Distribution of such Assessment to the Counties in which the Roads are Located for the Year A. D. 1905" with the sub-totals for other types of property give the grand total for the State as recorded in the report. Fairlie uses these figures also.

⁷ *Board of Equalization Report* (1915). The amount of Capital Stock of Railroads was omitted in the grand totals given for the State. The State total was increased \$3,064,287.

⁸ *Board of Equalization Report* (1916). In Table A, pp. 96-97, the totals entered for town and city lots are the total value of personal property, lands and lots. The amounts used here are found in the appendix, pp. 139-142. The railroad assessment by local assessors given by counties (Table B, pp. 98-103) shows a total assessment of \$9,333,126. The amount given in the table showing the assessment by roads was \$9,404,845, which was used here.

⁹ *Board of Equalization Report* (1917). From Table B, pp. 126-129, the total assessment of railroad property by local assessors is \$9,615,430, which was used here. The table by roads shows \$9,592,509.

¹⁰ Tax Commission, *1st Annual Report, 1919*. The tables give the total railroad assessment by local assessors as \$16,737,224 for the State, and \$12,060,441 for Cook County. The sum of the amounts for personal property, lands and lots show \$21,908,780 for the State and \$17,214,443 for Cook County. The latter totals were used.

¹¹ Tax Commission, *2d Annual Report, 1920*. The tables give the total railroad assessment by local assessors as \$21,048,841 for the State and \$12,510,172 for Cook County. The sum of the amounts for personal property, lands and lots show \$22,709,797 for the State and \$17,510,172 for Cook County. The latter totals were used.

¹² Tax Commission, *3d Annual Report, 1921*. The tables showing the local railroad assessment by roads give the total \$16,566,849 for the State and \$11,149,455 for Cook County. The tables showing the assessments by counties show the total \$20,043,249 for the State and \$14,649,455 for Cook County. The latter totals were used here.

¹³ Tax Commission, *6th Annual Report, 1924*. The amount of \$1,099,005 for insurance premiums was included in personal property. The total assessment of personal property, lands, and lots for railroad property assessed by local assessors shows \$18,931,962, while the table showing the total assessment by roads shows \$18,870,115. The former total was used.

¹⁴ Tax Commission, *7th Annual Report, 1925*. The amount of \$1,689,649 for insurance premiums was included in personal property.

¹⁵ Tax Commission, *8th Annual Report, 1926*. The amount of \$1,892,425 for insurance premiums was included in personal property. The amount of \$2,080,463 for leaseholds in Lawrence County was deducted from personal property and added to lands.

¹⁶ Tax Commission, *9th Annual Report, 1927*. The total local assessment for railroads, pp. 164 and 170, is \$38,906,892, while the totals on pp. 30-31 show \$38,786,333 used here. The amount of \$54,040 was deducted from the Cook County railroad assessment by the Tax Commission (p. 295), due to an error in addition.

¹⁷ Tax Commission, *10th Annual Report, 1928*. On p. 251 the assessment of town and city lots for Woodford County is shown \$2,675,521 too large by checking with the *Auditor's Report*. This amount was deducted from the grand total. The railroad assessment by the Tax Commis-

sion for Cook County, p. 524, shows \$202,507,302. This should be \$202,207,671 by addition. The capital stock assessment of corporations, other than railroads, by the Tax Commission (\$92,752,399) for Cook County was obtained by totaling the amounts for 2,531 corporations listed in the *Tax Commission Report*. The Cook County capital stock assessment of \$92,752,399, reported in Table XXI, p. 596 of the *15th Annual Report, 1933*, is here reduced by \$3,575,000. This change was necessary because the railroad capital stock assessment was erroneously included both in capital stock and railroad totals.

¹⁸ The Cook County capital stock assessment of \$79,585,950, reported in Table XXI, p. 596, of the *15th Annual Report, 1933*, is here reduced by \$3,575,000. This change was necessary because the railroad capital stock was erroneously included both in capital stock and railroad totals.

¹⁹ Tax Commission, *12th Annual Report, 1930*. Cook County capital stock assessment of railroads, p. 275, was included in the total railroad assessments and also in the capital stock assessment of corporations other than railroads. \$3,500,000 was deducted from the grand total. The assessed value of town and city lots in Pope County was multiplied by 10 to obtain a figure comparable with other years, adding \$274,932 to the grand total. The local assessment for Cook County was obtained from the Cook County abstract filed in the Tax Commission office.

²⁰ The local assessment for Cook County was obtained from the 1931 abstract filed with the Tax Commission. The Cook County capital stock assessment of \$65,048,010, reported in Table XXI, p. 596 of the *15th Annual Report, 1933*, is here reduced by \$3,300,000. This change was necessary because the railroad capital stock assessment was included both in capital stock and railroad totals.

²¹ Tax Commission, *14th Annual Report, 1932*, pp. 240-241. In Lee County \$11,700 was omitted in the assessment of electric railroads; in Madison County, \$841,795. The equalized assessment of town and city lots for Menard County should be \$1,843,115. This reduces the grand total \$888,555. In Lawrence County \$1,682,645 was deducted from personal property for leaseholds and added to lands. The Cook County capital stock assessment of \$51,390,920, reported in Table XXI, p. 596, of the *15th Annual Report, 1933*, has been amended to include an assessment against the Pullman Company amounting to \$4,400,479. This amount was certified late as omitted property.

²² The data for the 1933 local assessment were obtained from county abstracts filed with the Tax Commission. The Cook County capital stock assessment of \$63,386,551, reported in Table XXI, p. 596, of the *15th Annual Report, 1933*, has been amended to include an assessment against the Pullman Company amounting to \$2,330,000. This amount was certified late as omitted property. Cook County insurance company assessments were also certified late, but are not here included.

²³ The data for the 1934 local assessments were obtained from county abstracts filed with the Tax Commission. The Cook County assessment of \$62,564,206 contains an assessment against the Pullman Company amounting to \$3,474,000. This amount was certified late as omitted property. Assessments against Cook County insurance companies are not included.

TABLE XXII

*Total Assessed Valuation, Property Taxes Extended for All Purposes,
Net State Revenues, and State Property Tax Rate*

For the Period 1839-1934

Adequate and pertinent statistics reflecting the scope and operation of the Illinois revenue system since the admission of the State into the Union are difficult to obtain. For the first twenty years of statehood, only fragmentary data are available, but beginning with 1839 it is possible to obtain assessed valuations, the State tax rate, and net revenue receipts of the state government. After 1870, one additional series, total property taxes levied, may be added. These four series furnish a skeleton about which a history of the State and local revenue system might be written. Other information is needed to elaborate on the tendencies indicated in these series. Property tax collections, levies for current purposes only, as distinguished from those including back taxes, functional classifications of property tax levies together with a history of other sources of state and local revenues, including public borrowings, are some of the more important aspects to be considered. Many of these details are covered in *Special Report No. 4, The Illinois Revenue System, 1818-1936*, published by the Tax Commission during 1936. Table XXII aims merely to show concisely the growth and fluctuations in assessed valuations, property taxes, and net State revenues.

In considering the assessed valuations during this period it must be recognized that variations in the legal as well as the actual assessment ratio account for many of the characteristics of the series. The legal assessment ratios are shown in paragraph one of the source note. Allowance can readily be made for these *de jure* changes but no practical procedure is available to take care of *de facto* changes. While some uncoordinated efforts have been made to obtain estimates of the average assessment ratios in scattered years, these attempts have technical shortcomings that make the results of little value. Taken with its limitations in mind, the series for assessed valuations shows an increase of one hundred fold from 1839 to 1934 and the all-time peak of 1927 was 50 per cent greater than the 1934 total. Expressed somewhat differently, assessments increased almost 15,000 per cent between 1839 and 1927; they decreased approximately 36 per cent between 1927 and 1933.

Total property taxes levied are shown for 1860, 1870, 1872, and each year thereafter. As noted in the column heading they include levies for all units of government. These figures reflect with a good deal of accuracy changes in the cost of state and local government. Their most serious limitation is due to changes in the price level during the period. No correction has been introduced to allow for such

fluctuations. Additional limitations are the failure to show the amount of delinquency on the levies extended, the inclusion of back tax extensions, and the omission of revenue received from sources other than the property tax. During periods of prosperity and depression these factors operate in such a way as to alter the facts as they appear in this table. The increase in delinquency, the extension of large amounts of back tax, and the increased dependence on borrowing operations and other sources of revenue are all relevant facts unreflected in the statement of gross property tax levies. During the past decade the State government has moved rapidly from a large measure of reliance on the property tax to complete independence of it. This is all the more remarkable because it has been accompanied by an extension of the State's activity along several lines.

The movements of the State tax rate reflect the financial needs of the government, the growth in assessed valuations, changes in assessment ratios and the development of other sources of revenue. Thus while assessments were increasing one hundred and fifty fold (1839-1927), the State rate had hardly doubled. The rapid and wide fluctuations in the rate indicate the lack of a well stabilized financial policy and/or the use of the property tax as the elastic element in the State's fiscal system.

The net state revenues published here through the courtesy of the Social Science Research Committee of the University of Chicago, afford an authentic record of the growth in the State's fiscal system. From receipts in the neighborhood of \$50,000 annually in 1839, the course of events augmented them almost seventeen hundred fold to \$84,670,000 in 1930. The most rapid period of growth was in the earlier years; by 1850 a twelve-fold increase had taken place. In the next decade the increase was four times and after attaining a level of a little over \$3,000,000 in 1864 the magnitude of State revenues remained unchanged until almost the end of the century. Since that time the rate of change has accelerated (doubled 1900-1910; tripled 1910-1920, and again in 1920-1930). The recent tendencies in State revenues not only reflect the general expansion of government activities, but also the assumption by the State of some functions formerly performed by local units.

TABLE XXII
TOTAL ASSESSED VALUATION, PROPERTY TAXES EXTENDED FOR ALL
PURPOSES, NET STATE REVENUES, AND STATE PROPERTY
TAX RATE
FOR THE PERIOD 1839-1934

Year	Equalized assessed value of all property (State and locally assessed) (Millions of dollars)	Total taxes levied (State, county, city, township, school, etc.) (Includes back taxes) (Millions of dollars)	State tax rate in cents (per hundred dollars valuation)	Net State revenues (Excluding trust funds, receipts from borrowings; refunds received and offsets for refunds paid) (Millions of dollars)	Population U. S. Census
1839.....	\$58.89	-----	20	\$.05	-----
1840.....	58.75	-----	20	.11	476,183
1841.....	70.17	-----	30	.10	-----
1842.....	72.61	-----	15	.20	-----
1843.....	72.42	-----	20	.19	-----
1844.....	75.75	-----	20	.13	-----
1845.....	82.33	-----	30	.15	-----
1846.....	88.82	-----	35	.22	-----
1847.....	92.21	-----	37	.27	-----
1848.....	102.13	-----	37	.31	-----
1849.....	105.43	-----	58	.33	-----
1850.....	119.87	-----	58	.60	851,470
1851.....	137.82	-----	60 $\frac{1}{3}$	.69	-----
1852.....	149.29	-----	60 $\frac{1}{3}$	.76	-----
1853.....	225.16	-----	49 $\frac{1}{3}$	.88	-----
1854.....	252.76	-----	49 $\frac{1}{3}$	1.32	-----
1855.....	334.40	-----	67	1.40	-----
1856.....	349.95	-----	67	2.35	-----
1857.....	407.48	-----	67	2.30	-----
1858.....	403.14	-----	67	2.70	-----
1859.....	366.70	-----	67	2.41	-----
1860.....	367.23	\$6.12	67	2.23	1,711,951
1861.....	330.82	-----	40	2.15	-----
1862.....	312.92	-----	40	1.94	-----
1863.....	332.00	-----	72	1.52	-----
1864.....	356.88	-----	72	3.14	-----
1865.....	392.33	-----	72	3.14	-----
1866.....	410.80	-----	70	3.13	-----
1867.....	504.68	-----	77	3.08	-----
1868.....	471.55	-----	65	4.15	-----
1869.....	489.10	-----	130	3.49	-----
1870.....	480.66	21.83	65	6.16	2,539,891
1871.....	505.68	-----	90	3.73	-----
1872.....	510.89	19.82	75	4.25	-----
1873.....	1,355.40	21.96	36	4.58	-----
1874.....	1,194.46	21.55	24	3.90	-----
1875.....	1,085.54	29.01	30	3.11	-----
1876.....	1,001.12	28.69	28	3.32	-----
1877.....	931.20	30.25	36	3.01	-----
1878.....	857.24	29.20	33	3.69	-----
1879.....	784.62	24.26	27	3.16	-----
1880.....	786.62	24.53	36	2.97	3,077,871
1881.....	799.81	24.99	48	3.27	-----
1882.....	810.00	25.78	36	4.24	-----
1883.....	817.90	28.06	32	3.33	-----
1884.....	809.17	27.98	35	3.00	-----
1885.....	798.48	29.45	42	3.20	-----
1886.....	793.56	28.96	35	3.62	-----
1887.....	797.75	30.98	53	3.20	-----
1888.....	784.91	30.47	44	4.69	-----
1889.....	792.20	30.82	38	3.83	-----
1890.....	808.89	33.99	36	3.57	3,826,352
1891.....	822.11	36.04	33	4.35	-----
1892.....	831.31	39.05	31	3.34	-----
1893.....	845.58 ¹	40.07	31	3.23	-----

TABLE XXII—Concluded

Year	Equalized assessed value of all property (State and locally assessed) (Millions of dollars)	Total taxes levied (State, county, city, township, school, etc.) (Includes back taxes) (Millions of dollars)	State tax rate in cents (per hundred dollars valuation)	Net State revenues (Excluding trust funds, receipts from borrowings, refunds received and offsets for refunds paid) (Millions of dollars)	Population U. S. Census
1894.....	\$824.65	\$40.74	31	\$3.31	
1895.....	833.19 ²	47.55	52	3.57	
1896.....	816.68	45.83	55	4.68	
1897.....	799.70	47.14	66	5.44	
1898.....	778.47	45.91	56	5.98	
1899.....	953.20 ³	49.20	42	5.93	
1900.....	809.73	50.24	50	5.54	4,821,550
1901.....	999.23	53.01	50	6.10	
1902.....	1,030.29	50.89	40	6.37	
1903.....	1,083.05	56.68	52	6.17	
1904.....	1,080.47 ⁴	59.45	55	7.75	
1905.....	1,095.68	62.70	50	8.16	
1906.....	1,126.66	65.77	50	9.04	
1907.....	1,251.97	73.71	50	7.80	
1908.....	1,263.50	76.62	50	8.81	
1909.....	2,158.65	83.27	35	8.86	
1910.....	2,199.70	85.23	30	10.49	5,638,591
1911.....	2,318.33	95.81	35	11.03	
1912.....	2,343.67	93.76	38	13.75	
1913.....	2,422.36	114.04	70	12.87	
1914.....	2,455.97 ⁵	112.45	48	24.50	
1915.....	2,502.38 ⁶	124.81	55	16.76	
1916.....	2,502.09 ⁷	140.45	80	20.99	
1917.....	2,577.99 ⁸	148.61	90	26.85	
1918.....	2,626.09	150.00	75	31.96	
1919.....	4,110.17	190.58	40	30.41	
1920.....	4,234.95	214.15	40	25.68	6,485,280
1921.....	4,201.67	259.50	45	38.51	
1922.....	4,000.50	265.66	45	38.84	
1923.....	4,090.51	288.68	50	50.52	
1924.....	4,081.88	300.48	65	45.03	
1925.....	4,194.77	330.44	85	51.29	
1926.....	4,195.58	334.93	65	70.05	
1927.....	8,762.00 ⁹	374.34	30	74.22	
1928.....	8,332.85 ¹⁰	369.02	30	74.37	
1929.....	8,413.41 ¹¹	420.68	39	61.80	
1930.....	8,444.06 ¹²	466.11	39	84.67	7,630,654
1931.....	7,257.80 ¹³	452.52	39	111.32	
1932.....	6,095.77 ¹⁴	365.86	50	88.61	
1933.....	5,802.90 ¹⁵	303.18	0	91.44 ¹⁷	
1934.....	5,612.26 ¹⁶	316.73	0	124.77	

Assessed Value: Fairlie, *A Report on the Taxation and Revenue System of Illinois*, total assessed value, 1839-1866, p. 202; total equalized assessed value, 1873-1910, p. 225; Board of Equalization, *Reports*, total equalized assessed value, 1867-1918; Tax Commission, *Reports*, 1919-1933. The statutory assessment ratios are as follows:

1839-1898.....Assessed at "Fair cash value."
1899-1908.....Assessed at one-fifth full value.
1909-1918.....Assessed at one-third full value.
1919-1926.....Assessed at one-half full value.
1927-1933.....Assessed at full value.

Total Taxes: U. S. Census, total taxes 1860, 1870; *Report on the Taxation and Revenue System of Illinois*, total taxes 1872-1909, p. 238; *Auditor's Reports*, total taxes charged 1910-1932. Cook County (in millions of dollars) 1929, \$276.32; 1931, \$307.71; 1932, \$217.86 (current extension only), were obtained from the county clerk's office.

State Rate: Haig, *History of the General Property Tax in Illinois*, rates 1839-1872, p. 123. The years 1852, 1855, 1857, 1859, 1861, 1862, 1864, are starred with this notation: "No officer of the government took it upon himself to report regularly the rate of taxation levied each year. The information given above has been gathered from widely scattered sources—all official, however. No direct statement was found to the effect that the rates marked with the asterisks were actually levied. The data in these cases are based upon laws authorizing the levies. . .";

Report of the Efficiency and Economy Committee (1915), rates 1872-1914, p. 117; *Auditor's Reports*, rates 1915-1932. See also Tax Commission, *Special Report No. 4, The Illinois Revenue System, 1818-1936* (1936), Table 23, giving the rates by funds.

Net State Revenues: Data compiled by I. M. Labovitz, *Illinois State Finance, 1818-1936* (unpublished), University of Chicago. In 1839-1875 the fiscal year ended November 30; in 1876-1919, September 30; in 1920-1933, June 30. The amount given for 1876 is for 10 months; for 1920, 9 months.

Population: *Twelfth Census of the United States*, Volume I, Population, Table 5, Population of the United States by Divisions and States, 1790 to 1930, pp. 10-11.

¹ Total assessment—1893—"A mistake was made in extending assessment on the main and side track of the Chicago and South Bend Rapid Transit Co. for the year 1893. Said assessment on main track should have been extended at \$20,000 per mile instead of \$200,000 per mile and the assessment on side track should have been extended at \$2,500 per mile instead of \$25,000 per mile." Board of Equalization, *Report, 1894*, p. 50. The amount of \$1,607,677 was deducted from the grand total.

² Total assessment—1895—Typographical error in Fairlie Report.

³ Total assessment—1899—Error \$100,000 Cook County railroad assessment in Fairlie Report.

⁴ Railroad assessment—1904—Board of Equalization, *Report, 1904*, p. 276, gives the total for railroads as \$93,126,732. The total should be:

Equalized value of railroad track, rolling stock and im-	
provements of right-of-way.....	\$88,947,961
Capital stock of railroads.....	1,906,680

Total\$90,854,641

⁵ Total assessment—1914—Board of Equalization, *Report, 1914*, p. 198, shows the total \$2,455,966,349, which was used. *Report of the Efficiency and Economy Committee* (1915), p. 112, shows \$2,455,745,790.

⁶ Railroad assessment—1915—Board of Equalization, *Report, 1915*, p. 192, omits \$3,064,287 capital stock assessment.

⁷ Local assessment—1916—Board of Equalization, *Report, 1916*, shows the local railroad assessment by railroads as \$9,404,845, while the local assessment by counties shows \$9,333,126, which was used here.

⁸ Local assessment—1917—Board of Equalization, *Report, 1917*, shows the local railroad assessment by railroads as \$9,592,509, while the local assessment by counties shows \$9,615,440, which was used here.

⁹ Total assessment—1927—Tax Commission, *Report, 1927*, pp. 164, 170, gives the total local assessment for railroads as \$38,906,892, while the totals on pp. 30-31 show \$38,786,333, used here. \$54,040 was deducted from the Cook County railroad assessment by the Tax Commission (p. 295), due to an error in addition.

¹⁰ Total assessment—1928—Tax Commission, *Report, 1928*, p. 251, shows the town and city lots for Woodford County \$2,675,521 too large by checking with the Auditor's Report. This amount was deducted from the grand total. The railroad assessment by the Tax Commission for Cook County (p. 524) shows \$202,507,302. This should be \$202,207,671 by addition. The capital stock assessment of corporations other than railroads by the Tax Commission (\$92,752,399) for Cook County was obtained by totaling the 2,531 corporations listed in the Tax Commission Report. The equalized assessed value of all property reported at \$8,336,420,000 in Table XXII, p. 603, of the *15th Annual Report* has been reduced by \$3,575,000. This change was made necessary because the railroad capital stock was erroneously included both in capital stock and railroad totals.

¹¹ Total assessment—1929—The equalized assessed value of all property reported at \$8,416,980,000 in Table XXII, p. 603, of the *15th Annual Report* has been reduced by \$3,575,000. This change was made necessary because the railroad capital stock was erroneously included both in capital stock and railroad totals.

¹² Total assessment—1930—Tax Commission, *Report, 1930*, p. 275. Cook County capital stock of railroads was included in the total railroad assessment and also in the capital stock assessment of corporations other than railroads. \$3,500,000 was deducted from the grand total. The assessed value of town and city lots in Pope County was multiplied by 10 to obtain a figure comparable with other years, adding \$274,932 to the grand total.

¹³ Total assessment—1931—The equalized assessed value of all property reported at \$7,261,110,000 in Table XXII, p. 603, of the *15th Annual Report* has been reduced by \$3,300,000. This change was made necessary because the railroad capital stock was erroneously included both in capital stock and railroad totals.

¹⁴ Total assessment—1932—Tax Commission, *Report, 1932*, pp. 240-241. In Lee County \$11,700 was omitted in the assessment of electric railroads; in Madison County, \$841,795. The equalized assessment of town and city lots in Menard County should be \$1,843,115. This reduces the grand total \$888,555. The equalized assessed value of all property reported at \$6,091,370,000 in Table XXII, p. 603, of the *15th Annual Report* has been amended to include an assessment against the Pullman Company amounting to \$4,400,479. This amount was certified late as omitted property.

¹⁵ Total assessment—1933—The data for the 1933 local assessment were obtained from the county abstracts filed with the Tax Commission. The equalized assessed value of all property reported at \$5,800,100,000 in Table XXII, p. 603, of the *15th Annual Report* has been amended to include an assessment against the Pullman Company amounting to \$2,330,000. This amount was certified late as omitted property. Capital stock assessments made against Cook County insurance companies were also certified late, but are not included.

¹⁶ A capital stock assessment amounting to \$3,474,000 is included in the total as reported. This was later certified as omitted property. Cook County insurance company assessments are not included.

¹⁷ Table XXII, p. 603, of the *15th Annual Report* reported net State revenues at \$90,000,000. This was a preliminary estimate and has been revised to accord with the final data.

TABLE XXIII*State and Local Assessments of Real and Personal Property in Illinois,
by Counties**Assessment Year of 1934*

This table affords a summary for each county of the State of the aggregate real and personal property assessment. The grand total in the last column is the total property tax base and includes local as well as state assessments. Since the state tax rate has been eliminated no equalization of assessments between counties has been made; therefore, the local assessments do not reflect full value or any uniform percentage thereof. The traditional assessment ratios reported as used in most of the counties vary all the way from 25 per cent to 100 per cent. In general, the lower ratios are employed in the wealthier farming districts and metropolitan areas while many rural areas and a large section of the southern part of the State use equalization factors of 50 per cent or more. The Tax Commission assessments on railroads and capital stock have been uniformly equalized at 37 per cent.

The figures in the table cannot be regarded as furnishing an approximation to the total wealth of the State or the various counties. In addition to the undervaluation attendant upon the use of fractional assessment ratios, the tax roll fails to include large amounts of tangible and intangible personalty that escapes taxation through the failure of the administrative machinery to function effectively and by the ease with which holders of these classes of property can evade and avoid assessment. Furthermore large amounts of real and personal property are accorded legal exemption and add a considerable sum to the total of underassessed and omitted property. The details behind the totals in this table can be found in Appendix Tables I, III, V, VIII, and XVI.

TABLE XXIII

STATE AND LOCAL ASSESSMENTS OF REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY
IN ILLINOIS

ASSESSMENT YEAR 1934

County	Total local assessment	Total railroad assessment by Tax Commission	Total capital stock assessment by Tax Commission	Grand total
Adams.....	\$56,670,345	\$3,370,338	\$3,431,540	\$63,472,223
Alexander.....	11,100,048	1,913,615	46,575	13,060,238
Bond.....	9,831,995	2,079,517	17,525	11,929,037
Boone.....	16,300,490	1,140,262	8,275	17,449,027
Brown.....	7,084,105	485,512	-----	7,569,617
Bureau.....	25,998,405	6,961,076	4,610	32,964,091
Calhoun.....	5,798,960	-----	-----	5,798,960
Carroll.....	15,903,050	4,187,077	246,650	20,336,777
Cass.....	12,827,794	1,306,821	4,875	14,139,490
Champaign.....	55,572,823	3,745,567	18,200	59,336,590
Christian.....	29,336,585	3,210,568	100	32,547,253
Clark.....	10,576,690	1,767,123	22,100	12,365,913
Clay.....	6,798,064	1,840,867	350	8,639,281
Clinton.....	13,945,450	2,625,197	-----	16,570,647
Coles.....	18,603,739	2,678,023	38,025	21,319,787
Cook.....	2,508,971,717	145,823,666	62,564,206 ¹	2,717,359,589
Crawford.....	11,820,724	1,050,926	7,100	12,878,750
Cumberland.....	4,482,713	1,543,311	325	6,026,349
DeKalb.....	32,566,501	5,167,746	106,675	37,840,922
DeWitt.....	15,126,408	2,033,322	296,800	17,456,530
Douglas.....	16,313,471	2,303,083	-----	18,616,554
DuPage.....	65,559,727	6,659,271	623,000	72,841,998
Edgar.....	19,255,408	3,645,654	5,625	22,906,687
Edwards.....	4,043,555	717,515	2,100	4,763,170
Effingham.....	10,595,383	2,823,509	10,600	13,429,492
Fayette.....	10,658,503	1,988,705	2,975	12,650,183
Ford.....	16,810,878	1,625,693	2,775	18,439,346
Franklin.....	14,410,228	2,746,625	2,550	17,159,403
Fulton.....	31,614,275	3,337,514	6,325	34,958,114
Gallatin.....	3,904,149	578,998	-----	4,483,147
Greene.....	15,045,509	1,652,169	-----	16,697,678
Grundy.....	15,572,204	4,003,963	-----	19,576,167
Hamilton.....	3,670,065	856,786	-----	4,526,851
Hancock.....	27,304,100	2,483,549	31,575	29,819,224
Hardin.....	3,015,151	129,663	2,210	3,147,024
Henderson.....	10,583,026	2,944,975	-----	13,528,001
Henry.....	42,390,768	4,076,007	161,620	46,628,395
Iroquois.....	38,555,009	4,382,464	13,105	42,950,578
Jackson.....	12,759,598	2,695,080	66,020	15,520,698
Jasper.....	5,562,635	835,984	660	6,399,279
Jefferson.....	11,130,881	3,603,960	1,525	14,736,366
Jersey.....	8,955,088	714,607	4,845	9,674,540
JoDavie..	17,625,320	2,447,027	17,680	20,090,027
Johnson.....	3,243,947	1,915,278	300	5,159,525
Kane.....	80,820,287	6,501,307	292,700	87,614,294
Kankakee.....	28,111,460	4,284,001	40,125	32,435,586
Kendall.....	11,649,985	1,523,520	193,870	13,367,375
Knox.....	49,175,368	7,388,264	156,455	56,720,087
Lake.....	78,807,675	8,108,120	376,100	87,291,895
LaSalle.....	76,954,320	8,684,341	274,950	85,913,611
Lawrence.....	10,696,948	1,473,196	19,425	12,189,569
Lee.....	31,536,767	4,191,390	2,392,825	38,120,982
Livingston.....	38,669,321	5,224,102	293,325	44,186,748
Logan.....	31,236,412	3,421,287	29,700	34,687,399
McDonough.....	24,295,774	2,033,455	375	26,329,604

TABLE XXIII—Concluded

County	Total local assessment	Total railroad assessment by Tax Commission	Total capital stock assessment by Tax Commission	Grand total
McHenry-----	34,130,235	3,237,197	27,800	37,395,232
McLean-----	58,440,419	5,484,535	751,625	64,676,579
Macon-----	53,210,937	4,456,436	37,520	57,504,893
Macoupin-----	19,112,982	5,246,500	5,060	24,364,542
Madison-----	81,944,725	15,393,100	287,465	97,625,290
Marion-----	15,681,032	2,518,188	84,125	18,283,345
Marshall-----	13,637,741	2,150,333	8,300	15,796,374
Mason-----	16,022,197	1,661,729	12,500	17,696,426
Massac-----	5,314,118	1,226,443	85	6,540,646
Menard-----	12,337,785	1,428,447	2,500	13,768,732
Mercer-----	17,604,714	1,670,712	15,575	19,291,001
Monroe-----	12,441,225	1,650,565	6,075	14,097,865
Montgomery-----	21,638,896	5,014,955	6,640	26,660,491
Morgan-----	28,611,145	2,789,354	131,270	31,531,769
Moultrie-----	11,225,220	2,125,844	450	13,351,514
Ogle-----	28,402,055	5,231,572	19,525	33,653,152
Peoria-----	114,257,174	7,340,645	3,035,050	124,632,869
Perry-----	12,945,860	1,396,178	-----	14,342,038
Piatt-----	17,757,405	2,548,994	3,707,275	24,013,674
Pike-----	12,394,338	2,463,187	7,670	14,865,195
Pope-----	2,893,735	484,195	-----	3,377,930
Pulaski-----	4,044,415	840,353	975	4,885,743
Putnam-----	4,150,790	682,733	200	4,833,723
Randolph-----	14,623,652	2,550,226	190	17,174,068
Richland-----	7,177,269	1,074,510	18,450	8,270,229
Rock Island-----	61,700,760	3,548,678	1,083,140	66,332,578
St. Clair-----	103,787,842	16,178,307	1,605,665	121,571,814
Saline-----	10,230,335	1,721,814	39,405	11,991,554
Sangamon-----	81,388,603	7,892,588	138,110	89,419,301
Schuyler-----	8,220,898	801,800	555	9,023,253
Scott-----	7,694,811	864,667	3,900	8,563,378
Shelby-----	18,229,419	3,713,731	-----	21,943,150
Stark-----	12,174,709	1,228,920	-----	13,403,629
Stephenson-----	33,580,375	2,361,623	121,580	36,063,578
Tazewell-----	40,314,630	6,765,214	690,860	47,770,704
Union-----	7,799,111	1,249,330	-----	9,048,441
Vermilion-----	54,172,466	9,241,737	13,735	63,427,938
Wabash-----	7,418,180	1,194,650	52,080	8,664,910
Warren-----	20,276,248	3,344,798	6,625	23,627,671
Washington-----	12,339,059	1,149,030	2,485	13,490,574
Wayne-----	7,589,795	1,265,837	-----	8,855,632
White-----	4,768,280	2,015,582	3,615	6,787,477
Whiteside-----	31,068,400	4,912,826	16,380	35,997,606
Will-----	64,883,990	12,233,102	4,339,660	81,456,752
Williamson-----	14,031,588	2,447,617	18,950	16,498,155
Winnebago-----	69,211,800	3,026,840	262,160	72,500,800
Woodford-----	19,347,630	1,020,777	3,725	20,372,132
Total Downstate-----	\$2,541,107,077	\$327,954,329	\$25,844,020	\$2,894,905,426
Entire State-----	\$5,050,078,794	\$473,777,995	\$88,408,226 ¹	\$5,612,265,015

¹ Includes Pullman Company assessment of \$3,474,000, which was certified late as omitted property.

PART III

List of Corporations Assessed on Capital Stock by the Tax Commission Assessment Year 1934

PART III

Introductory Note

The following list, by counties, includes capital stock assessments for the year 1934 certified by the Tax Commission to the county clerks. The net assessment of capital stock represents the amount on which taxes were to be extended at the rate applicable to property generally in the taxing district in which the corporation has its principal place of business. It represents the capital stock, including the franchise, less the equalized assessed value of real estate and tangible personal property in Illinois. In the case of corporations which operate or own property outside Illinois, allowance has been made for property located elsewhere and the value of the corporation has been apportioned between Illinois and other states.

Omission of the name of any particular corporation from the following list may signify any one of the following circumstances:

- (1) That the corporation was not in existence at April 1, 1934;
- (2) That the equalized valuation of the capital stock, including the franchise, as of April 1, 1934, was no greater than the equalized assessed valuation of real estate and tangible personal property, so that there was no capital stock assessment;
- (3) That the corporation was not subject to assessment by the Tax Commission but was within the jurisdiction of the local assessor.

The address reported for each corporation indicates the main office in the taxing district to which the corporate excess was allocated for taxation at local property tax rates. In the list for Cook County, the city is Chicago unless some other city or village is named.

LIST OF CORPORATIONS ASSESSED ON CAPITAL STOCK BY THE TAX COMMISSION

Assessment Year 1934

ADAMS COUNTY

Name and address of corporation	Net assessment
Central Illinois Public Service Co., Quincy.....	\$3,379,875
Central Loan & Agency Corporation, Quincy.....	1,500
Eureka Enterprises, Quincy	150
Freiburg Mortuary, Inc., Quincy.....	8,325
Herbert, H. B. Finance Co., Quincy.....	11,100
Kaiser Truck Service, Inc., Quincy.....	8,700
Modern Park Cemetery Company, Inc., Quincy.....	2,400
O'Meara Construction Company, Inc., Quincy.....	925
Physicians and Surgeons Radium Assn., Quincy.....	925
Quincy Crane Service Co., Quincy.....	235
Quincy Finance Corporation, Quincy.....	1,100
Quincy Laundry Co., Quincy.....	4,340
Quincy Oil Company, Quincy	9,250
Quincy Poster Advertising Co., Quincy.....	275
Ratron Corporation, Quincy	500
Shannon, O. W. Insurance Agency, Quincy.....	275
Wood Bros. Transfer, Inc., Quincy.....	1,665
Total	\$3,431,540

ALEXANDER COUNTY

Cairo Baseball Association, Inc., Cairo.....	\$ 550
Cairo Warehouse and Forwarding Co., Cairo.....	7,400
Cairo Water Company, Cairo,	18,050
Gen Theatre Company, Cairo.....	5,750
Olive Branch Minerals Company, Cairo.....	3,725
Public Loan Corp. of Cairo, Ill., Cairo.....	2,775
Tri-State Ferry Company, Cairo	8,325
Total	\$46,575

BOND COUNTY

Bond County Abstract and Title Co., Greenville.....	\$ 100
Bond County Telephone & Telegraph Co., Greenville.....	15,300
Central Garage Co. of Greenville, Ill., Greenville.....	550
McDonald-Thomas, Inc., Greenville	1,575
Total	\$17,525

BOONE COUNTY

Boone County Abstract Company, Belvidere.....	\$1,225
Glass, E. B. & Sons, Inc., Belvidere.....	1,850
Belvidere Heating Company, Belvidere	5,200
Total	\$8,275

BUREAU COUNTY

DePue Telephone Company, DePue.....	\$1,050
Princeton Gas Company, Princeton.....	1,225
Tiskilwa Motor Company, Tiskilwa.....	2,335
Total	\$4,610

CARROLL COUNTY

Milledgeville Mutual Telephone Co., Milledgeville.....	\$ 1,825
Northwestern Illinois Utilities, Savanna.....	239,000
Savanna Construction Co., Savanna.....	650
Scenic Stage Line, Savanna.....	175
Shannon Telephone Co., Shannon	700
Sherlock Finance Corporation, Savanna	4,300
Total	\$246,650

CASS COUNTY

Name and address of corporation	Net assessment
Ashland Telephone Company, Ashland.....	\$1,625
Cass County Telephone & Telegraph Co., Virginia.....	1,725
Home Telephone Co. of Arenzville, Arenzville.....	1,525
Total	\$4,875

CHAMPAIGN COUNTY

Allied Finance Company, Inc., Urbana.....	\$ 5,050
Associated Abstract Co. of Champaign Co., Champaign.....	1,050
Carle Memorial Hospital, Inc., Urbana.....	2,750
Champaign County Abstract Co., Champaign.....	1,550
Champaign County Telephone Co., Philo.....	650
Eisner Tire Company, Inc., Champaign.....	150
Financial Service Corporation, Champaign.....	50
General Paving Company, Champaign	275
Heinz Mittendorf Undertaking Co., Pesotum.....	125
Illini Coach Company, Champaign	300
Kirby, E. V. Motor Co., Champaign.....	1,275
K & K Laundry, Inc., Urbana.....	50
Lincoln Cleaners, Inc., Urbana.....	350
McCullough & Fletcher, Inc., Champaign.....	550
North Harwood Telephone Company, Ludlow.....	650
Renner, E. H. Funeral Home, Inc., Urbana.....	1,900
Somers, Frank A. Company, Inc., Urbana.....	575
White Line Laundry, Inc., Champaign.....	275
Woodlawn Cemetery of Champaign Co., Urbana.....	625
Total	\$18,200

CHRISTIAN COUNTY

Taylor Abstract Company, Taylorville.....	\$100
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CLARK COUNTY

Casey Construction Company, Casey.....	\$ 8,700
Trenton Rock Oil & Gas Company, Casey.....	2,525
Wabash Valley Transit Company, Marshall.....	12,875
Total	\$22,100

CLAY COUNTY

Brooks, Ira Motor Company, Inc., Flora.....	\$350
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COLES COUNTY

Coles County Abstract & Title Company, Charleston.....	\$ 2,400
Hayes Transfer & Storage Company, Mattoon.....	2,900
Illinois Southeastern Telephone Co., Mattoon.....	26,850
James and Shinn Co., Inc., Mattoon.....	1,700
Mattoon Title & Trust Co., Mattoon.....	475
Peerless-Model Company, Mattoon	3,700
Total	\$38,025

COOK COUNTY¹

A. A. Electric Company, 3125-35 S. 60th Ct., Cicero.....	\$ 4,760
A-B-C Window Cleaning Corp., 184 W. Washington St.....	701
A. C. Electric Contracting Company, 2532 Indiana Ave.....	2,775
A. C. Patents Corp., 8440 S. Chicago Ave.....	5,550
A. H. L. Building Corp., 159 N. State St.....	2,775
A. No. 1 Express and Cartage Company, Inc., 630 Miller St.....	904
A-1 Cleaners & Dyers Co., 5312 Broadway.....	5,550
A. and J. Securities Co., 5750 W. Roosevelt Rd.....	1,659
A. S. Construction Company, 3052 W. North Ave.....	8,325
A. W. S. Construction Co., 520 N. Michigan Ave.....	9,395
Abarbanell Bros., Inc., 116 W. Burlington Ave., LaGrange.....	12,801
The Abbott Agency, 201 N. Wells St.....	3,330
Abedor Construction Co., 6842 Wentworth Ave.....	840
Abeles, Theodore, Inc., 3415 W. Madison St.....	5,550
Andrew Abrahamson Co., 1327 N. Lawndale Ave.....	9,990
Acacia Park Cemetery Assn., 7800 Irving Park Blvd.....	6,024
Academy Theatre Company, 16 S. Halsted St.....	11,100
Acceptance Finance Corp., 33 S. Clark St.....	111,000
Ace Builders & Construction Co., Inc., 205 W. Wacker Dr.....	5,550
Ace Cleaning & Dyeing Co., Inc., 140 N. Dearborn St.....	5,550
Ace Engineering Co., 208 W. Washington St.....	2,220
Ace Laundry Co., 1773 Peterson Ave.....	83,250
Ackley Brothers Company, 1447 E. 63rd St.....	388
Acme Agency, Incorporated, 175 W. Jackson Blvd.....	1,545
Acme Auto Loans, Inc., 1344 S. Michigan Ave.....	471
Acme Bonding Co., Inc., care Nelson Hanks, 6416 Oxford.....	555

¹ The city is Chicago unless some other city or village is named.

COOK COUNTY—Continued

Name and address of corporation	Net assessment
Acme Finance Company, 1344 S. Michigan Ave.....	4,173
Acme Hotel Co., 1 No. LaSalle St., Rm. 2117.....	555
Acme Investments, Inc., 111 W. Washington St.....	111,000
Acme Tax Appraisal Service, Inc., 1140 Lake St., Oak Park, Ill.....	555
Acme Window Cleaning Co., 449 N. Clark St.....	562
Active Building Cleaning Co., 140 N. Dearborn St.....	555
Active Claim Service, Inc., 4249 W. Harrison St.....	555
Active Construction Co., 160 N. LaSalle St.....	5,550
Adair Service, Inc., 1525 E. 53rd St.....	22,200
Carl F. Adams Co., 2824 Fullerton Ave.....	5,550
Adams Carson Company, No. 1814, 77 W. Washington.....	163
Adams Construction Co. in care of, E. G. Eifrig, 1113 Holly Ct., Oak Park, Ill..	13,875
Adamson, Wilson & Co., in care of, R. E. Adamson, 1753 Albion Ave.....	2,775
Adams-Wabash Garage Co., 209-219 So. Wabash Ave.....	3,364
Adcraft Painted Advertising Co., 59 E. Van Buren St., Rm. 1602.....	3,330
Addison Heat Engineering Co., 3619 N. Ashland Ave.....	1,190
Addison Manor Building Corp., 10 S. LaSalle St., in care of, Altheimer & Mayer	11,100
Adelphi Theatre Corp., 7074 No. Clark St.....	433
Admiral Theatre Corp., 3940 Lawrence.....	11,100
Advance Realty Co., 4916 Irving Park Blvd.....	11,100
Advance Transportation Co. of Illinois, 4125 So. Emerald Ave.....	3,374
Advertisers Display Service, Inc., in care of, Thomas J. Linane, 4753 Broadway..	6,660
Advertisers National Corporation, 110 S. Dearborn St.....	11,100
The Advertising Distributors of America, Inc., 29 S. LaSalle St.....	653
Advertising Producers-Associated, Inc., 201 N. Wells St.....	692
Advertising Service Co., Inc., 740 Rush St.....	659
Aeronautical University, Inc., 1338 S. Michigan Ave.....	129
Aetna Finance Co., 4554 Broadway	4,286
Aetna Hat Cleaners, Inc., 106 S. Clark St.....	4,995
Aetna Loan Co., 4554 Broadway.....	1,876
Aetna Realty Co., Inc., 201 N. Wells St.....	555
Aetna Window Cleaning Co., Inc., 39 W. Adams St.....	2,775
Affiliated Freight Terminals, Inc., 160 N. LaSalle St., Rm. 1629.....	27,750
Affiliated Underwriters Loan & Finance Co., Inc., 1515 Sherman Ave., Evanston...	445
Agencies Broadcasting Bureau, Ltd., 520 N. Michigan Ave.....	444
Agricultural Broadcasting Co., 1230 W. Washington Blvd.....	56,890
Agricultural Investment Co., 608 S. Dearborn St.....	555
Ahern, Jas. D., Co., 8 E. Roosevelt Rd.....	723
Airey Construction Co., 212 Marion St., Oak Park.....	83,250
Airport Catering Co., 111 W. Monroe St., Rm. 2002.....	555
Air Show, The, Inc., Century of Progress Exposition.....	533
Airway Sales Engineers, Inc. 221 N. LaSalle St.....	555
Ajax Motor Service, 711 Tilden St.....	1,618
Alamo Theatre Company, 4059 W. North Ave.....	555
Albrecht, E. J., Co., 2632 W. 26th St.....	5,067
Aldort Building Corp., 77 W. Washington, Rm. 1410.....	1,110
Alengue Theatre Co., 824 E. 47th St.....	1,100
Alexander, W. A. & Co., 134 S. LaSalle St.....	5,550
Alford, O. P. & Co., 175 W. Jackson Blvd.....	5,550
Alice Building Co., 30 N. LaSalle St., Rm. 1107.....	555
All Building Construction Co., 1225 Independence Blvd.....	240
Alliance Loan Corp., 119 N. Marion St., Oak Park.....	245
All Service Garage, 5057-59 Broadway.....	1,665
All Star Theatrical Co., 429 N. Laramie St.....	555
All State Recreation Co., 312 S. Clark St.....	11,100
All States Agency Corp., 3430 Calumet Ave.....	3,503
Alschuler, A. S., Inc., 28 E. Jackson Blvd.	1,500
Al's Service Station, Inc., 111 W. Washington St.....	555
Altheimer & Co., 125 W. Madison St., Rm. 2905.....	555
Alton Co., 77 W. Washington St.....	555
Amalgamated Securities Co., 111 W. Jackson Blvd.....	146
Ambassador Company, 5825 W. Division St.....	27,750
American Advertising & Research Corp., 407 S. Dearborn St.....	2,455
American Auto Paint Shops, Inc., 425 S. Ashland Ave.....	748
American Bond Quotation Service, The, Inc., 228 N. LaSalle St.....	164
American Cartoon Service, Inc., 200 E. Illinois St.....	16,650
American Commercial Garage, 660 O'Brien St.....	2,290
American Concessions, Inc., 1014 S. Michigan Ave.....	5,550
American Conservation Co., 307 N. Michigan Ave.....	96,515
American Conservatory of Music, 300 S. Wabash Ave.....	13,320
American Dry Cleaning Co., 546 Chesnut St., Winnetka.....	1,183
American Enterprises, Inc., 506 S. Wabash Ave.....	2,775
American Foreclosure Co., 205 W. Wacker Drive.....	197
American General Underwriters, 175 W. Jackson Blvd.....	204
American Grocers Brokerage Co., 208 W. Washington St.....	2,315
American Hotel Co., 426 Belmont Ave.....	9,522
American Ideal Cleaning Co., 10351 Michigan Ave.....	8,325
American League Baseball Club of Chicago, 35th and Shields Ave.....	667
American National Jockey Club, 33 N. LaSalle St.....	555
American Personal Loan Service, 20 W. Jackson Blvd.....	18,082
American Planning Service, Inc., in care of, Julius L. Kabaker, 100 W. Monroe St	5,550
American Realty Co., in care of, Robt. S. Nahin, 333 N. Michigan Ave.....	5,550

COOK COUNTY—Continued

Name and address of corporation	Net assessment
American Shipping Co., 33 S. Clark St.....	2,083
American Trotting Register Association, 134 S. LaSalle St.....	83,250
American University of Commerce, 21 W. Elm St.....	1,261
American Watch Patrol, 1725 West Polk St.....	555
American Wet Wash Laundry, Inc., 925 S. California Ave.....	22,200
American Window Cleaning Co., 331 W. Washington St.....	23,310
American Wrecking Co., 3800 Milwaukee Ave.....	200
Ames & Co., Inc., 33 S. Clark St., Rm. 1242.....	1,290
Amo Theatre Corp., 436 E. 61st St.....	610
Amstadter Storage & Van Co., 6251 Ellis Ave.....	2,775
Amusement Park Concessions, Inc., 6300 S. Parkway.....	8,325
Analysis Foundation, The, Inc., 43 E. Ohio St.,	943
Anatol Rug & Carpet Cleaners, 2520 Cottage Grove Ave.....	13,875
Anbode Corp., Chicago Ave. & Parkside.....	2,775
Anchor Storage Co., 219 East North Water St.....	2,590
Anchor Wet Wash Laundry Co., 1217 S. Cicero Ave., Cicero.....	376
Anchor Window Cleaning Co., 39 W. Adams St.....	7,374
Anderson & Schreier, Inc., 520 N. Michigan Ave.....	210
Anderson Bros. Express & Storage Co., 3131 Sheffield Ave.....	1,413
Anderson, C. C., Co., 74 W. Washington St.....	5,550
Andersen, L. B., & Co., Inc., Wheeling.....	410
Anderson Hotel Co., 1369 Hyde Park Blvd.....	555
Anidamis & Molloy, Inc., 2627 Lawrence Ave.....	27,750
Ankrum Advertising Agency, 208 W. Washington.....	1,807
Anna's Beauty Shops, Inc., 833 E. 46th St.....	492
Ansonia Hotel, Inc., Rm. 1201, 180 W. Washington St.....	296
Antoinette Building Corp., in care of, Ross & Boeger, 29 S. LaSalle St.....	2,747
Apartment Hotels Corp., in care of, Herman R. Gore, 33 S. Clark St.....	1,110
Apartment Operating Co., Inc., 134 N. LaSalle St.....	654
Apartment Selection Bureau, Inc., 1 N. LaSalle St.....	284
Apex Motor Freight, Inc., 1235 W. 47th St.....	1,665
Apollo Theatre, Inc., 526 E. 47th St.....	1,044
Apparel Arts Publications, Inc., 919 N. Michigan Ave.....	555
Apparel Building Corp., 310 S. Racine Ave.....	12,210
Apple-Cole, The, Co., 1 N. LaSalle St.....	200
Appraisal & Estimating Corp., 736 Builders Bldg.....	5,550
Appraisal Service Co., 134 N. LaSalle St.....	555
Aragon Amusement Co., 8 S. Michigan Ave.....	104,062
Arcadia Laundry & Linen Supply, 856 W. 119th St.....	9,524
Archer Wet Wash Laundry, Inc., 3757 Archer Ave.....	2,551
Architectural Guild of Small Home Design, in care of, Montgomery, Harb, Pritchard and Herriott, 120 S. LaSalle St.....	4,617
Ardmore Laundry Co., 5808-10 N. Western Ave.....	5,550
Argmore Theatre Corp., 7 S. Dearborn St.....	5,550
Arlington Cemetery Association, 64 W. Randolph St.....	1,920
Armand Garage, Inc., 1025 S. Western Ave.....	11,100
Armand Investment Co., 19 S. LaSalle St.....	1,100
Armored Car Service Inc., in care of, Silber and Woley, 208 S. LaSalle St.....	11,100
Arnold Apartment Building Corp., 4737 Malden Ave.....	5,500
Artenia Hotel Corp., in care of, Ruebens, Fischer, Mosser and Barnum, Banker's Building	190
Artistic Cleaners & Dyers, Inc., 741-745 S. Cicero Ave.....	449
Asbury & Lane, Inc., 43 E. Ohio St.....	555
Ashenhurst & Company, The Drake, Lake Shore Drive, N. Michigan Ave.....	13,875
Ash, Paul, Enterprises, Inc., 5 S. Wabash Ave.....	160
Ashland Amusement Corp., in care of, Shimberg and Harrison, 100 W. Monroe..	555
Ashland Block Building Corp., 201 N. LaSalle St.....	11,100
Ashland Corp., The, in care of, Wm. G. Phal, 231 S. LaSalle St.....	2,775
Asphalt Co., The, of Chicago, 105 W. Adams St.....	815
Asphaltic Materials Co., 1 N. LaSalle St.....	533
Asquini Construction Co., 4310 N. Springfield.....	11,100
Assessment Bond Service, Inc., 231 S. LaSalle St.....	4,010
Associated Accountants, Inc., 77 W. Washington St.....	3,885
Associated Broadcasters, Inc., in care of, Vail Rac and Plamandan, 221 N. LaSalle St.	555
Associated Chicago Industries, Inc., in care of D. F. Cass, 4426 Manor Ave.....	555
Associated Credential Service, Inc., 33 N. LaSalle St.....	239
Associated Development Corp., 111 W. Monroe St.....	41,625
Associated Discount Co., 165 W. Jackson Blvd.....	11,816
Associated Electric Co., Inc., 4342 Ogden Ave.....	746
Associated Erectors, Inc., 332 S. LaSalle St.....	304
Associated Finance Corp., 188 W. Randolph St.....	1,110
Associated Protective Agencies, Inc., 608 S. Dearborn St.....	1,387
Associated Window Cleaning Corp., 330 S. LaSalle St., Rm. 806.....	925
Association, The, Agency, Inc., 33 N. LaSalle St.....	124
Assured's Underwriters Corp., 3 W. Madison St.....	555
Atkinson, Harry, Inc., 520 N. Michigan Ave.....	2,870
Atlantic Garage Co., 430 S. Sherman Ave.....	1,023
Atlas Auto Parts Co., 2127 S. State St.....	11,100
Atlas City Window Cleaning Co., 326 S. State St.....	22,200
Atlas Linen Supply Co., 1032 Wrightwood Ave.....	1,309
Atlas Millwork Co., 923 S. Western Ave.....	346

COOK COUNTY—Continued

Name and address of corporation	Net assessment
Atlas Realization Co., 111 W. Washington St.....	41,625
Atlas Wet Wash Laundry, 5434 W. 22nd St., Cicero.....	16,650
Atlas Window Cleaning Co., Inc., 29 S. State St.....	549
Attractive Photograph Co., 127 N. Dearborn St.....	1,110
Atwell, Vogel & Sterling, Inc., 330 S. Wells St., Rm. 1222.....	13,681
Aubrey & Moore, Inc., 410 N. Michigan.....	2,775
Auburn Glass Co., 2155 W. 80th St.....	16,650
Auburn Park Postal Bldg. Corp., 120 S. LaSalle St., Rm. 1861.....	7,458
Anburn Realty and Mortgage Co., Inc., 1432 W. 79th St.....	4,196
Augustan Assurance Agency, Inc., 228 N. LaSalle St.....	27,750
Aunt Mary's Laundry, Inc., 326-30 W. 47th St.....	2,775
Austin Bros. Construction Co., 941 S. Home Ave., Oak Park.....	100
Austin Lake Building Corp., 11 S. Austin Blvd.....	2,948
Austin Merchants Building Corp., 77 W. Washington St., Rm. 1410.....	2,220
Austin National Safe Deposit and Securities Co., 5644 W. Chicago Ave.....	11,100
Austin Pershing Building Corp., 832 Maxwell St.....	19,425
Austin Theatre Corp., 5619 W. Madison St.....	5,550
Austin Wet Wash Laundry Co., 830 N. Crawford Ave.....	2,790
Auto Brokers Acceptance Co. of Illinois, 1647 S. Crawford Ave.....	458
Auto Construction, The, Co., Inc., 7 E. 28th St.....	1,110
Auto Travel Exchange, Inc., 10 N. Clark St.....	555
Automobile Bonding Co., 66 E. South Water St.....	29,318
Automobile Finance Co., 4052 Madison St.....	555
Automotive Warehousing Corp., 2618-20 S. Michigan Ave.....	635
Available Fireproof Warehouses, Inc., 7728-32 Stony Island Ave.....	7,005
Avenue Agency & Loan Corp., 104 N. Oak Park Ave., Oak Park.....	2,053
Avenue Safe Deposit Co., 104 N. Oak Park Ave., Oak Park.....	1,618
Aviation Engineering Co., in care of, Kenneth McCracken, 7223 Coles Ave.....	12,210
Avlo Products Corp., 236 W. North Ave.....	100
Avon Bldg. Corp., 6008 Irving Park Blvd.....	11,100
B. & B. Service Corp., 536 Lake Shore Dr.....	11,100
B. W. Construction Co., 720 N. Wabash Ave.....	6,806
Babcock, Wm. H., & Sons, Inc., 105 W. Adams St.....	1,110
Babka, Louis, Company, 108 N. Dearborn St.....	55,500
Back to the Land, Inc., in care of, Frank B. Blank, 105 W. Adams St.....	2,220
Baer, Frank, Inc., 2036 Peterson Ave.....	1,665
Baer Trucking & Teaming Co., 1960 Wilmot Ave.....	5,550
Bageman, F. J., Inc., 720 N. Michigan Ave.....	11,100
Bahr, Alfon E., & Co., 507 N. Michigan Ave.....	789
Baker, L. T., & Company, Inc., 30 W. Washington St.....	16,489
Baldwin, Coen & Company, Inc., 3238 S. Oak Park Ave., Berwyn.....	298
Balkin, L., Builder, Inc., 1850-1858 Austin Ave.....	224
Bambula-Bach Electric Company, 118 S. Clinton St.....	1,275
Banco Di Napoli Safe Deposit Co., 906 S. Halsted St.....	230
Bandow, Paul, & Son, Inc., 5040 S. Elizabeth St.....	2,775
Bands Company, The, 209 S. LaSalle St.....	1,907
Banks Linen Supply Co., 10 N. Clark St.....	22,200
Banner Cleaners & Dyers, Inc., 1738 E. 75th St.....	5,177
Banner Construction Co., 384 N. Harding Ave.....	1,347
Banner Investment Company, in care of, Charles L. Cohns, 130 N. Wells St.....	13,875
Bardhart Productions, Inc., 30 N. LaSalle St.....	2,775
Bardwick, John, Jr., Inc., 15407 Broadway, Harvey.....	5,550
Barnes, Wm. C., & Associates, Inc., 122 S. Michigan Ave.....	2,913
Barnes-Carruthers Fair Booking Association, Inc., 119 N. Clark St.....	5,449
Barnes Heating Company, 210 Harrison St., Oak Park.....	13,875
Barnett, A. W., & Co., 5-7 S. Water St.....	2,860
Robert Barr & Co., 2605-125 W. Madison St.....	13,875
Barr, T. J., Health Service, Inc., 105 W. Monroe St.....	832
Barry Fire Door Co., 617 N. LaSalle St.....	5,550
Bartholomay-Darling Company, 175 W. Jackson Blvd.....	5,550
Bass Construction Company, in care of, Jackson Pub. Co., 711 S. Dearborn St..	200
Basta-Musil & Co., Inc., 2609 S. Crawford Ave.....	519
Bates Construction Company, 136 Elmore St., Park Ridge.....	1,099
Battery & Kipp, Inc., 231 S. LaSalle St.....	146
Beachmar Company, 5632 Sheridan Rd.....	1,437
Beach View Hotel Company, 7645 Sheridan Rd.....	280
Beaconfield Building Corporation, Rm. 3006, 435 N. Michigan Ave.....	5,550
Beacon Hill Bldg Corp., 4701 Beacon St.....	11,100
Bearberg, C. A., Inc., 774 North Park Ave., Park Ridge.....	1,387
Beaumont & McDonnell, Inc., 912 W. Madison St.....	430
Beck Bond Company, 4000 W. North Ave.....	13,875
Becker Cleaner, Inc., 2659 Sheffield Ave.....	555
Becker, G., Company, Roofers, 4644 Armitage Ave.....	5,550
Becker, Leon V., Corporation, 120 S. LaSalle St.....	1,658
Becker Realty Co., 302 E. 51st St.....	100
Becker Studios, Inc., 2824 Taylor St.....	2,030
Beckman Painting Corporation, 20 N. Wacker Dr.....	3,017
Beco Management Company, 33 N. LaSalle St.....	114
Bedanx, The Chas. E., Company of Illinois, Inc., 435 N. Michigan Ave.....	45,713
Bedford, J., Motor Service, Inc., 6908 S. Carpenter St.....	2,775
Bee Dee Management Company, 100 N. LaSalle St.....	641
Beesley, Ralph H., & Company, Inc., 4219 Irving Park Blvd.....	878

COOK COUNTY—Continued

Name and address of corporation	Net assessment
Behel, Johnson & Company, 29 S. LaSalle St.....	2,115
Belgiue Pittoresque, Inc., in care of, J. R. Montgomery, Jr., 120 S. LaSalle St..	5,550
Believe It Or Not Company, Inc., 56 W. Randolph St.....	5,550
Bellereve Apartment Building Corp., 7255 Yates Ave.....	16,650
Belmont Central Exchange, Inc., 5617 Belmont Ave.....	100
Belmont Garage Corporation, 3157 Broadway.....	320
Belmont Realty Co., 1548 Belmont Ave.....	940
Belmont Sheffield Safe Deposit Company, 1005 Belmont Ave.....	5,958
Beloian, Leon, Inc., 6161 Broadway.....	555
Belz Bos., Dyeing & Cleaning Co., 159 Marion St., Oak Park.....	1,332
Bennett & Landgren Co., 1117 N. Clark St.....	4,410
Benson & Rixon Investment Co., 1295 Milwaukee Ave.....	5,887
Bentley, A. L., & Son, 2701 N. Clark St.....	11,519
Berkman's Health Club, 162 W. Monroe St.....	123
Berkshire Apartment Building Corp., 7000 East End Ave.....	11,100
Berkson Building Corporation, 643 W. 63rd St.....	5,550
Berkson, Harry U., & Son, Inc., 3522 W. Roosevelt Rd.....	555
Berliner, L., Produce Co., 25 S. Water Market.....	1,110
Birmingham, E. J., & Co., 231 S. LaSalle St.....	7,282
Bernard, J. E., & Co., Inc., 11 S. LaSalle St.....	1,352
Bernard Laboratories, Inc., 630 S. Wabash Ave.....	202
Bernauer Bros. Company, 2032 Belmont Ave.....	8,325
Bernstein, A., & Co., 1517-19 S. Michigan Ave.....	13,875
Berteau-Ashland Ave. Bldg. Corp., 4865 Broadway.....	27,750
Bertolet & Deming, Inc., 30 N. Dearborn St.....	707
Berwyn Agency & Loan Corporation, 6801 Cermak Road, Berwyn.....	3,088
Berwyn Dry Cleaning Co., Inc., 3305 Grove Ave., Berwyn.....	2,775
Berwyn Greasing Palace, Inc., 6645 W. Cermak Road, Berwyn.....	11,100
Berwyn Regular Democratic Organization Building Corporation, 8420 Cermak Road, Berwyn	555
Berwyn Securities Co., 6307 W. 22nd St., Berwyn.....	13,875
Berwyn Store Office Auditorium Corporation, 6820 Windsor Ave, Berwyn.....	36,075
Best & Kaplan Amusement Corp., 436 East 61st St.....	311
Best Roofing Company, 1511 N. Hoyne Ave., in care of, Henry Nowicki.....	2,775
Betourne, E. N. Bus Lines, 1619 S. State St.....	3,885
Better Hotel Corporation, 1401 Hyde Park Blvd.....	653
Better Linen Laundry Supply Co., 46 N. Paulina St.....	2,775
Better Speech Institute of America, The, 15 E. Chestnut St.....	1,665
Betty Building Corporation, Rm. 2000, 134 N. LaSalle St.....	1,387
Beverly Auto Service, Inc., 10315 Hale Ave.....	33,300
Beverly Hills Securities Co., 1546 W. 87th St.....	27,750
Beverly Realty & Investment Co., 1757 W. 95th St.....	1,026
Big Four Advertising Carriers, 20 E. 8th St.....	555
Big Shows Corporation, 32 W. Randolph St., in care of Max M. Grossman.....	555
Bills Corporation, The, 134 S. LaSalle St.....	3,863
Bills Realty, Inc., The, 134 S. LaSalle St.....	721
Biltmore Theatre Company, 2046 W. Division St.....	41,625
Birney, Frank O., Inc., 111 W. Monroe St.....	370
Birren, P. A., & Son, Inc., 1356 Wellington St.....	1,278
Bisberne Advertising Co., 58 E. Washington St.....	2,153
Bishop's Service, Inc. of Illinois, 332 S. LaSalle St.....	2,775
Black & Eaton Mortgage Co., 176 W. Adams St.....	24,852
Blackett-Sample-Hummert, Inc., 221 N. LaSalle St.....	81,332
Blackhawk Corporation, The Rm. 700, 10 S. LaSalle St.....	268
Blackheath, Inc., Waukegan Road at County Line, Northbrook.....	1,371
Blackstone Amusement Company, 540 N. Michigan Ave.....	370
Blackstone Villa Building Corporation, 105 W. Madison St.....	555
Blaine Building Corporation, 3753 Southport Ave.....	55,500
Blaine Theatre Company, 3743 Southport Ave.....	2,775
Blakeslee's Storage Warehouse, 4906 W. Madison St.....	1,458
Blanchfield, Michael W., Inc., 6938 S. Harper Ave.....	5,550
Blandarm Amusement Corporation, in care of, Archie Schimberg, 125 W. Madison St.	2,053
Blitz & Sherman, Inc., 2031 S. Wabash Ave.....	435
Blount, Russell L., Company, 6958 Wentworth Ave.....	4,771
Blue Band, Inc., 609 N. LaSalle St.....	11,100
Bluebird Building Corporation, in care of, H. Ames, 1721 Chicago Temple Building	66,000
Blue Island Cab Company, 12829 S. Western Ave., Blue Island.....	449
Blue Island Garage, Inc., 12718 Western Ave., Blue Island.....	559
Blue Island Wimssett Finance Company, 2411 W. Vermont St., Blue Island.....	1,758
Blumenthal, L., & Company, 1 N. LaSalle St.....	555
Blunt, Raymond S., & Company, 733 W. 64th St.....	306
Bohac Mortgage Corporation, 2641 W. 51st St.....	2,597
Bohnen, Arthur, Inc., 360 N. Michigan Ave.....	808
Boland & Son, Inc., 4138 W. Madison St.....	1,387
Bolger & Company, 120 S. LaSalle St.....	100
Bollman Cartage Company, 1404 S. 12th Ave., Maywood.....	277
Bolten Realty Company, 3 S. Park Ave., Park Ridge.....	932
Bolton, W. H., Service, Inc., 3548 Southport Ave.....	555
Bomash, M. & J. Realty Co., 1460 E. 55th St.....	100
Bonded Checking Stands, Inc., 1014 S. Michigan Ave.....	1,150

COOK COUNTY—Continued

Name and address of corporation	Net assessment
Bond & Equity Realization Co., in care of, Irwin Grossman, 11 S. LaSalle St....	555
Bond & Mortgage Investment Co., 11 S. LaSalle St.....	555
Bonner, Troxell & Co., 209 S. LaSalle St.....	1,126
Booster's Garage, Inc., 1221 W. 14th St.....	164
Booth Cold Storage Company, 300 W. Adams St.....	753
Borde, Al, Agency, Inc., 54 W. Randolph St.....	2,775
Bormann, Inc., 115 Broadway, Melrose Park.....	1,430
Bosco Brothers, Inc., 12 S. 19th Ave., Maywood.....	1,915
Boston Dental Company, 79 W. Madison St.....	1,387
Boston Window Cleaning Co., 655 S. Wells St.....	5,550
Bosworth Building Corporation, 2334 Bosworth Ave.....	5,550
Bour, George C., & Company, 2010 E. 71st St.....	555
Bowe & Cohlgraff Co., 7633 N. Paulina St.....	189
Bower-Baker Co., 1145 Devon Ave.....	4,499
Bowers, Thos. M., Advertising Agency, 25 E. Jackson Blvd.....	5,744
Bowers & Baldwin Realty, Inc., 3450 Indiana Ave.....	1,532
Bowers, John C., Co., 4642 Broadway	216
Boydston Bros., Inc., 4227 Cottage Grove Ave.....	55,500
Boyington, W. E., Company, 6248 S. Michigan Ave.....	1,635
Bradley, Ellner Co., Inc., 120 S. LaSalle St.....	412
Brady Motor Corporation, 1033 Chicago Ave., Evanston.....	957
Brandt Advertising Co., 400 W. Madison St.....	106
Brandt, Frank A., Undertaker Co., 1261 Noble St.....	11,100
Brandt-Strauss, The, Company, 33 N. LaSalle St.....	339
Branigar, H. W., Corporation, 100 N. LaSalle St.....	11,100
Brebner, Charles, Inc., 2107-2111 Irving Park Blvd.....	11,100
Breen Liquidating & Investment Co., 208 S. LaSalle St.....	991
Brennan McNichols Construction Co., 20 N. Wacker Dr.....	13,875
Brennan Realty Company, 1420 Howard St.....	187
Brentwood Hotel, Inc., 6150 Greenwood Ave.....	27,750
Brewers Finance Corporation, 176 W. Adams St., Rm. 2006.....	11,100
Bridgeport Wet Wash Laundry Company, 1224-26 W. 31st St.....	273
Brighton Park Motor Sales, 4391 Archer Ave.....	1,974
Brinks Express Company, 571 W. Jackson Blvd.....	7,500
Britton Motor Service Company, 3271 W. Armitage Ave.....	555
Broadshire Hotel Corp., 3750 Broadway.....	1,100
Broadview Heights Realty Co., 111 W. Monroe St.....	555
Broadway Construction Company, 205 W. Wacker Dr.....	3,122
Broadway Firestone Service, Inc., 6314 Broadway.....	1,800
Broadway Productions, Inc., 127 W. Madison St.....	5,550
Broadway Rug Cleaning & Dyeing Co., 3058 Armitage Ave.....	268
Broadway-Surf Garage, Ltd., 554 Diversey Parkway.....	355
Broadway & Waveland Bldg. Corp., 3700 Broadway.....	5,550
Brockob, Royal L., Construction Co., 815 S. Cicero Ave.....	609
Broderick, D. F., Incorporated, 175 W. Jackson Blvd.....	370
Broderick Teaming Co., 3236 Shields Ave.....	27,750
Brons, W. J., & Company, Inc., 411 Wrightwood Ave.....	1,176
Brook, Chas., & Co., 139 N. Clark St.....	100
Brook Hill Laboratories, Inc., Rm. 1605, 140 S. Dearborn St.....	4,338
Brooks Contracting Corporation, 469 E. Ohio St.....	1,746
Brotherhood Loan Association, 3045 Dickens Ave.....	1,477
Brothers, P. R., Inc., 73 E. Washington St.....	5,550
Brown, James J., Plastering Company, 176 W. Adams St.....	55,500
Brown, Paul, Inc., 175 W. Jackson Blvd.....	19,425
Brown, Robert Honore, Inc., 1 N. LaSalle St.....	153
Brown & Templeman, Inc., 116 E. Superior St.....	666
Brown, W. T., Jr., Funeral Home, Inc., 3830-2-4 Indiana Ave.....	4,369
Brownell Improvement Co., 228 N. LaSalle St.....	555
Browning Cleaners, Inc., 29 S. LaSalle St.....	1,110
Brownstein, J. M., Inc., 175 W. Jackson Blvd.....	1,150
Brown Wood Products Company, 314 Institute Pl.....	10,797
Bruck-Wiesner Recreation Co., Inc., 819-823 W. 35th St.....	2,147
Brundage, Avery, Company, 11 S. LaSalle St.....	11,219
Bryant & Stratton Business College, 18 S. Michigan Ave.....	5,550
Buchen Company, The, 400 W. Madison St.....	5,930
Budget Finance Company, The, 175 W. Jackson Blvd.....	810
Buena Oaks Hotel Corporation, in care of, John Mohr & Sons, 3200 E. 96th St.	210
Buena Park Auto Station, in care of, P. J. Carrity, 7538 Normal Blvd.....	1,387
Builders Building Garage Corporation, 171 W. Wacker Dr.....	29,137
Builders Commercial Agency, Rm. 1350, 228 S. LaSalle St.....	1,387
Builders Finance Corporation, Rm. 914, 19 S. LaSalle St.....	24,420
Builders Underwriters Agency, Inc., 228 N. LaSalle St.....	141
Building Electrical Service Co., Inc., 1070 W. 14th Pl.....	516
Building Management Co., Inc., 2392 Milwaukee Ave.....	100
Building Reconstruction, Inc., 16 W. Kinzie St.....	277
Buildings Repair Department, 407 S. Dearborn St.....	5,550
Building Service Corporation, in care of, Edward Sager, 11 S. LaSalle St.....	11,100
Buildings Statistics Corporation, 75 E. Wacker Dr.....	555
Building Utilities Corporation, in care of, Ross & Browne, 919 N. Michigan Ave.	2,220
Bundeson Hour, The, Inc., 400 W. Madison St.....	440
Bunker Hill Country Club, Niles.....	14,090
Thomas Burchill Agency, Inc., 180 N. State St.....	555

COOK COUNTY—Continued

Name and address of corporation	Net assessment
Bureau of Motor Advice, 210 E. Ohio St.....	555
Burglar Proofing Laboratories, 4352 Schubert Ave.....	555
Burke, Frank J., Funeral Home, Inc., 6749 Sheridan Rd.....	306
Burke, John, Undertaker, Inc., 5023 W. Chicago Ave.....	135
Burke, Kuipers & Mahoney, Inc., 203 N. Wabash Ave.....	313
Burlington Safe Deposit Company, 541 W. Jackson Blvd.....	100
Burnet-Kuhn Advertising Company, 520 N. Michigan Ave.....	4, 873
Burston Building Corporation, 926 Noyes St., Evanston.....	224
Busbey, Fred K., & Company, 10 S. LaSalle St.....	100
Business Men's Clearing House, 209 S. State St.....	13, 875
Business Men's Valet, Inc., 108 N. Dearborn St.....	150
Business Research Corporation, 79 W. Monroe St.....	18, 983
Business Woman's Exchange, Inc., 105 W. Madison St.....	213
Bus Terminal Company, in care of, Louis W. Mack, 228 N. LaSalle St.....	11, 100
Butkus Undertaking Company, 710 W. 18th St.....	555
Butler Agency, Inc., 2457 S. Michigan Ave.....	555
Byrne Investment Co., 2541 E. 73rd St.....	12, 321
C. & L. Investment Co., 216 E. 31st St.....	949
C. & S. Hotel Corp., 1429-37 N. Clark St.....	555
C. V. N. Theatre Co., 6226 So. Halsted St.....	142
Cadenhead Company, 1056 Dinsmore Road, Winnetka.....	2, 775
Cadwell Ashley & Co., Inc., 228 N. LaSalle St.....	2, 775
Cafe de la Paix Operating Co., 125 W. Monroe St.....	2, 775
Cahill, John J., 830 Hamlin St., Evanston.....	3, 100
Callerman Brokerage Co., Inc., 363 W. Erie St.....	4, 245
Calmar Securities Co., 11 S LaSalle St., Rm. 1819.....	224
Calumet Acceptance Corp., 13016 S. Western Ave., Blue Island.....	2, 577
Calumet City Clinics, 686 State Line St., Calumet City.....	2, 775
Calumet Council Bldg. Corp., 6646 Stony Island Ave.....	55, 500
Calumet Douglas Laundry Co., 2538-42 W. Madison St.....	44, 400
Calumet Expert Cleaners & Dyers, 11043-45 Michigan Ave.....	16, 650
Calumet Security Industrial Co., 44 E. 115th St.....	7, 688
Calumet Wet Wash Laundry, 7033 S. Chicago Ave.....	11, 100
Calvin, E. W., Inc., 815 Larrabee St.....	229
Cameron & Co., Inc., 120 S. LaSalle St.....	5, 743
Campbell Construction Co., The, 228 N. LaSalle St.....	8, 325
Campbell, D. T., Inc., 222 W. Adams St.....	13, 875
John-Sylvester-Campbell Co., 1101 S. Wabash Ave.....	100
Campbell, R. L., Inc., 666 Lake Shore Dr.....	2, 775
Campbell Realty Co., 2000 W. 95th St.....	83, 250
Canterbury Building Co., 38 S. Dearborn St., Rm. 1501.....	18, 239
Canton Tea Garden Co., Wabash Ave. & Van Buren St.....	49, 950
Capital Company, 1 N LaSalle St.....	1, 462
Capital Rehabilitation Co., 139 No. Clark St.....	184
Capital Securities Co., 72 W. Washington St., Suite 104.....	648
Capitol Film Exchange, Inc., 831 S. Wabash Ave.....	555
Capitol Garage, The, Inc., 4730-40 W. Harrison St.....	5, 550
Capitol Painting & Cement Co., Inc., 3225 Filmore Ave.....	11, 100
Caples Company, The, 225 E. Erie St.....	41, 625
Capetta & Minella, Inc., 1508 W. Harrison St.....	170
Capit Corporation, in care of, Olson Gruman and Lindskag, 10 So. LaSalle St....	11, 100
Cardinale-Lupo, Inc., 3738 W. Chicago Ave.....	321
Careful Cleaners, Inc., 3511 S. Halsted St.....	674
Carey Wrobel Construction Co., 14th & Circle, Forest Park.....	1, 630
Carle Products Corp., 10 S. LaSalle St.....	555
Carlson & Berggren Co., 8052 So. Park Ave.....	22, 200
Carnahan-Hanson Company, 125 W. Austin Ave.....	1, 846
Carney, E. A., & Co., 8 So. Dearborn St.....	13, 875
Caron, August S., & Son, Inc., 212 So. Marion St., Oak Park.....	1, 398
Car Owners Finance Company, 2512 S. Michigan Ave.....	742
Carr Bros. Wrecking Co., 3039 S. Halsted St.....	5, 939
Carroll, P. D., Trucking Co., 222 N. Canal St.....	8, 607
Casa Bonita Bus Co., Inc., 111 W. Washington St., Rm. 732.....	720
Casey Safe Deposit Vault Company, 4649 S. State St.....	808
Cash & Carry Cleaners, Inc., 140 N. Dearborn St., Rm. 300.....	2, 775
Cash, Frank I., & Associates, Inc., 66 E. South Water St.....	5, 500
Cassidy Securities Co., 5201 Kimbark Ave.....	7, 531
Cassin, Wm., & Co., Inc., 442 E. 43rd St.....	185
Castino Transport Co., 2367 Logan Blvd.....	534
Castle Amusement Co., 7 W. Madison St.....	2, 278
Castle Hotel Co., 4826 Winthrop Ave.....	5, 550
Catalpa Auto Station, Inc., 1123 Catalpa Ave.....	825
Cecelia Investment Co., 441 Plymouth Ct.....	33, 300
Cecil Investment Co., 111 W. Monroe St.....	524
Cedar Park Cemetery Association, Inc., 6217 So. Halsted St.....	5, 533
Cemeteries of America, Inc., 7100 N. Damen Ave.....	45, 756
Centennial Laundry Co., 1411-17 W. Roosevelt Rd.....	3, 000
Central Building Cleaning Co., 160 N. LaSalle St.....	5, 550
Central Carpet & Rug Cleaners, Inc., 3003 Central St., Evanston.....	1, 387
Central Cemetery Co. of Illinois, 702 Marquette Bldg., 140 S. Dearborn St.....	1, 502
Central City Corporation, 134 N. LaSalle St.....	959
Central Cleaners & Dyers, Inc., 2709 Fullerton Ave.....	4, 372

COOK COUNTY—Continued

Name and address of corporation	Net assessment
Central Collection Bureau, 28 E. Jackson Blvd.....	185
Central Const. & Engineering Co., 1824 Milwaukee Ave.....	642
Central Development Co., 6200 Kenwood Ave.....	303
Central Elevator Co., 111 W. Jackson Blvd.....	2,683
Central Financing & Investment Co., 231 S. LaSalle St.....	19,292
Central Live Stock Commission Co., 606 Exchange Bldg., U. S. Yards.....	2,775
Central Oil Storage Corp., Board of Trade Bldg., Rm. 1691.....	1,008
Central Paving Co., 179 W. Washington St.....	295
Central Realty & Investment Co., 36 S. State St.....	877
Central Securities Transfer Co., 224 S. Michigan Ave.....	213
Central Shares Corp., 208 S. LaSalle St.....	11,100
Central States, Inc., 1653 N. Austin Ave.....	1,100
Central States Electrical Const. Co., 844 Rush St.....	2,064
Central States Finance Co., 209 N. LaSalle St., Rm. 209.....	10,484
Central States Freight Service, Inc., 1 N. LaSalle St., Rm. 2500.....	470
Central States Transit Co., 310 N. Union St.....	3,255
Central States Utility Investment Co., 30 N. LaSalle St., Rm. 1015.....	27,750
Central Steam Laundry Co., in care of, P. R. Gates, 38 S. Dearborn St., Rm. 1309.....	44,965
Central Teaming Co., 412 N. Peoria.....	3,423
Central Watch Service, 19 S. Wells St.....	777
Central Window Cleaning Co., 431 N. Clark St.....	679
Century Apartment Hotel, Inc., 1447 E. 55th St.....	4,995
Century Petroleum, Inc., 5948 N. Western Ave.....	5,550
Century Sightseeing Bus Co., 6011 Broadway.....	11,100
Century Theatre Company, 1421 W. Madison St.....	1,890
Century Theatrical Producing Corp., in care of, Landis & Landis, First National Bank Bldg.	2,775
Certificate Agencies of Illinois, 4033 Drexel Blvd.....	111,000
Certified Roofing Co., 3914 Elston Ave.....	982
Chain Garage, Inc., 4440 No. Clark St.....	4,448
Chain Store Bldg. Corp. of Illinois, in care of, Corporation Trust Co., 208 So. LaSalle St.	32,674
Champaign Orpheum Co., 111 W. Washington.....	184
Chapin Laundry Co., 920 E. 43rd St.....	3,330
Chapman, Louis M., Inc., 120 S. LaSalle St.....	1,510
Chatfield Hotel Corp., 3333 Washington Blvd.....	154
Chatham Investment Corp., 8050 South Park Ave.....	55,500
Chatwood Bldg. Corp., 1 W. 115th St.....	1,110
Checker Cleaners & Dyers, 1339 W. 63rd St.....	100
Chell & Anderson, Inc., 176 W. Adams St.....	270
Cheltenham Theatre Corp., 7935 Exchange Ave.....	1,236
Chemical & Engineering Co., 431 S. Dearborn St.....	5,550
Chesterfield Corporation, 176 W. Adams St.....	1,948
Chesterfield Finance Co., 6 N. Clark St.....	555
Chesterfield Ukrainian Workers Home, Inc., 1237 E. 93rd St.....	5,550
Chicago Aerial Survey Co., 332 S. Michigan Ave.....	2,143
Chicago Air Conditioning Corp., 1503 S. Michigan Ave.....	185
Chicago Amusement Corp., in care of, Murray & LaPlante, 188 W. Randolph St..	555
Chicago Assets Company, 10 S. LaSalle St., Rm. 1030.....	1,922
Chicago Avenue Garage Co., Inc., 717 Chicago Ave., Evanston.....	100
Chicago Aviation Corp., 31 S. Clark St., Rm. 763.....	1,794
Chicago Bonding Agency, 38 S. Dearborn St., Rm. 920.....	5,550
Chicago Broadcasting School, Inc., in care of, John Stanford, 5637 Kenmore.....	2,775
Chicago Building & Const. Co., 111 W. Washington St., Rm. 1209.....	5,550
Chicago Business College, 190 N. State St.....	292
Chicago Business Exchange, 1 N. LaSalle St.....	2,220
Chicago Business Men's Racing Ass'n., 31 E. Congress St., Rm. 730.....	241,298
Chicago Cardinals Football Club, 424 Melrose St.....	27,750
Chicago Cemetery Association, 119th & Kedzie Ave.....	17,044
Chicago Central Station Institute, 72 W. Adams St.....	11,574
Chicago Cicero Building Corp., 228 N. LaSalle St., Rm. 1719.....	5,550
Chicago Circular Advertising Service, 417 S. Green St.....	2,775
Chicago City Investment Co., 815 W. 63rd St.....	555
Chicago City Railway, 230 S. Clark St.....	185,000
Chicago Dyers & Cleaners Corp., 3251 Fullerton St.....	13,875
Chicago Elevated Advertising Co., 509 S. Franklin St.....	196,562
Chicago Engineering Works, Inc., 2154 Lawrence Ave.....	45,982
Chicago Erlanger Theatre Corp., 127 N. Clark St.....	185
Chicago Exporting Co., 129 S. Honore St.....	555
Chicago Garment Center Bldg. Corp., 337 S. Franklin St.....	12,528
Chicago Glass Co., Inc., 4351 S. Halsted St.....	5,550
Chicago Grand Theatre, Inc., 3110 S. State St.....	118
Chicago Guarantee Survey Co., 139 N. Clark St.....	1,028
Chicago Guests, Inc., 4554 Broadway.....	11,100
Chicago Heights Checker Taxi Co., 318 E. 16th St., Chicago Heights.....	1,665
Chicago Heights Financing Co., 76 Illinois St., Chicago Heights.....	8,577
Chicago Heights Real Estate Exchange, Inc., 1608 Otto Blvd, Chicago Heights..	1,387
Chicago Heights Safe Deposit Co., in care of, Thomas G. Deering, 208 S. LaSalle St.	555
Chicago Heights Transportation Co., 75 E. Main St., Chicago Heights.....	1,183
Chicago Heights Trucking Co., 1536 Union Ave., Chicago Heights.....	5,628
Chicago Heights Wimsett Finance Co., 1708 Oak St., Chicago Heights.....	16,822
Chicago Hostess, Inc., The, 222 N. Bank Dr.....	5,550

COOK COUNTY—Continued

Name and address of corporation	Net assessment
Chicago House Movers, Inc., 4720 S. Wentworth Ave.....	5,550
Chicago Industrial Appraisal Co., 231 S. LaSalle St., Rm. 1240.....	370
Chicago Institute of Laboratory Technique, 140 N. Dearborn St.....	5,550
Chicago Intelligence Bureau, 166 W. Washington St.....	11,100
Chicago Laundry Co., 4239 Cottage Grove Ave.....	2,775
Chicago Law Corporation, 1145 Bryn Mawr.....	1,387
Chicago Lawn Safe & Securities Co., 63rd & Kedzie Ave.....	55,500
Chicago Legal Loan Co., 2211 S. Michigan Ave.....	555
Chicago Linen Supply Co., 315 W. Grand Ave.....	9,509
Chicago Loan & Mortgage Co., 2818 W. 59th St.....	264
Chicago Motor Coach Co., 1124 Rosemont Ave.....	148,938
Chicago Motor Finance Co., 2349 Devon Ave.....	2,325
Chicago Motor Mart, 4624 W. Washington St.....	1,387
Chicago National League Ball Club, Clark & Addison Sts.....	118,989
Chicago & Northwestern Realty Co., 160 N. LaSalle St.....	13,875
Chicago Oakley Bldg. Corp., 160 N. LaSalle St., Rm. 802.....	5,550
Chicago Professional LaCrosse Club, Inc., 105 S. LaSalle St., Rm. 706.....	2,775
Chicago Railways, 230 S. Clark St.....	220,000
Chicago Real Estate Bond Exchange, 30 N. LaSalle St.....	5,550
Chicago Real Estate Improvement Corp., 36 S. State St.....	133,200
Chicago Roby Motor Speedway Corp., 3330 Lake Shore Dr.....	555
Chicago School of Expression & Dramatic Art, 410 S. Michigan Ave.....	280
Chicago School of Nursing, 1601 Warren Ave.....	640
Chicago Service Parking Co., 32 W. Washington St.....	826
Chicago Sir-Vis Garage, Inc., 3814 Fullerton Ave.....	2,497
Chicago Society of Art Needlework, 143 N. Wabash Ave.....	13,875
Chicago Special Const. Co., 228 N. LaSalle St.....	393
Chicago Tank Car Co., 80 E. Jackson Blvd.....	6,529
Chicago Tire & Supply Co., 2700 S. Michigan Ave.....	396
Chicago Towel Co., 2516 So. Wabash Ave.....	159,827
Chicago Tribune Building Corp., 435 N. Michigan Ave.....	150,000
Chicago Tunnel Transport Co., 754 W. Jackson Blvd.....	1,241
Chicago Union Advertising Agency, Inc., 20 W. Jackson Blvd.....	290
Chicago Window Cleaning Co., 326 S. State St.....	213
Chicago Wong Wun Sun Bldg., Corp., 2246 Wentworth Ave.....	16,650
Chidley & Reynolds, Inc., 175 W. Jackson Blvd.....	1,731
Chicago Title & Trust Co., 69 W. Washington St.....	925,188
Chioshka, Inc., 1 N. LaSalle St., Room 2441.....	2,360
Chi-Press Securities Co., 223 W. Jackson Blvd.....	166,500
Chloris Building Corp., 7435 Cottage Grove Ave.....	11,100
Chopin Theatre Company, in care of, Dankowski & Dankowski, 2750 W. North Ave.....	583
Christy Co., The, 301 N. Pine St.....	100
Church & Hoiles Co., 1421 W. Harrison St.....	9,839
Church Street Bldg. Corp., 1571 Sherman Ave., Evanston.....	53,269
Cicero Amusement Company, 310 So. Michigan Ave.....	4,961
Cicero Securities Co., 6000 W. Cermak Rd.....	3,858
Cinema Theatre, Inc., 151 E. Chicago Ave.....	555
Citizens State Investment Co., Vernon Ave., Glencoe.....	15,262
City Auto Finance Co., 4634 W. Madison St.....	11,100
City Cab Company, 134 N. LaSalle St., Rm. 1100.....	555
City National Corporation, The, 800 Davis St., Evanston.....	15,286
City Realty Corporation, 948 W. 63rd St.....	1,162
City Realty Management Co., 3159 W. Roosevelt Rd.....	930
City Service Coal Co., 1500 Webster Ave.....	27,750
City Service Lumber Co., 1300 S. Racine Ave.....	187
City Towel Supply Co., 1407 W. Jackson Blvd.....	22,200
City Transit Company, 82 W. Washington St.....	555
Civic Appraisal Corporation, 130 N. Wells St., Rm. 1602.....	1,110
Claar, Elmer A., & Company, 1400 Lake Shore.....	370
Clarendon Shore Apartments, Inc., 823 Galt Ave.....	263
Clark-Austin Hotel Co., 417 N. Clark St.....	22,200
Clark-Barry Garage, 3045 N. Clark St.....	1,110
Clarkdale Securities Co., 431 S. Dearborn St.....	479
Clarke, John W., Inc., 141 W. Jackson Blvd.....	3,700
Clark Electric Co., 539 S. Clark St.....	1,387
Clarke Richie & Co., 100 N. LaSalle St.....	368
Clark St. Garage, Inc., 2036 N. Clark St.....	185
Clarkwood Building Corp., 640 Wrightwood Ave.....	1,332
Clausen, Nels, Company, 3628 Southport Ave.....	1,387
Clayton Building Co., 30 N. Clark St., Rm. 2026.....	5,550
Clearing Safe Deposit Co., 5601 W. 63rd St.....	622
Climax Traffic Corp., 1018 S. Wabash.....	1,055
Cloidt, Gielow & Dudley, Inc., 175 W. Jackson Blvd.....	1,665
Cloud Express Company, 4341 Emerald Ave.....	2,775
Club Aluminum Products Co., Rm. 1439, Merchandise Mart.....	784
Club Garage, Inc., 7115-25 Exchange Ave.....	2,775
Club Morocco, Inc., 64-66 E. Garfield Blvd.....	555
Coath & Goss Company, 228 N. LaSalle St.....	8,176
Coats & Burchard Co., 4413 Ravenswood.....	4,906
Cochrane, W. K., Advertising Agency, 333 N. Michigan Ave.....	1,458
Cody & Company, 105 So. LaSalle St.....	277,500
Cohen Schubert Theatre Co., 119 N. Clark St.....	5,550

COOK COUNTY—Continued

Name and address of corporation	Net assessment
Colbart Hotel Company, 4711 Drexel Blvd.....	100
Cold Liquid Asphalts, Inc., 105 W. Adams St., Rm. 2117.....	116
Coleman Valet Service Club, Inc., 160 N. LaSalle St.....	1,110
Coles, The, Corporation, 134 S. LaSalle St., Rm. 1130.....	555
Coliseum Parking Garage, Inc., 1629-37 S. Wabash Ave.....	2,775
College of Advanced Traffic, 330 S. Wells St.....	237
Collender, Oliver D., Inc., 905 Chicago Ave., Evanston.....	2,775
Collins, H. N., & Co., 160 N. LaSalle St.....	867
Colonial Securities Co., 29 S. LaSalle St.....	4,606
Colony Theatre Corp., 3208 W. 59th St.....	150
Columbia Business College, 2405 Armitage Ave.....	2,775
Columbia, The, Company, 347 S. Clark St.....	11,100
Columbia Warehouse Company, 4101 S. Union Ave.....	7,700
Columbia Wet Wash Laundry, Inc., 5215 S. Wabash Ave.....	1,435
Columbus Square Hotel Company, 2924 E. 92nd St.....	1,221
Commercial Cab Company, 2923 E. 95th St.....	555
Commercial Credit Company, 231 S. LaSalle St.....	30,351
Commercial Display Company, 311 N. Desplaines St.....	526
Commercial Finance Corp., 2800 Milwaukee Ave.....	10,676
Commercial Illustrators, Inc., 205 W. Wacker Dr.....	1,216
Commercial Liability Service, Inc., 141 W. Jackson Blvd., Rm. 3600.....	4,162
Commercial Receivables Discount Corp., 110 S. Dearborn St.....	2,628
Commercial Reporting Service, Inc., 210 S. Clark St., Rm. 1530.....	370
Commonwealth Concrete & Lumber Co., 3800 Archer Ave.....	555
Commonwealth Construction Co., 2340 N. Western Ave.....	2,775
Commonwealth Edison Co., 72 W. Adams St.....	7,613,700
Commonwealth Safe Deposit Co., 6847 Wentworth Ave.....	2,348
Communications, Inc., 175 W. Jackson Blvd.....	2,775
Community Credit Corp., 235 E. 33rd St.....	5,550
Community Loan Company, 6306 Cottage Grove Ave.....	35,442
Concrete Publishing Co., 400 W. Madison St.....	23,865
Condon, J. J., Company, 10 N. Clark St., Rm. 706.....	832
Congress Construction Co., 506 S. Wabash Ave.....	8,535
Congress Consulting Co., 506 S. Wabash Ave.....	555
Congress Laramie Bldg. Corp., 506 S. Laramie Ave.....	1,665
Conlin, Thomas, Company, 450 Oakwood Blvd.....	2,471
Connelly, Meyer & Roach, Inc., 208 S. LaSalle St., Rm. 883.....	353
Connolly, M. J., Garage, 435 Plymouth Ct.....	2,250
Consolidated Agencies, 209 S. State St.....	5,550
Consolidated Dental Laboratory, 30 N. Michigan Ave.....	1,110
Consolidated Paving Co., 3584-88 Archer Ave.....	13,875
Construction Finance Corp., 188 W. Randolph St.....	55,500
Consumers Bond & Mortgage Co., in care of, D. H. Sadin, 3054 Wilson Ave.....	55,500
Consumers Credit Clearing Bureau, Inc., in care of, I. S. Roth, 160 N. LaSalle St.....	666
Consumers Electric Co., 3118 Milwaukee Ave.....	5,550
Consumers Window Cleaning Co., 331 W. Washington.....	11,100
Container Advertising, Inc., 357 N. LaSalle St.....	1,656
Continental Appraisal Co., 53 W. Jackson.....	1,110
Continental Audit Co., 127 N. Dearborn St.....	1,387
Continental Chimney Co., 127 N. Dearborn St.....	3,642
Continental Cleaners, Inc., 6240 N. Western Ave.....	206
Continental Commercial Adjustment Bureau, 188 W. Randolph St.....	1,387
Continental Discount Corp., 68 W. Washington St.....	2,416
Continental Illinois Safe Deposit Co., 231 S. LaSalle St.....	5,414
Continental Letter Service, 323-5 W. Jackson Blvd.....	2,775
Continental Realty & Mortgage Co., The, 100 W. Monroe St.....	55,500
Continental Tank Car Company, in care of, R. A. Heminghouse, 327 S. LaSalle St.....	33,032
Continental Warehouse Co., 2201 South LaSalle St.....	15,262
Contractors Finance Corp., 188 W. Randolph St.....	555
Control Devices Corporation, The, 37 W. Van Buren St., No. 1650.....	832
Convoy Motor Freight, Inc., 2721 S. Michigan Ave.....	13,875
Conway, R. F., Co., 33 N. LaSalle St.....	45,837
Conway Construction Co., 320 N. LaSalle St.....	1,387
Cook Corporation, The, 208 S. LaSalle St.....	5,550
Cook County Loan Co., 6000 S. Halsted St.....	27,750
Cook County Realty & Mortgage Co., 139 N. Clark St., Room 1507.....	555
Cooley's Stores Building Corp., 1629 Orrington Ave, Evanston.....	469
Cooperative Retail Cleaners & Dyers, Inc., in care of, Jos. Schmidt, 835 Center St.....	11,100
Cooper Carlton Garage Co., 1600 E. 53rd St.....	596
Corbett, J. M., Company, 155 N. Clark St.....	16,846
Corporate Bond Co., 39 S. LaSalle St.....	5,550
Corporation Accounting Co., 10 S LaSalle St.....	2,220
Corporation Analytical Bureau, Inc., in care of, Maxwell Landis, 105 W. Adams St.....	1,387
Corporation Audit Co., 10 S. LaSalle St.....	1,110
Corrigan, Arch D., Co., 175 W. Jackson Blvd.....	604
Corroon, R. A., & Co., Inc. of Ill., No. 860 Insurance Exch. Bldg.....	400
Corroon & Reynolds, Inc. of Ill., 175 W Jackson Blvd.....	6,893
Cortland Service Station, Inc., 1958 Cortland St.....	2,775
Cory & Kolbert, Inc., 360 N. Michigan Ave.....	8,325
Cosmopolitan Finance Discount Corp., 752 E. 63rd St.....	21,090
Cosmopolitan Investment Co., Inc., 11 S. LaSalle St.....	2,775

COOK COUNTY—Continued

Name and address of corporation	Net assessment
Cosmopolitan Loan Corp., 134 N. LaSalle St.....	447
Cosmopolitan Safe Deposit Co. of Chicago, 801-3 N. Clark St.....	2, 775
County Fair Grounds, Corp., 11 S. LaSalle St., Rm. 809.....	666
Cramer, Foot & Co., 3 E. 79th St.....	2, 775
Crandon Building Corporation, 1211-16 N. LaSalle St.....	5, 550
Crane Building Service, Inc., 188 W. Randolph St.....	555
Crawford, R. N., & Co., Inc., 175 W. Jackson St.....	3, 196
Credit Adjustments, Inc., 134 N. LaSalle St.....	555
Credit Collection Finance Co., Inc., 6622 S. Halsted St.....	100
Credit Discount Corp., The, in care of F. C. Ludwig, 18th Floor Bankers Bldg..	2, 638
Credit Insurantee Adjustment Co., 360 N. Michigan Ave.....	479
Credit Trade Protective Agency, Inc., Harris Trust Bldg.....	1, 665
Crescent Linens Supply Co., 2215 W. Madison St.....	1, 387
Critchfield & Co., 8 S. Michigan Ave.....	8, 325
Crosby Realty Co., 566 Center St., Winnetka.....	2, 775
Cross, J. R., Co., 537 N. Wells St.....	1, 110
Crowder, J. R. S., & Co., 10 S. LaSalle St.....	5, 550
Crowley, A. J., Inc., in care of, Ralph C. McCoy, 141 W. Jackson Blvd.....	11, 655
Crown Cleaning Shops, Inc., in care of, Max Krauss, 134 N. LaSalle St.....	1, 387
Crown Loan Association, 2156 Addison St.....	11, 100
Crown Pictures, Inc., 7 W. Madison St.....	323
Crown Rock Sales Co., 30 N. LaSalle St.....	935
Crown Service, Inc., 189 W. Madison St.....	555
Crown Theatre Co., 4013 W. 26th St.....	16, 650
Crown Theatrical Co., 4013 W. 26th St.....	16, 650
Croxton, H. W., & Co., Inc., 4723 Broadway.....	171
Crystal Car Line, 333 N. Michigan Ave., Rm. 725.....	50, 075
Crystal Decorating Co., 6512 N. Clark St.....	555
Cullen, John W., Co., 8 S. Michigan Ave.....	5, 550
Culver Roofing Co., 543 W. 120th St.....	321
Cummings & Foreman Real Estate Corp., 40 N. Dearborn St.....	2, 093
Cummings Tile Co., 2154 Devon Ave.....	174
Curley, D. F., Sons, Inc., 1241 W. 79th St.....	723
Curran Roofing Co., 1708 E. 75th St.....	1, 153
Curtis Bond & Mortgage Co., 100 N. LaSalle St., Rm. 1915.....	11, 100
Curtis, V. J., & Co., 1018 Lawrence Ave.....	161
Cusack, Thomas Company, 1 N. LaSalle St.....	118
Cushman, M. A., & Co., 400 N. Michigan Ave.....	622
Cutmore, Harry S., & Associates, Inc., 38 S. Dearborn St.....	2, 775
Cuttner-Daniels, Inc., 7206 Stony Island Ave.....	670
Cuyler Building Corp., in care of, Charles P. Schwartz, 105 W. Adams St., Rm. 1842	2, 220
Cyclone Amusement, Inc., in care of, Schwartz & Cooper, 105 W. Monroe St.....	20, 812
Cyrus, George J., & Co., Inc., 705 Washington St., Evanston.....	375
D. J. & R. Theatre Corporation, 5241 N. Clark St.....	2, 775
D. S. W. Company, 3321 Cottage Grove Ave.....	3, 300
Dakof Construction Co., in care of, Frisch & Frisch, 134 N. LaSalle St.....	13, 875
Dalmar, H., & Company, 175 W. Jackson Blvd.....	4, 440
Daly's Laundry Company, 1113 Center St.....	2, 775
Damen Hotel Company, 4851 N. Damen Ave.....	1, 332
Damen Recreation, Inc., 2002 W. 51st St.....	11, 100
Dangler, Lapham & Co., 111 W. Monroe St.....	271
Daniels, Fred, Inc., 4464 Broadway.....	555
Daniels, Marvin, Company, 10 S. LaSalle St., in care of, C. D. Luby.....	1, 110
Daniels, Oscar, Company of Illinois, 38 S. Dearborn St.....	55, 500
Daniels Wrecking Company, 7437 S. Western Ave.....	5, 550
Daugull Gerrits Agency, Inc., 175 W. Jackson Blvd.....	1, 554
Davies Cement Construction Co., 1331 S. Kostner Ave.....	2, 775
Davies Motor Sales, Inc., in care of, F. C. Jones, 100 W. Monroe St., No. 1312..	2, 775
Davis Building Corporation, 1297 Milwaukee Ave.....	5, 921
Davis & Davis, Inc., 410 N. Michigan Ave, No. 1364.....	1, 171
Davis, E. E., Co., 2246 Calumet Ave.....	55, 500
Davis Hand Laundry, 4711 N. Damen Ave.....	158
Davis Holbrook & Co., Inc., 7 S. Dearborn St.....	878
Davis Street Garage, 1015 Davis St., Evanston.....	2, 775
Dazey Realty Co., 4719 S. State St.....	2, 049
Dean, H. C., & Co., Inc., 320 E. 51st St.....	100
Dearborn Grand Garage, Inc., 520 N. Dearborn.....	2, 775
Dearborn Lake Garage, Inc., 30 W. Lake St.....	663
Dear-Born Laundry Corporation, 1320-2 N. Western Ave.....	11, 100
Dearborn Linen Supply Co., 2353 N. Newcastle Ave.....	3, 330
Dearborn Loan Co., 109 N. Dearborn St.....	8, 241
Dearborn Medical Laboratories Ltd., 29 E. Madison St.....	5, 550
DeBarry & Associates, Inc., 222 W. Adams St.....	11, 100
DeBoer Bros., Inc., 2847 W. Harrison St.....	11, 100
Decatur Cartage Co., 222 N. Bank Drive, No. 1190.....	11, 353
Decker Moving & Storage Co., 4050 W. Madison St.....	1, 652
DeCola Maruca Undertaking Co., 1158 W. Grand Ave.....	858
Decorative Arts Co., Inc., 300 W. Austin Ave.....	885
Degnan, Frank J., Inc., 631 S. LaSalle St.....	16, 650
Dell, Gale H., Inc., 2022 E. 77th St.....	555
DeLuxe Amusement Co., 1141 Wilson Ave.....	5, 550

COOK COUNTY—Continued

Name and address of corporation	Net assessment
Deluxe Motor Stages of Illinois, 746 S. Wabash Ave.....	11, 100
DeNormandie Laundry Co., 7558 S. State St.....	100
Deree Securities Corporation, 105 W. Adams St.....	13, 875
DesPlaines Construction Co., Inc., Rm. 309,678 Lee, DesPlaines.....	13, 875
DesPlaines National Mortgage Co., Rm. 309,678 Lee, DesPlaines.....	27, 750
DesPlaines Realty Co., 1484 Miner St., DesPlaines.....	637
Desser Auto Station, Inc., 190 N. LaSalle St., in care of, Rubinstein & Rubinstein	2, 775
Devlin, Matthews & Dobler, Inc., 120 S. LaSalle St.....	1, 527
Devon Amusement Co., 310 S. Michigan Ave., in care of, Jacob Lasker.....	979
DeVries Express & Van Co., 7634 S. Halsted St.....	159
DeVries Storage & Warehouse Co., 7634 S. Halsted St.....	2, 553
DeWald Moving and Cartage Company, 4939 N. Western Ave.....	407
Dewey, Glen E., Inc., 134 N. LaSalle St.....	555
Dewey & Whalen, Inc., 111 West Monroe St., No. 2002.....	175
DeWolf-Barber Realty Co., 105 W. Monroe St., No. 1250.....	11, 100
Dexter Finanee Corporation, 4810 W. 22nd St., Cicero.....	91, 575
DeYoung Funeral Home, Inc., 7030 S. Halsted St.....	136
Diamond, Billy-Glenn C. Burt Agency, 1004 Woods Theatre Bldg., 54 W. Randolph St.	2, 775
DiCraw Building Corporation, 139 N. Clark St., No. 611.....	22, 200
Dietrich Warehousing Co., 1455 W. 37th St.....	1, 935
Digestic Laboratories, Inc., 847 W. Jackson.....	11, 710
Dillon, John & Company, 2953 S. Halsted St.....	5, 550
Direct Brokerage Co., 232 S. Clark St.....	11, 100
Display Advertising Corp., 6 N. Clark St., No. 810.....	1, 665
Distributors Group, Inc., 120 S. LaSalle St.....	270
Diversey Arms Apt Hotel Co., 644 Diversey.....	555
Division Finance Corporation, 2445 W. Division St.....	3, 330
Dixie Motor Express, Inc., 412 S. Desplaines.....	13, 875
Dixon, Arthur, Transfer Co., 425 S. Wells St.....	4, 502
Dobbs, Helen, Personnel, Inc., 175 W. Jackson Blvd.....	977
Dodge, Paul C., & Co., Inc., 120 S. LaSalle St.....	922
Dodge Water Transit, Inc., Motor Boat Mart, Navy Pier.....	555
Doe, Jens K., Surveying & Engineering Corporation, 2665 Fullerton Ave.....	1, 110
Domestic Linen and Towel Supply Co., 1818 Wabash Ave., South.....	1, 726
Donnellan Funeral Service, Inc., 7659 Jeffery Ave.....	5, 500
Doris Bldg. Corp., 913 Galt Ave.....	555
Dougherty Bros., Inc., 1107 St. State St.....	844
Douglas Finanee Co., Inc., 1554 S. Tripp Ave., in care of, H. Isenstein.....	13, 875
Douglas, L. P., & Co., Inc., 1636 W. 63rd St.....	370
Douglas Livery & Boarding Stables, Inc., 1131 S. California Ave.....	5, 550
Douglas Rug & Carpet Cleaners, Inc., 3405 Ogden Ave.....	2, 250
Douglas Theatre Co., 2205 Marshall Blvd.....	2, 775
Downtown Auto Parking Co., 127 N. Dearborn St.....	1, 110
Downtown Parking Stations, Inc., Merchandise Mart Bldg.....	277
Drake-a-Day, Inc., Drake Hotel.....	11, 100
Drake & Son, Inc., 5200 N. Western Ave.....	5, 550
Draper & Kramer, Inc., 25 N. Dearborn St.....	5, 495
Dr. Dorin Health Institute, The, 105 W. Monroe St., No. 1212.....	2, 775
Drexel Chevrolet Co., 6 N. Clark St.....	832
Drexel Safety Deposit Co., 3944 Cottage Grove Ave.....	925
Drexel Theater Co., 858 E. 63rd St.....	2, 775
Drovers Packing Co., 3946 Normal Ave.....	55, 500
Drovers Safe Deposit Co., 4201 S. Halsted St.....	20, 973
Dudley Clark Co., No. 1925, 11 S. LaSalle St.....	555
Dudley Realty Co., No. 1925, 11 S. LaSalle St.....	555
Dudley Sales Co., No. 1925, 11 S. LaSalle St.....	555
Duffy, Jim, Inc., Rm. 1731, 20 N. Waeker Dr.....	1, 110
Duga, Inc., 127 N. Dearborn St., in care of, Max Satt.....	555
Duke Mills Amusement Corp., 2600 E. 106th St.....	8, 325
Dunbar Finance Corporation, 215 E. 58th St.....	150
Dunham, John H., Company, The, No. 1832, 333 N. Michigan Ave.....	1, 155
Dunham Towing and Wrecking Co., 9402 Ewing Ave.....	1, 619
Dunlap Agency Co., Albert H., 302 E. 51st St.....	1, 387
Dunne, J. J., Roofing Co., 3411 Ogden Ave.....	13, 875
Durham, W. W., & Co., Inc., 231 S. LaSalle St.....	2, 775
Du-Rog Exhibits, Inc., 221 N. Michigan Ave.....	1, 387
Dutch Village Corporation, No. 1824, 120 S. LaSalle St.....	5, 550
Duval Construction Co., 180 W. Washington St.....	693
Dy-Dee Wash, Inc., 2122 Lawrence Ave.....	123
E. H. Amusement Company, 3327 Fullerton Ave.....	185
Eagle Cleaning & Dyeing Co., 7062 N. Clark St.....	17, 482
Earth Engineering Company, 127 N. Dearborn St.....	2, 775
East Chicago Avenue Bldg. Corp., 115 East Chicago Ave.....	1, 665
East Delaware Bldg. Corp., 195 E. Chestnut St.....	13, 875
East Dubuque Electric Co., in care of, R. A. Heminghouse, 327 S. LaSalle St....	46, 449
Easthom-Melvin Co., 1111 Crosby St.....	5, 133
East 7th Street Hotel Co., 1 East 7th St.....	3, 491
East View Hotel Building Corp., 4941 Lake Park Ave.....	17, 760
Eastwood Beach Hotel Company, 811-817 Eastwood Ave.....	2, 775
Eastwood Building Corp., 308 W. Randolph St., in care of, E. W. Newton.....	2, 775
Ebenholtz & Company, 1720 N. California Ave.....	11, 100

COOK COUNTY—Continued

Name and address of corporation	Net assessment
Eberson & Eberson, Inc., 212 E. Superior St.....	496
Ecker, M., & Company, 5705 W. Madison St.....	645
Eclipse Laundry Co., 7265 Cottage Grove Ave.....	7,500
Economical Investment Corp., 111 W. Washington St., in care of, Slatow and Leviton	2,775
Economy Finance Corporation, The, 1303 S. California Ave.....	13,875
Eddington & Allen, Inc., 410 Linden Ave., Wilmette.....	125
Edge Cool Corporation, 2950-56 W. Jackson Blvd.....	832
Edgemere Hotel, Inc., The, 5441-43 Winthrop St.....	185
Edgewater Beach Auto Station, Inc., 1122 Balmoral Ave.....	200
Edgewater Laundry Co., 5541 Broadway.....	8,325
Edmille Health Club, 1501-38 S. Dearborn St.....	2,775
Edmund Motors, Inc., 1836 Burnham Bldg., 160 N. LaSalle St.....	2,775
Educational Film Exchange of Ill., Inc., 835 S. Wabash Ave.....	16,650
Edwards Bihl Company, Inc., 111 W. Washington St., in care of, John Gutnecht	1,329
Edwards Finance Corporation, 2427 S. Michigan Ave.....	555
Edwards, George H., Co., Inc., 1665-67 Milwaukee Ave.....	1,387
Edwards, L. M., & Co., Inc., 100 N. LaSalle St.....	5,550
Eff N. Jay Building Corporation, 1218 S. Ashland Ave.....	5,550
Ehlbert Advertising Service, 5496 Hyde Park Blvd.....	100
Ehlers & Company, Inc., 120 S. LaSalle St....	69,375
Eighth Street Building Corp., 800 S. Wabash Ave.....	22,200
800 Michigan Avenue Bldg., 3200, 33 N. LaSalle St.....	55,500
815-21 W. Marquette Rd. Bldg. Corp., 817 W. Marquette Rd.....	11,100
839 Lake Street Bldg. Corp., 11 S. LaSalle St., Rm. 601.....	555
832 Cass Building Corp., 1 N. LaSalle St., in care of, Epstein and Arvey.....	16,650
8205 Anthony Avenue Bldg. Corp., 814 W. 18th St.....	555
8205 Vernon Avenue Bldg. Corp., 8205 Vernon Ave.....	555
Eitel Brothers Investment Corp., 171 W. Randolph St.....	7,648
Eitel Laundry Corporation, 520 W. Madison St.....	1,215
Elco Finance Corporation, 1 N. LaSalle St.....	2,775
Electric Finance Corporation, 1 N. LaSalle St., in care of Gettleman & Adelman	2,220
Electro Vac Free Wheeling Company, 100 N. LaSalle St.....	5,550
1106 Lake Shore Drive Bldg. Corp., 1657-38 S. Dearborn St.....	86,025
1112-1118 N. State St. Hotel Corp., 1112-1118 N. State St.....	10,500
Eliel & Loeb Company, 175 W. Jackson Blvd.....	3,000
Elizabeth & Washington Bldg. Corp., 1571 Ogden Ave.....	3,607
Ellinson Wolff, Inc., 610 W. Van Buren St.....	555
Ellis Avenue Bldg. Corp., 28 S. Wells St.....	33,493
Ellis & Pye, Inc., 520 N. Michigan Ave.....	706
Elmo Amusement Company, 2404 W. Van Buren St.....	572
Elm Park Hotel Co., 1527 Wicker Park.....	555
Elmwood Building Corporation, 757 W. Jackson Blvd.....	16,376
Elmwood Cemetery Co., River Grove.....	13,386
Elmwood Park Exchange, Inc., 7201 W. Grand Ave., Elmwood Park.....	1,225
Elston Trucking, 5027 Elston Ave.....	765
Emad, Inc., Rm. 117, 332 S. LaSalle St.....	555
Emmons Electric Co., 113-115 W. Austin Ave., in care of Robert J. Sample Co..	555
Empire Bond & Share Company, 155 North Clark St., in care of A. C. Meyer....	555
Empire Building Corporation, 1326-7 S. Dearborn St.....	4,550
Empire Freight Company, 53 W. Jackson Blvd.....	100
Empire Realty Management Corp., 1000 S. Karlow Ave.....	740
Empire Theatre Building Corp., 230 N. Michigan Ave.....	7,500
Employees Investment Corp., 209 S. LaSalle St.....	925
Employers Medical Research Laboratory, 55 E. Washington St.....	1,387
Enderlin Realty, Inc., 6311 N. Clark St.....	722
Engelhard, Krogman & Co., 175 W. Jackson St.....	1,300
Engineering Bldg. Garage Corp., 205 Wacker Dr.....	495
Engineering Consulting and Service Company, 936 N. Michigan Ave.....	10,903
Engineering Service Corp., Rm. 553, 221 N. LaSalle St.....	5,550
Engineers Traders' Corp., 112 N. Franklin St.....	771
Englewood Dyeing & Cleaning Works, Inc., 5119 S. Halsted St.....	3,000
Englewood Motor Car & Garage Co., 718 W. 64th St.....	1,387
English Village Restaurant, 120 S. LaSalle St., Room 1656.....	337
Ennis Callistus S., & Company, 33 E. Wacker Dr.....	13,875
Enterprise Building Corporation, 1326-7 S. Dearborn St.....	8,325
Enterprise Transfer Company, 166-172 N. Ada St.....	2,934
Entin Construction Company, 2751 Giddings St.....	555
Equipment Storage Corp., 74th Place and Ashland Ave.....	370
Equitable Discount Corp., 228 N. LaSalle St.....	11,100
Equitable Realty Co., 2392 Milwaukee Ave.....	185
Equity Investment Corp., 3100 S. Kedzie Ave.....	11,232
Equity Securities Company, 176 W. Adams St.....	16,191
Erickson, Carl E., Company, 2847 N. Clark St.....	15,262
Ericsson, Henry, Company, 228 N. LaSalle St.....	7,448
Ericson, Nichols & Robbirs, Inc., 209 S. LaSalle St., No. 1027.....	670
Ernst Construction Company, 205 W. Wacker Dr.....	27,750
Ernst, H. W., & Company, Inc., 445 W. North Ave.....	555
Esbico Management Corp., 33 N. LaSalle St., in care of James J. Kelly.....	5,550
Espana Touristica, Inc., 120 S. LaSalle St., No. 1824.....	5,550
Essjay Theatre Corp., 33 N. LaSalle St., in care of Hart, Frank & Shumberg....	1,387
Euclid Mansions Bldg. Corp., 832-30 N. LaSalle St.....	1,110

COOK COUNTY—Continued

Name and address of corporation	Net assessment
Eudeikis, John F., Company, 4605 S. Hermitage Ave.....	22,200
Europa Amusement Corp., 188 W. Randolph St., No. 2107.....	555
Evans Associates, Inc., 225 N. Michigan Ave.....	2,459
Evans Law Review, Inc., 188 W. Randolph St., Rm. 1519.....	261
Evans Liquidating Company, 139 N. Clark St.....	5,550
Evanston A-1 Rug Cleaners, 1734 Sherman Ave., Evanston.....	5,550
Evanston Agency, Inc., Box 534, State Bank Bldg., Evanston.....	1,262
Evanston Blue Cab & Express Co., 1614 Maple St., Evanston.....	11,100
Evanston Bond & Mortgage Co., 618 Grove Ave., Evanston.....	449
Evanston Construction Co., 2548 W. Railroad St., Evanston.....	5,550
Evanston Garage, Inc., 1612-14-16 Chicago Ave., Evanston.....	555
Evanston Health Club, 10 S. LaSalle St., in care of Russel McBride.....	5,550
Evanston & Niles Center Bus Co., 72 W. Adams St.....	1,302
Evanston Railway Co., Bryant Ave and Central St., Evanston.....	59,160
Evanston Safety Deposit Co., 603 Main St., Evanston.....	40,268
Evanston Securities Finance Corp., 628 Grove St., Evanston.....	13,622
Evelyn Hotel Bldg. Corp., 37 Harrison St., Oak Park.....	13,875
Evergreen Cemetery Assn. of Chicago, 100 N. LaSalle St.....	9,534
Everon Signs, Inc., 1919 S. Michigan Ave.....	506
Ewald, Jacob, & Sons, Inc., 1361 Fullerton Ave.....	397
Ewing Company, 11 S. LaSalle St., in care of Poppenhusen, Johnston, Thompson and Cole	555
Excel Garage Company, 5610 N. Clark St.....	2,775
Excel Photo Service, Inc., 1316 S. Crawford Ave.....	5,550
Excel Projector Company, 732 S. Wabash Ave.....	103
Excelsior Finance Corporation, 7616 S. Halsted St.....	13,875
Excelsior Laundry Co., 2842 Wentworth Ave.....	12,180
Exhibitors Service Company, 1513 S. Wabash Ave.....	4,994
Export Advertising Agency, 919 N. Michigan Ave.....	162
F. S. Building Corporation, 310 S. Michigan Ave., Rm. 840.....	10,974
F. & T. Realty Co., 123 E. 35th St.....	485
Fair City Corporation, 505 N. Michigan Ave.....	5,550
Fairclough Bud, Inc., 874 Center Ave., Winnetka.....	1,110
Fair Hotel Co., Inc., 2300 S. Michigan Ave.....	1,165
Fair Lawn Golf Club, 134 S. LaSalle St., Rm. 1610.....	5,550
Fairmount Cemetery Co. of Chicago, 38 S. Dearborn St.....	17,478
Fair Oaks Garage Co., 925 Fair Oaks St.....	185
Fair Taxicab Co., 77 W. Washington St., in care of Adam Gerch.....	550
Faithorn, W. E., Inc., 500 Sherman Ave.	5,550
Falls, C. E., Service Co., 310 S. Racine Ave.....	55,500
Fame Laundry Co., 10 N. Clark St.....	555
Family Amusement Corporation, 1532 S. Albany Ave., in care of Philip Bland....	1,026
Family Finance Corporation, 5242 W. 25th, Cicero.....	5,052
Fara & Fara Cartage Co., 222 N. St. John Court.....	555
Fargo Hotel Bldg. Corp., 7450 Greenview Ave.....	11,100
Fargo Hotel, Inc., 7450 Greenview Ave.....	370
Farmers Rapid Transit Co., 2424 S. Blue Island Ave.....	6,307
Farm School, Inc., 1124 Tower Road, Winnetka.....	288
Farquar Trucking Co., 1142 Vernon Park Pl.....	11,100
Farrin & Co., J. M., 6433 Minerva Ave.....	1,276
Fashion Cleaning Co., 5029 Cottage Grove Ave.....	17,205
Fashion Minerva Garage & Service, 740 E. 51st St.....	5,550
Fashion Sample Co., 127 W. Madison St.....	1,110
Fasting, E. M., Construction Co., 228 N. LaSalle St.....	5,550
Fawell, Geo. W., Inc., 208 S. LaSalle St.....	446
Federal Audit Corporation, 28 E. Jackson Blvd.....	72,650
Federal Automatic Addressing Co., 117 W. Harrison St.....	958
Federal Engineering Co., 2141—1 LaSalle St.....	5,550
Federal Highway Markers, Inc., 360 N. Michigan Ave., Rm. 711.....	22,200
Felbinger, Geo. M., & Co., 2344 N. Cicero Ave.....	3,016
Fensholt Co., The, 549 W. Washington St.....	373
Fenske & Fenske, Inc., 111 W. Washington St.....	2,276
Ferari, L., Co., 1953 N. Latrobe Ave.....	11,100
Ferguson Mailing Service, 208 N. Wells St.....	1,332
Ferndale Apts., Inc., 549 Aldine Ave.....	11,100
Fettes Love & Sieben, Inc., 4107 N. Damen Ave.....	8,325
Field Amusement Co., 910 S. Michigan Ave.....	555
Fifteen Eleven West Forty-Seventh Street Bldg. Corp., 4712 S. Ashland Ave.....	5,550
15407 Center Ave. Bldg. Corp., The, 15407 Center Ave., Harvey.....	555
1502 S. Michigan Ave. Bldg. Corp., 5555 Sheridan Rd.....	1,863
1519 Warren Blvd. Bldg. Corp., 1519 Warren Blvd.....	33,300
1568-70 Elmwood Ave. Bldg. Corp., 925 Grove Ave., Evanston.....	1,387
1527-1531 Wicker Park Ave. Bldg. Corp., 5404 N. Sawyer Ave., in care of Edward Steinborn	13,875
Fifth Ave. Cleaners & Dyers, 11 N. Fifth Ave.....	912
Fifth & St. Louis Bldg. Corp., 3445 Fifth Ave.....	2,876
50th-Lake Park Garage Corp., 50th & Lake Park Ave.....	8,325
58 Oak Building Corp., 1501 First National Bk. Bldg., in care of C. D. White...	555
55 E. Congress Restaurant Corp., 55 E. Congress St.....	555
5501 Congress Bldg. Corp., 5501 W. Congress St.....	555
5045 N. Ashland Ave. Bldg. Corp., 111 W. Washington St., in care of Benjamin F. Fordham	6,660

COOK COUNTY—Continued

Name and address of corporation	Net assessment
5045 Ogden Service Station, Inc., 5045 Ogden Ave.....	2,775
5242 N. Clark St. Bldg. Corp., 77 W. Washington St., in care of Frederick Arnd	11,100
5145 Milwaukee Bldg. Corp., 134 N. LaSalle St., Room 1624.....	11,100
5728 Blackstone Hotel Co., 5728 Blackstone Ave.....	792
5662 Ridge Ave. Bldg. Corp., 4865 Broadway Ave.....	13,320
5629—43 Prairie Ave. Bldg. Corp., 30 N. LaSalle St., in care of C. B. Hafienberg	10,267
53rd & Cottage Grove Ave. Bldg. Corp., 8 S. Michigan Ave., Room 1706.....	30,525
5030-5034 W. North Ave. Bldg. Corp., 1364-228 N. LaSalle St.....	15,540
Filler, Wilson & McClelland, 304-5 Exchange Bldg., Union Stock Yards.....	5,550
Film Advertising Corp., 29 S. LaSalle St., in care of Rathje, Wesemann, Hinchley and Barnard	5,550
Filmograph Corp. of Ill., 231 S. LaSalle St., in care of Ryan, Condon and Livingston	27,750
Finance Discount Corp., 80 W. Washington St.....	5,550
Finance & Underwriters Investigation Co., Inc., Belmont Hotel.....	555
Financial Industrial Corp., 35 E. Wacker Dr.....	5,550
Financial Supervisors, Inc., 11 S LaSalle St.....	1,850
Fine Thomas Motors Sales, Inc., 4140 Irving Park Blvd.....	2,447
Finkel Bros. Manufacturing Co., 440 W. Huron St.....	2,775
Finn & Co., 9300 Cottage Grove Ave.....	1,110
Finn, D. J., Excavating & Grading Corp., 4545 Cottage Grove Ave.....	870
First Agency and Loan Corp., 5 E. Burlington Rd., Riverside.....	4,712
First Aid Clearing Hospital, Inc., 5548 W. 65th St.....	806
First-Chicago Corp., Dearborn, Monroe and Clark.....	3,067
First Finance Company, 3051 Logan Blvd., in care of A. Rubin.....	1,887
First LaSalle Co., 11 S. LaSalle St.....	469
First National of Englewood Safe Deposit Company, 347 W. 63rd St.....	3,338
First National Finance Corp., 4802 N. Western Ave.....	2,526
First Scientific Appraisal Co., 30 W. Washington St.....	30,525
First State Pawnors Society, 42 S. Clark St.....	726,987
First York Bldg. Corp., 221 N. LaSalle St.....	5,396
Fisher, Anton Company, 1618 Blue Island Ave.....	928
Fisher Apartment Bldg. Corp., 8230 S. Michigan Ave.....	2,775
Fisher Display Service, 560 W. Lake St.....	1,290
Fisher, J. F., & Co., 565 W. Washington St.....	1,436
Fisher's Cleaning Shop, Inc., 1112 N. State St.....	160
Fitzpatrick Finance Corp., 6553 Cottage Grove Ave.....	555
504 W. 63rd St. Bldg. Corp., 100 N. LaSalle St., Room 2400.....	1,665
533 S. Wabash Bldg. Corp., 111 W. Washington St., in care of Trude and Kahane	555
Flamingo Hotel Co., 5520 South Lake Shore Dr.....	27,750
Flatiron Laundry Co., 3629 N. Halsted St.....	4,500
Fleming, Victor, & Co., 1 LaSalle St.....	13,875
Flicht Realty Co., Inc., 1 N. LaSalle St.....	555
Flint, E. P. Co., Inc., 56 S. Water Market.....	2,870
Flood Excavating Co., 5351 N. Kedzie Ave.....	8,325
Floor Scrapers Co., 111 W. Washington St., in care of Beach & Beach.....	11,100
Florists Credit Assn., Inc., 612 N. Michigan Ave.....	316
Flyer & Williams Construction Co., 2717 Argyle Ave., in care of Nathan Flyer..	2,775
Foerster, Urban M., Inc., 3934 N. Damen Ave.....	734
Folds, Buck & Co., 135 S. LaSalle St.....	555
Foley, M. & Co., 1521 Lyons Ave., Evanston.....	8,325
Food Products Bldg. Corp., 320 N. LaSalle St.....	2,775
Ford Bros. Laundry, Inc., 1210 W. 72nd Pl.....	6,018
Ford & Company, 330 S. Wells St.....	555
Ford & Parker Teaming Co., 811 W. 18th St.....	8,325
Ford, Wm. J. Co., 515 N. Cumberland Park Ridge.....	555
Forest Home Cemetery, Desp. Ave. and Harvard, Forest Park.....	13,875
Forest Park Post Office Bldg. Corp., 120 S. LaSalle St., Room 1861.....	3,277
Forest Products Engineering Co., 1704 Daily News Bldg.....	23,431
Forest Theatre Corp., 910 S. Michigan Ave.....	2,053
Forman Securities Corporation, 39 S. LaSalle St.....	620
Forsaith Apts. Bldg. Corp., 8230 S. Michigan Ave.....	2,775
For Service, Inc., 7050 Clyde Ave.....	2,220
Fort Dearborn Brokerage Corp., 111 W. Washington St.....	192
Fort Dearborn Fireproof Storage Co., 4615 Clifton Ave.....	22,366
Forte, Nick & Bros., Inc., 2068 Ogden Ave.....	151
Foss, Dr., Dentist, Inc., Morrison Hotel, in care of G. B. Gardner.....	1,110
Foswyn Arms Hotel, Inc., 5240 N. Winthrop Ave.....	2,775
Fountain Square Bldg. Corp., 3726 Douglas Blvd.....	555
415 S. Taylor Bldg. Corp., 415 S. Taylor Ave., Oak Park.....	13,875
454 Barry Ave. Bldg. Corp., 29 S. LaSalle St. Room 1030.....	555
445-7 N. LaSalle St. Bldg. Corp., 445 N. LaSalle St.....	1,110
1415 Catalpa Bldg. Corp., 1 N. LaSalle St., Room 2400.....	5,550
1420 Farwell Ave. Bldg. Corp., 33 S. Clark St., in care of Herman R. Gore.....	16,650
4824 Broadway Bldg. Corp., 1297 Milwaukee Ave.....	719
Forty First St. Bldg. Corp., 4064-66 Ellis Ave.....	381
45 East 71st St. Bldg. Corp., 45 E. 71st St.....	5,550
4433 W. Congress St. Bldg. Corp., 4433 W. Congress St.....	555
4420 N. Harding Bldg. Corp., 3228 Lincoln Ave.....	2,913
4932 Calumet Ave. Bldg. Corp., 139 N. Clark St., Room 1403.....	1,665
4601-7 Calumet Ave. Bldg. Corp., 139 N. Clark St., Room 1403.....	2,220
Forty Third St. Amusement Co., 68 W. Washington St., in care of W. P. Ramsten	5,550

COOK COUNTY—Continued

Name and address of corporation	Net assessment
4215 W. Madison St. Bldg. Corp., 134 N. LaSalle St., Room 1624.....	11,100
4200 Broadway Bldg. Corp., 3726 Douglas Blvd.....	666
Fox Corporation, 4056-58 W. 16th St.....	1,110
Foxon & Co., Inc., 105 W. Monroe St.....	2,497
Francis Hotel Co., 1622 N. California Ave.....	888
Franco American Trading Corp., 332 S. Michigan Ave.....	129
Francoeur & Company, 141 W. Jackson Blvd.....	2,387
Frank, C. G., Co., 77 W. Washington St.....	3,700
Frankel Co., Inc., The, 134 N. LaSalle St., Room 918.....	1,110
Franklin Acceptance Corp., 1410 E. 62nd St.....	102,675
Franklin Commercial Photographers, Inc. Corp., 162 N. Franklin Blvd.....	1,387
Franklin Hardin & Co., 100 N. LaSalle St., Room 1808, in care of Rubenstein and Rubenstein	2,775
Franklin Manor Apartment Hotel Corp., 3124 Franklin Blvd.....	5,550
Franklin Mortgage Co., 39 S. LaSalle St.....	1,850
Frederick & Mitchell, Inc., 360 N. Michigan Ave.....	4,162
Frederickson's Express Co., 412 Bonny Brae, River Forest.....	623
Freeman, M. A., & Co., 33 N. LaSalle St.....	4,625
Freeport Corporation, 2600 N. Western Ave.....	185
Free & Sleining, Inc., 180 N. Michigan Ave.....	333
French Hand Laundry Co., 2159 N. Clark St.....	413
Frenzel Brothers Co., 3015 N. California Ave.....	1,636
Friedeman & Hult, Inc., 8203 Cottage Grove Ave.....	1,110
Friend & Beck, Inc., 10 S. LaSalle St., Room 1007.....	555
Friendship Loan Association, Inc., 134 N. LaSalle St., Room 1915.....	13,875
Frogtown Refinery, Inc., 33 N. LaSalle St., Room 927.....	11,100
Thomas H. Fuller Co., 6 N. Clark St.....	1,387
Fullerton Parkway Clinic Bldg. Co., 645 Fullerton Parkway.....	11,100
Fullerton Ridgeway Building Corp., 3723 Fullerton Ave.....	8,325
Fulton Market Cold Storage Co., 1000 Fulton Market.....	42,659
Fund Builders, Inc., 111 W. Washington St., No. 1915.....	555
Furth & Co., 936 E. 47th St.....	22,200
G. & A. Sign Service, Inc., 1148 S. Kedzie Ave.....	5,550
G. & E. Enterprises, Inc., 3152-64 Lincoln St.....	2,775
G. & G. Amusement Company, 450 S. State St.....	397
G. G. Finance Company, 5801 Dickens Ave.....	1,110
G. & L. Apartment Bldg. Corp., 1901 Granville.....	1,110
G. M. C. Hotels, Inc., 1314 Devon Ave.....	555
G. M. S. Auto Finance Company, 134 N. LaSalle St., No. 2012.....	1,387
G. M. S. Finance Company, 4635 Washington Blvd.....	11,100
Gabriel Plastering Co., 2401 S. Highland Ave., Berwyn.....	266
Gallagher & Ascher, Inc., 176 W. Adams St.....	2,035
Galloway, George S., Inc., 53 W. Jackson Blvd.....	923
Gamble & Co., Ltd., 209 S. LaSalle St.....	783
Gammon, The C. D. Co., 118 N. Ada St.....	22,200
Garden City Towel Supply Company, 639 S. Dearborn St.....	947
Garden City Wet Wash Laundry, 3323 W. Harrison St.....	744
Garden Recreation Co., 4074 Milwaukee Ave.....	11,100
Gardner Laundry Equipment Corp., in care of Bloch & Herson, 126 N. Wells St.	16,650
Garfield Finance Corp., 3345 Fulton St.....	16,650
Garfield Fireproof Storage Co., 5929 S. State St.....	1,347
C. M. Garland & Co., 38 S. Dearborn St.....	11,100
Garrick Building Corp., in care of Real Estate Management Corp., 111 W. Washington St.	27,750
Garrick Theatre, Inc., The, 64 W. Randolph St.....	2,775
Garside & Reed, Inc., 2305 W. 95th St.....	166
Gavel, Robert, & Co., 3128 N. Kenneth Ave.....	604
Gaylord Bldg. Corp., 1540 E. 53rd St., in care of I. J. Schreiber.....	2,775
Gear, Robert L., Co., 625 E. 63rd St.....	224
Gelden, Arthur M., Co., 1240 N. Wells St.....	297
Gemmill Motors, Inc., 7625 S. Halsted St.....	5,550
General Adjustment Corp., in care of Schwartz & Cooper, 105 W. Monroe St....	555
General Appraisal Co., No. 803, 188 W. Randolph St.....	555
General Automatic Corp., 11 S. LaSalle St.....	555
General Construction Corp., 127 N. Dearborn St., Room 928.....	55,500
General Court Reporting Service, Inc., 160 N. LaSalle St.....	555
General Creditor's Assn., Ltd., 188 W. Randolph St.....	555
General Cullet Corporation, 3719 S. Kedzie Ave.....	925
General Displays, Inc., 542 S. Dearborn St.....	2,775
General Industrial Construction Co., Room 960, 407 S. Dearborn St.....	13,042
General Laundry Co., 1138 S. Crawford Ave.....	4,072
General Liquidators, Inc., 105 W. Madison St.....	555
General Management Corporation, 231 S. LaSalle St., Room 1034.....	3,714
General Mortgage Investments, Inc., 33 N. LaSalle St., in care of Mr. E. F. Cox, Secretary	13,120
General Photos, Inc., 4335 Irving Park Blvd.....	555
General Radium Institute, Inc., 2373 Lincoln Ave.....	100
General Realty Company, No. 1001, 139 N. Clark St.....	27,750
General Scientific Corporation, 4829 S. Kedzie Ave.....	27,805
General Traffic Service Organization, 608 S. Dearborn St.....	127
General Transparency Displays, Inc., 10 N. Clark St.....	555

COOK COUNTY—Continued

Name and address of corporation	Net assessment
Gerbers' Games, Inc., 118 W. Randolph St.....	5,550
Gerlach Company, The, 3322 Elston Ave.....	22,200
Germania Safe Deposit & Trust Co., No. 1531, 33 N. Clark St.....	2,094
Gertz Concessions, Inc., 770 Milwaukee Ave.....	555
Gettelman, Sydney H., Inc., 1 N. LaSalle St.....	5,550
Geyler, Louis, Co., 175 W. Jackson Blvd.....	33,300
Gilbert & Gill, Inc., 208 S. LaSalle St.....	1,415
Gillette Auto Sales Co., 5845 Broadway	555
Ginsberg, I. J., Inc., 110 N Franklin.....	897
Glader Corporation, 220 S. State St.....	1,503
Glanz Mortgage Company, 1112 Milwaukee Ave.....	2,673
Glenbard Golf Club, Inc., 737 N. Michigan Ave.....	36,419
Glen Buck Company, The, 400 W. Madison St.....	314
Glencoe Safe Deposit Co., 331 Park Ave., Glencoe.....	41,625
Glen Oak Cemetery Company, 111 W. Washington St.....	6,087
Glenwood Apartment Hotel Co., 6726 Glenwood.....	2,775
Globe Laundry & Linen Supply Co., Inc., 1238 W. Monroe St.....	2,220
Globe Syndicate Service, Inc., 43 E. Ohio St.....	5,550
Gnaedinger and Geissler, Inc., 1071 W. Roosevelt Road.....	11,239
Goddard & Company, 175 W. Jackson Blvd.....	554
Golan Agency, Louis E., Inc., 33 N. LaSalle St.....	16,821
Goldberg Movers, Inc., 1927 Milwaukee Ave.....	849
Goldman Wrecking Co., 228 N. LaSalle St.....	555
Gold Star Line, 16732 S. State St., So. Holland.....	419
Golfers Club of Chicago, in care of Slottow and Levitan, 111 W. Washington St...	555
Golf Hotel Co., 1517 S. Michigan Ave.....	666
Golfmoor Golf Club, Inc., 5000 W. 79th St., Oaklawn.....	3,219
Golton Amusement Corp., 436 E. 61st St.....	11,100
Gomberg Company, The, 134 N. LaSalle St.....	100
Gooder-Henrichsen Co., Inc., 308 W. Washington St.....	1,487
Goodman-Andler Co., Inc., 1102 N. California Ave.....	22,200
Goodrich Laundry Co., 1221 N. Oakley Blvd.....	555
Goodson, Dail, Incorporated, 4554 Broadway.....	100
Goodwin Motor Service, Inc., 1821 W. Lake St.....	3,049
Gordon Apartments Building Corp., 100 W. Monroe St., Room 1411.....	832
Gordon Express & Transfer Co., 219 N. State St.....	190
Gordon Motor Company, 6647 S. Western Ave.....	7,474
Gordon, Phil, Agency, The, 820 N. Michigan Ave.....	4,902
Gordon, S., Inc., 5 N. Wabash Ave.....	11,100
Gore, R. H., Company, 209 S. LaSalle St., No. 823.....	60,863
Gottschalk, G. H., Co., 105 W. Madison St.....	305,250
Gould & Company, 11 S. LaSalle St.....	13,875
Gould Garage, Inc., 868 N. Clark St.....	8,325
Goven, Eddins, & Co., 11 S. LaSalle St.....	1,810
Gowdy, David, Co., Inc., 6138 W. North Ave.....	3,687
Grace Amusements, Inc., in care of H. M. Goldstein, 33 N. LaSalle St.....	832
Grace & Company, 208 S. LaSalle St.....	11,100
Graf, Anton, Cleaners, 217-219 W. Division St.....	1,081
Graff Motor Coach Co., 3669 S. Michigan Ave.....	16,650
Grain & Fruit Products, Ltd., 441-445 Lake St.....	55,500
Granada Amusement Corporation, 139 N. Clark St.....	555
Grand Central Realty Corp., 7 S. Dearborn St.....	166
Grand Laundry Company, 3047 Calumet Ave.....	2,829
Grandon Garage, Inc., 4535 Cottage Grove.....	2,775
Grant Bros. Construction Co., 30 N. LaSalle St.....	13,875
Grant Wet & Dry Laundry Co., Inc., 1751-53 Grand Ave.....	3,997
Granville-Greenview Bldg. Corp., 6148 Greenview Ave.....	13,875
Granville Irving Bldg. Corp., 77 W. Washington St., No. 1610.....	15,000
Gray, Russell T., Inc., 205 Wacker Dr.....	3,684
Great Beyond, Inc., The, 33 N. LaSalle St.....	1,665
Greater Chicago Bond & Mortgage Co., 10310 S. Michigan Ave.....	233
Greater Oak Park Recreation, 1112 N. Boulevard Ave., Oak Park.....	2,775
Great Lakes Agency & Loan Co., in care of Herman S. Waldstein, 139 N. Clark St.	138,750
Great Lakes Construction Co., 333 N. Michigan Ave.....	155,400
Great Lakes Linen Supply Co., 520 W. 36th St.....	3,940
Great Lakes Mortgage Corporation, 208 S. LaSalle St.....	733
Great Lakes Realty Co., 8 S. Dearborn St.....	555
Great Lakes Securities Corp., 844 Rush St.....	55,500
Great Northern Laundry & Wet Wash Co., 7057 N. Clark St.....	27,750
Great Northern Utilities, Inc., 10 S. LaSalle St.....	4,500
Great Western Finance Co., 1514 S. Michigan Ave.....	555
Grebe, Henry C., & Co., Inc., 400 N. Michigan Ave.....	1,773
Greek Orthodox Church Cemetery Co., 160 N. LaSalle St.....	5,550
Greene, C. S., & Co., Inc., 327 S. LaSalle St.....	327
Greenebaum Sons Investment Company, 11 S. LaSalle St.....	31,327
Green Front Garage Co., 5041 Broadway.....	555
Greenhut, Paul, Company, Inc., 367 E. 61st St.....	206
Greenleaf Agency, Inc., 2240 Civic Opera Building, 20 N. Wacker Dr.....	1,850
Greenleaf Garage Bldg. Corp., Room 1209, 111 W. Washington St.....	2,775
Green Shade Company, 1309 E. 50th St.....	1,110
Greenway Laundry Co., 111 W. Washington St., No. 803.....	555
Greenwood Garage & Motor Car Co., 801 Greenwood Blvd., Evanston.....	1,062

COOK COUNTY—Continued

Name and address of corporation	Net assessment
Gregor & Louis Co., 531 Laurel Ave., Wilmette, Ill.....	469
Gregory, DeLong & Holt, Incorporated, 105 S. LaSalle St.....	100
Gregory Finance Corporation, 127 N. Dearborn St.....	100
Greyhound Advertising Service, 546 W. Harrison St.....	2,775
Gridley-Maxon Building Corp., 27-29 S. Water Market.....	468
Gross, P. A., & Co., Room 814, 100 N. LaSalle St.....	786
Gross & Co., Inc., 1217 Independence Blvd.....	5,550
Grossinger Motor Sales, Inc., 2658 W. Lawrence Ave.....	368
Grossman's Loan Co., 4666 S. State St.....	3,022
Group Games, Inc., 6300 S. Parkway Ave.....	555
Gruetzmacher, A. H., & Company, 442 E. 31st St.....	1,433
Guardian Company, 719 W. Monroe St.....	100
Guenther Bradford & Co., 15 E. Huron St.....	2,803
Gundersen, Carl A., Organization, 6537 North Ave., Oak Park.....	162
Gundling Construction Co., 64 W. Randolph St.....	640
Guyon Hotel Co., The, N. W. Cor. Crawford and Washington.....	20,535
Gwinn, Homer, & Company, 175 W. Jackson Blvd.....	744
H. C. Building Corp., 224 S. Market St.....	3,330
H. & S. Hotel Co., Inc., 3441 W. Jackson St.....	370
Hadley-Livingston & Co., 120 S. LaSalle St.....	410
Hahn Brothers Laundry Co., 3529 W. North Ave.....	2,155
Haigh & Sons Co., Room 1002, 140 S. Dearborn St.....	306
Hale, A. W. & Co., 175 W. Jackson Blvd.....	663
Hall, Fred, Motor Sales, Inc., 6617 S. Western Ave.....	11,100
Hallgren, G. A., Inc., 4336 Cottage Grove Ave.....	175
Halock Co., The, 1260-66 Clybourn Ave.....	1,110
Halperin & Braun, Inc., 19 S. LaSalle St.....	555
Halperin S. & Co., 1330 W. Roosevelt Road.....	2,775
Halsted-North Ave. Bldg. Corp., 758 W. North Ave.....	15,634
Halsted St. Safe Deposit Co., 2603 S. Halsted St.....	1,517
Halsted Theatre Co., 3518 S. Halsted St.....	1,387
Halsted 22nd St. Terminal, Inc., 715-23 W. 22nd St.....	2,775
Halsted-Van Buren Theatre Co., 320 S. Halsted St.....	11,100
Halvorsen, F. H., Co., 3145 W. 63rd St.....	3,000
Hamann Company, The, 6959 N. Clark St.....	454
Hamilton, Alexander, Investment Co., 4739 N. Long Ave.....	27,750
Hamilton, J. R., Advertising Agency, 180 N. Michigan Ave.....	9,699
Hamilton Safe Deposit Co., 3916 Broadway.....	1,151
Hamilton Securities Corporation, 10910 Prospect St.....	598
Hamlin Theatre Corporation, 3822 W. Madison St.....	5,550
Hammann Mortgage Co., 1604-08 W. Chicago Ave.....	2,152
Handler, B. W., Construction Co., 841-843 N. California St.....	5,550
Handler Morris Company, Inc., 2718 W. Chicago Ave.....	11,100
Hanff-Metzger of Illinois, Inc., 520 N. Michigan Ave.....	740
Hannion, John S., Inc., 1414-16 W. 63rd St.....	5,550
Hansen, Chris Real Estate Imp. Co., 604 State Line, Calumet City.....	1,727
Hanson, Frank D., Co., 1923 Calumet Ave.....	676
Hanson, Harvey A., Const. Co., 520 N. Michigan Ave.....	27,750
Harbeck Investment Co., 624 S. Michigan Ave.....	2,775
Hardin, E. L. Plumbing Co., 6510 W. 34th St., Berwyn.....	5,550
Harding, Charles E., Co., 404 Exchange Bldg., U. S. Yards, Chicago.....	2,956
Hargus Corporation, 4212 W. Van Buren St.....	555
Harlem Construction Co., in care of W. Scott Hodges, 160 N. LaSalle St.....	2,775
Harlem Jockey, Inc., in care of Myer H. Gladstone, 33 N. LaSalle St.....	11,100
Harlem North Golf Practice Courses, Inc., 1806 N. 78th Ct., Elmwood Park.....	498
Harlem Racing Ass'n., Inc., in care of Myer H. Gladstone, 33 N. LaSalle St.....	11,100
Harlem Scandals, Inc., 192 N. Clark St., Room 406.....	100
Harriet Amusement Co., 3317 N. Crawford Ave.....	11,100
Harris, Sanford F. & Co., Inc., 120 S. LaSalle St.....	1,654
Harrison, G. W. & Co., Inc., 30 N. Michigan Ave.....	5,550
Harrison Brewster Agency, Inc., The, 120 S. LaSalle St.....	370
Harrison Electric Const. Co., 767 W. Van Buren St.....	321
Harrison Parking Unit, Inc., Room 1245, 230 S. Clark St.....	5,550
Harrison, A. H., & Sales Co., 120 S. LaSalle St.....	555
Harrison Wet Wash Laundry, Inc., 516 S. Kolmar Ave.....	2,785
Hart, Ernest E., Company, 6847 Wentworth Ave.....	1,110
Hartless, Roy, Linen Supply Co., 4719 W. Lake St.....	13,875
Hart Motor Company, Inc., 4611 W. Madison St.....	16,650
Harvard School for Boys, 4731 Ellis Ave.....	258
Harvard Theatre Company, 6311 Harvard Ave.....	555
Harvey Building Corp., 1326, 7 S. Dearborn St.....	555
Harvey & Dammarell, Inc., 628 W. Madison St.....	6,937
Harvey Finance & Thrift Co., 132 E. 154th St., Harvey.....	19,808
Harvey & Howe, Inc., 360 N. Michigan Ave.....	163
Harvey, James D., & Co., 180 N. Michigan Ave.....	852
Harvey Lumber & Supply Co., 147th & Marshfield, Harvey.....	5,550
Harvey Orchestra, Inc., 7 S. Dearborn St.....	2,775
Hastings Express Co., 1501 S. Jefferson St.....	432
Hawkins, Inc., Fred, 2241 S. Wabash Ave.....	27,750
Hayden, S., Company, 1105 Lawrence Ave.....	111,000
Hayes Grain & Commission Co. of Illinois, 327 S. LaSalle St.....	27,750
Hays, Mac Farland, & Co., 333 N. Michigan Ave.....	16,863

COOK COUNTY—Continued

Name and address of corporation	Net assessment
Hazelton Bldg., Corp., 4114 Wilcox St.....	2,775
Healy Engineering Co., 35 E. Wacker Dr.....	11,100
Hebard Storage Warehouses, 957 Sheridan Road.....	967
Hecklemann Bros. Co., 1836 N. Park Ave.....	100
Hedberg, Henry E., & Co., 159 N. State St.....	555
Hedges Construction Co., 64 W. Randolph St.....	4,440
Heidel & Beck, Inc., 6235 S. Michigan Ave.....	221
Heidemann, Wm. G., & Associates, Inc., 605 Lake St., Maywood.....	528
Heinz Motor Co., 8136 N. Lincoln Ave., Niles Center.....	718
Heise, Wm. H., Agency, Inc., 166 W. Van Buren St.....	3,324
Heitman Trust Co., 10 S. LaSalle St.....	15,717
Helber Hotel Building Corp., 5510 Harper Ave.....	555
Hendricks, F. S., Realty Co., 7528 Sheridan Road.....	555
Henke Construction Company, 609 N. Wells St.....	9,736
Hennessey, W. S., Co., 569 Howard Ave., Evanston.....	275
Henri Hurst & McDonald, Inc., 520 N. Michigan Ave.....	1,864
Henry Bros. Co., 7300 Calumet Ave.....	11,100
Henry Laboratories, Inc., 25 E. Jackson Blvd.....	165
Hermitage Building Corporation, 4544 N. Western Ave.....	13,875
Hertz & Company, in care of Gurman and Lindskog, 10 S. LaSalle St.....	5,550
Heyne Motor Company, 5104 S. Ashland Ave.....	2,775
Hickey, Doyle & Company, Room 916, 39 S. LaSalle St.....	11,100
Hicks, C. G., & Sons Co., 5054 Woodlawn Ave.....	100
Highland Construction Company, 228 N. LaSalle St.....	27,750
Highland Park Theatre Company, 831 S. Wabash Ave.....	8,325
Highland Park Transfer & Storage Co., 1723 Benson Ave., Evanston.....	3,867
Highway Advertising Co. of New York, Incorporated, 311 N. Desplaines St.....	1,850
Highway Display Corp., Fyffe and Clark, 120 S. LaSalle St.....	13,875
Highway Theatre Corporation, 6325 S. Western Ave.....	5,550
Hill & Field, Incorporated, 308 W. Washington St.....	11,100
Hills Reports, Inc., 209 W. Jackson Blvd.....	1,177
Hirsch, J. Charles, Co., 400 N. Michigan Ave.....	11,100
Hirsch & Co., Leroy E., 77 W. Washington St.....	100
Hiselman Motor Service, Inc., 4534 N. Damen Ave.....	1,504
Hochspeier, F. W., 2410 W. North Ave.....	1,192
Hodgkinson & Durfee, Inc., 175 W. Jackson Blvd.....	555
Hoey Cartage Co., 306 N. Union Ave.....	555
Hoffman Bros., Co., 115 S. Dearborn St.....	16,650
Hoffman, Henry W., & Co., Inc., 6426 N. Western Ave.....	111
Hogan & Farwell, Inc., 664 N. Michigan Ave.....	590
Hoist, Stanley, Corporation, 515 S. Waiola, LaGrange.....	555
Hokansen & Jenks, Inc., 513 Davis St., Evanston, Ill.....	1,997
Holcomb, H. H., Jr., Inc., 175 W. Jackson Blvd.....	1,425
Hollander Express & Van Company, 2223 Milwaukee Ave.....	976
Hollander, M. N., & Co., in care of Branower and Johnson, 134 N. LaSalle St....	555
Hollywood Construction and Dev. Co., in care of Rudolph Frankenstein, 221 N. LaSalle St.	13,875
Hollywood Permanent Wave Shop, Inc., 202 S. State St.....	1,665
Holmes Motor Coach, 4201 Milwaukee Ave.....	5,550
Homan Greshaw Bldg. Corp., in care of Saul Plast, 3834 Sheffield Ave.....	12,071
Home Crystal Wet Wash Laundry, Inc., 4204 S. Western Ave.....	33,300
Home Owners Investment Co., 724 First Nat'l Bank Bldg.....	27,750
Home Studios, Inc., 2407 Central St., Evanston.....	328
Home Wet Wash Laundry, Inc., 4204 S. Western Ave.....	11,100
Homer Construction Co., Inc., M. R., 1926 S. 52nd Ave., Cicero.....	1,665
Homewood Mortgage & Loan Co., Homewood State Bank Bldg., Homewood.....	5,550
Hoover Laboratories, Inc., 3124 W. 51st St.....	1,387
Hope Motor Livery Co., 931 W. Polk St.....	3,099
Hopkins, H. E., & Son, Inc., in care of Jack Rosen, 160 N. LaSalle St.....	555
Hoppenrath, William & Son, 9101 Grant Ave., Brookfield.....	2,011
Horne, Morrissey & Co., 612 N. Michigan Ave.....	4,062
Hortense Furnished Apts. Corp., 3721 Broadway.....	469
Horticultural Exhibitions, Inc., 120 S. LaSalle St.....	722
Hosmer, R. W., & Co., 175 W. Jackson Blvd.....	5,550
Hotel Adams Corporation, 1519-21 W. Adams St.....	454
Hotel Alamac, 1808 W. Jackson Blvd.....	1,387
Hotel Coolidge Co., 2950 Jackson Blvd.....	83,250
Hotel Del Monte, Inc., 454 Melrose St.....	5,550
Hotel Du Lac, 3720 Lake Park Ave.....	16,650
Hotel Furnishings Co., 920-38 S. Dearborn St.....	37,675
Hotel Hoover Bldg. Corp., 3358 W. Jackson Blvd.....	22,200
Hotel Management Counsel, Inc., 10 S. LaSalle St., Room 700.....	555
Hotel Melbourne Co., 4625 N. Racine Ave.....	5,550
Hotel Publicity Corp., 1603 S. Michigan Ave.....	560
Hotel Tailoring Co., 2300 Lincoln Park West.....	437
Howard Storage & Van Co., Inc., 7616 N. Paulina Ave.....	229
Howard Theatre Co., The, 1627 Howard St.....	464
Howard, Wm. J., Inc., 10 S. LaSalle St.....	285
Howlet Bros. Plumbing Co., 20 W. Jackson Blvd.....	11,100
Hoyt Building Corp., 17 N. May St.....	5,727
Hudson, Herbert E., Inc., 1856 N. Kostner Ave.....	1,014
Hughes-Brown-Moore Corp., 111 W. Washington St.....	9,513

COOK COUNTY—Continued

Name and address of corporation	Net assessment
Humboldt Garage & Auto Service Co., 2944 W. North Ave.....	577
Humboldt Loan Assn., Inc., 2434 W. Division St.....	5,203
Hunt Hotel Corporation, 856 Wilson Ave.....	100
Huntington Co., Inc., 1033 South Blvd., Oak Park.....	100
Hurja, Johnson, Huwen, Inc., 58 E. Washington St.....	5,374
Huron Hotel Co., 648 N. Clark St.....	1,452
Hursen Undertaker, 2346 W. Madison St.....	55,500
Hurwitt, S. H., & Co., 4000 W. Washington St.....	13,875
Huston, Guy, & Co., 120 S. LaSalle St.....	3,685
Huston & Milkowski, Inc., 100 N. LaSalle St., Room 2000.....	666
Hutchinson Building Corp., 61 Washington Blvd., Oak Park.....	13,875
Hutton, J. T., & Son, Inc., Indiana, 546 Wentworth St., Calumet Ctiy.....	555
Hyde Park Hotel Co., 1511 Hyde Park Blvd.....	7,525
Hyde Park Theatre Co., Inc., 5312-14 Lake Park Ave.....	276
Hydro Dial Sales Co., 120 S. LaSalle St.....	555
I-M Theatre Company, 1310 S. Halsted St.....	1,110
Ideal Construction Company, 3348 Ainslie St.....	555
Ideal Heating Company, 6316 Wentworth Ave.....	947
Ideal Wet Wash Corporation, 7341 S. State St.....	3,030
Illington Amusement Co., 2871 W. 22nd St.....	27,750
Illinois Accident Investigators, 134 N. LaSalle St.....	555
Illinois Agricultural Holding Co., 608 S. Dearborn St.....	411
Illinois Barge Line Co., 105 W. Adams St.....	8,325
Illinois Bell Telephone Co., 212 W. Washington St.....	1,845,000
Illinois Boat Corporation, 1608 Sherwin Ave.....	200
Illinois Cold Storage Co., Union Stock Yards.....	2,061
Illinois Collection and Finance Corp., 417 E. 47th St.....	555
Illinois Commonwealth Agency & Loan Corp., 514 Milwaukee Ave.....	2,849
Illinois Company of Chicago, 231 S. LaSalle St.....	4,363
Illinois Co-operative Cleaners & Dyers Association, 2712 Elston Ave.....	27,750
Illinois District Telegraph Co., 29 S. LaSalle St.....	111,000
Illinois Dock & Grain Terminals, Inc., 231 S. LaSalle St.....	185
Illinois Employers Service Corp., Room 806, 330 S. Wells St.....	3,700
Illinois Federation Corporation, 130 N. Wells St.....	1,221,000
Illinois Greyhound Lines, Inc., 1157 S. Wabash Ave.....	33,000
Illinois Management Corporation, 105 S. LaSalle St.....	5,550
Illinois Memorial Society, 11 S. DesPlaines St.....	2,775
Illinois & Missouri Pipe Line Co., 327 S. LaSalle St., in care of R. A. Heminghaus	37,089
Illinois Municipal Securities Service Company, 33 N. LaSalle St.....	318
Illinois National Realty Corp., 134 N. LaSalle St.....	27,750
Illinois Paving Company, 120 S. LaSalle St.....	555
Illinois Personal Finance Co., 4655 S. Michigan Ave.....	27,750
Illinois Postal Building Corporation, 112 W. Adams St., in care of Corporation Trust Co.,	10,267
Illinois Safe Deposit Co., 111 W. Monroe St.....	151
Illinois Safeway Lines, 176 W. Adams St.....	555
Illinois Sales Tax Audit Association, 134 N. LaSalle St., in care Bernard Allen Fried	555
Illinois Tax Appraisal Company, 64 W. Randolph St.....	161
Illinois Telegraph News Co., Room 1 Postal Telegraph Bldg.....	37,937
Illinois Warehouse Co., 358 W. Harrison St.....	100
Immel Realty & Mortgage Co., 2806 Belmont Ave.....	955
Imperial Dyers & Cleaners, 2123-33 Lincoln Ave.....	8,325
Improvement Service Co., 1309 Harrison St.....	100
Incomes, Inc., 111 W. Monroe St., incare of Chapman and Cutler.....	555
Independence Loan Assn., Inc., 3802 W. Roosevelt Rd.....	895
Independence Storage Co., 3700 Roosevelt Rd.....	277
Independence Theatre Corp., 3725 W. Roosevelt Rd.....	112
Independence Underwriting Co., 105 W. Adams St.....	5,550
Independent Acceptance Co., 2020 N. California Ave.....	2,775
Independent Auto Wreckers, Inc., 2429 S. State St.....	1,110
Indepdent Hotel Management Corp., 1420 Farwell Ave.....	201
Independent Jewish Undertaking Co., 3163 Ogden Ave.....	863
Independent Merchants, Inc., 105 W. Adams St.....	555
Independent Outdoor Poster Adv. Co., 156 N. Ashland Ave.....	1,387
Independent Paving Co., 128 Forest Dale Park, Calumet City.....	8,460
Indian System, Inc., 35 W. VanBuren St.....	2,775
Indian Trails Coach, Inc., 188 W. Randolph St., in care of Glick and Goldstein..	11,100
Individual Ownership Units Corp., 105 W. Adams St.....	13,875
Industrial Loan Co., 111 W. Washington St.....	44,400
Industrial Operations Co., 205 W. Wacker Dr.....	1,387
Industrial Refuse Disposal Co., Room 356 Union Station.....	22,200
Industrial Reorganization Corp., 134 N. LaSalle St., in care of Pritzker and Pritzker	27,750
Industrial Underwriters, Inc., 230 E. Ohio St.....	5,550
Industry Finance Corp., 514-19 S. Clinton St.....	61,050
Ineeda Laundries, Inc., 3715 N. Ashland Ave.....	5,550
Ingleside Building Corp., 1 N. LaSalle St., in care of Epstein and Arvey.....	8,325
Ingleside Plaza Hotel Bldg. Corp., 6234 Ingleside Ave.....	22,500
Inland Advertising Agency, 509 S. Franklin Blvd.....	851
Inland Credit Corp., 160 N. LaSalle St.....	555

COOK COUNTY—Continued

Name and address of corporation	Net assessment
Inland Investment Plan, 66 E. South Water St.....	6,018
Inland Motors, Inc., 4201 Milwaukee Ave.....	1,618
Inland Securities Co., 4134 N. Kostner, in care of R. T. Ummoch.....	16,650
Innovation Hand Laundries, Inc., 3144 Lawrence Ave.....	555
Insurance Exchange Building Corporation, 175 W. Jackson Blvd.....	456,927
Interior Layout Corp., Room 1200, 231 S. LaSalle.....	1,110
International Accountants Society, Inc., 3411 S. Michigan Ave.....	95,153
International Appraisal Co., 100 N. LaSalle St., in care of Everett H. Allison..	2,775
International Aviation Securities Corp., 188 W. Randolph St., in care of Isaac Goodman	2,775
International Baby Doll Parade Association, in care of Mr. Hayes, Chicago American	555
International Cartage Corp., 1388 N. Branch St.....	2,775
International Exposition, Inc., 121 N. Clark St.....	1,665
International Finance Company, Room 805, 63 E. Adams St.....	604
International Forwarding Co., 431 S. Dearborn St.....	5,550
International Patent Licensing Corporation, 817 Washington Blvd.....	1,110
International Patents Adv. Corp., 608 S. Dearborn St.....	1,665
International Reduction Corp., 105 W. Adams St.....	469
International Theatres Co., 3143 Sheffield Ave.....	666
International University of Commerce, 612 N. Michigan Ave.....	1,786
Inter-State Detective Agency, Room 900, 440 S. Dearborn St.....	227
Interstate Law Corporation, 1526 Fargo, in care of George Kennedy.....	555
Interstate Liquidation Assn., 1112 Merchandise Mart.....	116
Interstate Loan Co., Room 1111, 100 N. LaSalle St.....	27,750
Interstate Mining & Milling Corporation, 210 S. Michigan Ave.....	2,775
Interstate Roofing Co. of South Chicago, 2761 E. 82nd Ave.....	2,657
Interstate Service Corp., 612 N. Michigan Ave.....	409
Interstate Transit Lines, Inc., Room 1400, 400 W. Madison St.....	11,417
Interstate Transportation Exchange, 5328 Kimbark Ave.....	555
Investment Corporation, 1569 Sherinan Ave., Evanston.....	370
Investment Holding Corporation, Room 859, 120 S. LaSalle.....	3,786
Investment Management Corp., 1305 Bankers Building.....	185
Investment Research Corp., Room 1505, 19 S. LaSalle	20,812
Investors Bond & Mortgage Co., 10 S. LaSalle St.....	2,775
Investors Loan System, 1533 N. Crawford Ave.....	636
Investors Service Bureau, 29 S. LaSalle St.....	5,550
Iredale Fireproof Warehouse, 1723 Benson Ave., Evanston.....	3,385
Ironside Men's Hotel, 661 W. Madison St.....	12,210
Iroquois Construction Co., 370 Wrigley Building.....	1,249
Iroquois Management Co., 32 W. Randolph St.....	100
Irving & Crawford Bldg. Corp., 107 S. Wabash Ave.....	555
Irving-Rockwell Bldg. Corp., 2601 Irving Park Blvd.....	30,525
Irving-Sheridan Safe Deposit Co., 4001 Sheridan Road.....	555
Irvington Apartment Hotel, Inc., 4614 N. Paulina Ave.....	112
Italian Village, Inc., 111 W. Washington St.....	1,110
Ithaca Bldg. Corporation, 1534, 36 E. 62nd St.....	2,775
Iverson Sons Co., Room 1616, 175 W. Jackson Blvd.....	1,384
J. & A. Building Company 100 N. LaSalle St., in care of Thompson, Tyrrell and Chambers	3,219
J. J. & J. Amusement Co., 127 N. Dearborn St., in care of Bither and Bither....	3,330
J. & J. Service Station, Inc., 8701 Burley Ave.....	1,665
J. R. K. Cartage, Inc., 2320 Blue Island Ave.....	5,550
J. & S. Real Estate Improvement Co., 4205 Addison St.....	11,100
Jackson, A. L., Company, 310 S. Michigan Ave.....	13,875
Jackson Baker Co., Inc., 18 S. Water Market.....	9,231
Jackson, Charles S., Company, 3800 S. Michigan Ave.....	1,885
Jackson Park Post Office Bldg. Corp., 120 S. LaSalle St., Room 1861.....	17,184
Jackson Park Storage Co., 6305 Dorchester Ave.....	100
Jackson, William H., & Co., 330 S. Wells St.....	555
Jacobs, Ben. Inc., 209 W. Jackson Blvd.....	259
Jacobs Brothers, Inc., 209 W. Jackson Blvd.....	1,110
Jacobs, Nate, & Bros., Inc., 175 W. Jackson Blvd.....	5,550
Jaffe Undertakers Co., Inc., 704-706 S. Crawford Ave.....	2,775
James, Fred S. & Company, 175 W. Jackson Blvd.....	8,840
Jarvis X-Ray & Clinical Laboratory, Inc., 1600 Jarvis Ave.....	265
Jaycee Co., 201 N. Wells St.....	100
Jefferson Park Safe Deposit Co., The, 4790 Milwaukee Ave.....	282
Jeffery Bulk Service Stations, Inc., 7556 Jeffery Ave.....	162
Jeffery Rug Cleaners, Inc., 8593-95 South Chicago Ave.....	832
Jenkinson Real Estate Improvement Co., 28 3rd Ave., Park Ridge.....	2,775
Jens, Murray & Co., Inc., 175 W. Jackson Blvd.....	495
Jerelaine Building Corp., 1465 W. 37th St., in care of J. L. Metz Furniture Co.	555
Jerome Amusement Co., 134 N. LaSalle St.....	11,100
Jerome, Duke, Inc., 134 N. LaSalle St., in care of Benjamin J. Schultz.....	13,875
Johnson Bros. Heating Co., 1419 Belle Plaine Ave.....	274
Johnson, C. J., Garages, Inc., 1142 W. Van Buren St.....	116
Johnson, Charles B., & Son, Inc., 6306 Cottage Grove Ave.....	541
Johnson, Charles J., Construction & Decorating Company, 69 W. Washington St., in care of Anderson and Anderson.....	2,775
Johnson Construction Co., 7 S. Dearborn St.....	819
Johnson & Higgins of Ill., Inc., 140 N. Dearborn St., No. 1010.....	30,787

Name and address of corporation	Net assessment
Johnson Laboratories, Inc., 609 W. Lake St.....	164
Johnson & Pollard, Inc., 28 E. Jackson Blvd.....	5,550
Johnson, R. M., Co., 5643 Ridge Ave.....	5,550
Johnson, Thure W., & Co., 11306 S. Michigan Ave.....	249
Johnson & Turnquist, Inc., 2606 E. 79th St.....	448
Jones Associated Engineers, Inc., 111 W. Washington St.....	332
Jones, Morgan T., Company, 228 N. LaSalle St.....	804
Jones, R. B., & Sons, Inc., 175 W. Jackson Blvd.....	514
Jonkay Research & Forecast Corp., 141 W. Jackson Blvd.....	555
Jordan, C. H., & Company, Inc., 200 E. Erie St.....	688
Journeys, Inc., 333 N. Michigan Ave.....	2,775
Joyce Bros. Storage & Van Company, 6428 N. Clark St.....	100
Julia Court Building Corporation, 4814 Addison St.....	555
Julian Building Corporation, 38 S. Dearborn St., Room 1501.....	369
Julian Construction Co., Inc., 2725 Sunnyside Ave.....	464
Jullen Theatre Corporation, 1018 S. Wabash Ave.....	2,775
Junior Theatre Corporation, 128 N. Wells St., Room 2119.....	100
K. Letter Specialties, 81 W. Van Buren St.....	11,100
K. & K. Investment Corp., 1 N. LaSalle St., Suite 1955.....	3,480
Kahn's School of Mechanical Dentistry, 1125 Gage St., Winnetka.....	41,625
Kainz Peacock, Inc., 714 Elm St., Winnetka.....	555
Kalish, J. M., Inc., 3751 Lawrence Ave.....	2,775
Kamp, Rudolph H., Inc., 3945 Sheridan Rd.....	2,775
Kane, C. H., Engineering Co., 1600, 105 S. LaSalle St.....	55,500
Kane, P. D., Trucking Co., 1414 N. Clark St.....	1,739
Kane Storage Warehouse, 2034 Lincoln Ave.....	125
Karban, James & Co., 1809 S. Racine Ave.....	24,828
Karlov Amusement Co., 231 S. LaSalle St.....	1,387
Karlov Apartments, Inc., 11 S. LaSalle St.....	555
Karlov Building Corp., 29 S. LaSalle St., No 1048.....	1,387
Karlov Theatre Co., 4048 Armitage Ave.....	3,330
Katsigannis, George J., & Co., 134 N. LaSalle St.....	557
Kaufman, L., & Co., 134 N. LaSalle St.....	555
Kay, Roland J., Inc., 100 E. Ohio St.....	689
Kealy, Philip J., & Co., 2117, 105 W. Adams St.....	219
Keane & Co., 120 S. LaSalle St.....	13,875
Keane, John, & Co., 120 S. LaSalle St.....	16,650
Kedzie Avenue Bus Co., 119th St. and Kedzie Ave.....	832
Kedzie Chicago Ave. Bldg. Corp., 33 N. LaSalle St., in care of M. L. Middlekauf.....	11,100
Kedzie Milwaukee Bldg. Corp., 134 N. LaSalle St., in care of Pritzker and Pritzker.....	55,500
Keeling, Hetzler & Co., 120 S. LaSalle St.....	152
Keenan-Davidson Co., 32 W. Randolph St., in care of Herman Jacobs.....	22,200
Keeshin's Motor Express Co., 1453 Washburne Ave.....	3,334
Kehl Construction Co., 5521 Milwaukee Ave.....	2,775
Kelk, George Motor Service, Inc., 1810 N. Damen Ave.....	2,775
Kellberg Institute, 14 W. Washington St.....	2,775
Kellogg, John, Company, Board of Trade Bldg.....	166,500
Kel-Mer Warehouse Co., 1029 N. Branch St.....	118
Fenton Kelsey Co., 122 S. Michigan Ave.....	1,065
Kelvyn Park Bldg Corp., 2649 Kildare Ave.....	27,750
Kemp Amusement Co., 3145 S. State St.....	111
Kemper, James S., & Co., 4750 Sheridan Rd.....	11,100
Kempshall & Schreiner, Inc., 820 N. Michigan Ave.....	482
Kenmore Foster Bldg. Corp., 134 N. LaSalle St., Room 1915.....	11,100
Kenny Construction Co., 1407 Glenlake Ave., in care of John J. Kenny.....	5,550
Kensington Elevator Co., 309 S. LaSalle St.....	1,383
Kensington LaGrange Bldg. Corp., The, 139 N. Clark St., No. 1403.....	1,110
Kenton Bldg. Corp., 4659 West End Ave.....	5,550
Kenwood Avenue Garage Co., Inc., 5450 Kenwood Ave.....	555
Kenwood Cleaning Works, 740-44 W. 47th St.....	118
Kenwood Erection Co., 8237 Burnham Ave.....	5,550
Kenwood Laundry, Inc., 1718 E. 75th St.....	11,589
Kerfoot, Leggett & Co., Board of Trade Bldg.....	820
Kerr Associates, Rex, Inc., 500 N. Dearborn St.....	338
Kessel Bros. Storage Co., 4034 S. Michigan Ave.....	1,970
Ketler, F. K., Co., 105 W. Monroe St., Room 412.....	9,871
Keystone Construction Co., 15538 Lexington Ave., Harvey.....	5,550
Keystone Garage Co., 3114 Broadway.....	1,375
Kieckhefer, Augie, Co., 1213 N. Clark St.....	829
Kieckhefer Recreation Co., 20 E. Randolph St.....	11,100
Kiesgen, Arthur, & Co., 29 S. LaSalle St.....	41,625
Kilkis, Chester, Inc., 4263 Archer Ave.....	289
Kimball Securities Corp., 2347 N. Kimball Ave.....	22,200
Kimbark Corporation, 1 LaSalle St., in care of Chism and Boroughf.....	1,110
Kimbell, Raymond G., Co., 3600 Fullerton Ave.....	2,790
Kimbark Theatre Co., 6240 Kimbark Ave.....	409
King, Archer A., Inc., 919 N. Michigan Ave.....	551
King Cartage Co., 4631 W. North Ave.....	2,775
King Outdoor Advertising Co., 1525 East 53rd St.....	124
King Theatre Corp., 1 LaSalle St., Room 4400.....	11,100
Kinnare, John, Inc., 2816 W. Monroe St.....	2,319
Kingsbury Trucking Co., 407 W. Superior St.....	1,110
Kingston Apt. Bldg. Corp., 100 W. Monroe St., Room 1310.....	1,360
Kipp-Nelson Co., 175 W. Jackson Blvd.....	112

COOK COUNTY—Continued

Name and address of corporation	Net assessment
Kirkgasser, George J., & Co., 400 N. Michigan Ave.....	972
Kirsch' Grill & Restaurant, 173 N. Clark St.....	2,775
Kirtland-Engel Co., 646 N. Michigan Ave.....	615
Kishwaukee Camps Assn., Inc., 231 S. LaSalle St., in care of Gallagher, Rinaker, Wilkinson and Hall	129
Klauck-Littow & Associates, Inc., 111 W. Washington St., Room 1826.....	11,212
Kleen Laundry Co., 1711 Milwaukee Ave.....	111,000
Kleinway, Inc., 508 S. Franklin St.....	5,550
Kibanow, William, Inc., 7914 S. Evans Ave.....	1,110
Klinger Corp., 188 W. Randolph St., in care of Alexander H. Glick.....	666
Kneeland & Co., Inc., 141 W. Jackson Blvd., Room 2002.....	8,137
Knight, H. P., & Co., 208 S. LaSalle St.....	1,110
Knudtson Mortgage & Loan Co., 1167 Wilmette Ave., Wilmette.....	1,463
Koenig Carbonators, Inc., The, 10 S. LaSalle St.....	725
Koenig Co., 608 S. Dearborn St.....	11,100
Koeppel, R. J., & Co., 120 S. LaSalle St.....	356
Kole Motors, Inc., 5343 S. Ashland Ave.....	3,103
Koley Corporation, 77 W. Washington St.....	1,110
Komaiko, S. B., & Co., 175 W. Jackson Blvd.....	1,014
Konsberg, E. T., & Co., 53 W. Jackson Blvd.....	8,399
Koopman-Robinson-Neumer, Inc., 231 S. Green St.....	9,115
Kopald Quinn & Co., 208 W. Washington St., in care of Lowenthal, Feurstein, Loewy and Winston	5,550
Kovarsky, Max, Roofing Construction Co., 3117 W. Roosevelt Rd.....	488
Kowaczek Bros. Auto Livery, Inc., 3630 George St.....	1,201
Kowske Funeral Directors, Inc., 1503 W. 51st St.....	1,110
Kraemer, J. H., & Son, Inc., 134 N. LaSalle St.....	13,875
Kramer-Baum Co., 175 W. Jackson Blvd.....	173
Kramer, Herman, Inc., 120 S. LaSalle St.....	1,090
Krejci Construction Co., 2809 Central St., Evanston.....	27,750
Krenn & Dato Agency & Loan Corp., 936 N. Michigan Ave.....	1,110
Krenn & Dato Architectural Offices, Inc., 936 N. Michigan Ave.....	1,110
Krenn & Dato Bldg. & Construction Co., 936 N. Michigan Ave.....	55,500
Krenn & Dato Investment Co., 936 N. Michigan Ave.....	448
Krenn & Dato Realty Corp. 936 N. Michigan Ave.....	180
Kroeschell Engineering Co., 2306 N. Knox Ave.....	4,476
Krubeck, Inc., 739-41 Belmont Ave.....	401
Kruggel, Arthur, & Co., 4856 Broadway.....	2,775
Krundick Cartage Co., 1941 W. 23rd St.....	1,257
Kruse Service Stations, Inc., 4445 Sheridan Rd.....	185
Kuhl, Moulton & Reinking, Inc., 360 E. Ohio St.....	1,387
Kuhn-Saipe & Co., 6 N. Michigan Ave.....	100
Kuklin Construction Co., 3741 Sunnyside Ave.....	16,650
Kuliberger Finance Corp., 6822 Stony Island Ave.....	1,441
Kurt, Hitke & Co., 100 N. LaSalle St.....	370
L. & K., Inc., 228 N. LaSalle St., Room 2049.....	5,550
L. M. Building Corporation, 5429 W. Roosevelt Rd.....	11,100
Ladd, Arthur L., & Co., 175 W. Jackson Blvd.....	1,589
LaGrange-Aurora Auto Wrecking Co., Inc., 4430 Blachen Ave., Congress Park..	185
LaGrange Auto Service, Inc., 11 W. Hillgrove Ave., LaGrange.....	11,100
LaGrange First National Co., The, Burlington & Stone Ave., LaGrange.....	167
LaGrange First National Safety Deposit Co., Burlington & Stone Ave., LaGrange	100
LaGrange Hotel & Restaurant, Inc., 8 W. Burlington Ave., LaGrange.....	5,550
Laing, James, Co., 575 Orchard Lane, Winnetka.....	2,775
Lake Building Corp., 623 S. Wabash Ave.....	111,000
Lake City Theatre Operating Co., 3200, 33 N. LaSalle St.....	555
Lake Co., The, 1421 W. Van Buren St.....	5,550
Lake Front Service Station Co., Inc., 503 Michigan Ave., Evanston.....	100
Lake-Laramie Garage, Inc., 5219 W. Lake St.....	1,665
Lake-LaSalle Garage Corp., The 120 W. Lake St.....	832
Lake Michigan Mortgage Co., 105 S. LaSalle St., in care of Defrees, Buckingham, Jones & Hoffman	555
Lake Park Building Corp., 1501 E. 72nd Pl.....	11,100
Lake Shore Acceptance Co., 1010 Chicago Ave., Evanston.....	38,850
Lake Shore Investment Co., 310 S. Michigan Ave.....	13,875
Lake Shore Properties Corp., 105 S. LaSalle St., Room 314.....	11,100
Lake Shore Realty Corp., 6443 Sheridan Rd.....	555
Lake Shore Securities Co., 111 W. Washington	1,511
Lakeside Finance Corp., in care of Milton Wilson, 2711 N. Albany.....	4,209
Lake States Securities Corp., in care of J. A. Guzzard, 1 N. LaSalle St.....	555
Lake View Auto Service, Inc., 2856 Broadway.....	5,550
Lake View Garage Corp., 2427 N. Clark St.....	4,995
Lake View Investment Co., 840 W. Wood St.....	1,665
Lake View Laundry Co., 3018 N. Clark St.....	881
Lake View Real Estate Exchange, The, 56 W. Washington St.....	1,671
Lake View Safety Deposit Vaults, 3266 N. Clark St.....	2,053
Lakeway Garages, Inc., 1937 E. 75th St.....	1,182
Lakewood Apartment Bldg. Corp., 1257 Granville Ave.....	2,775
Lakewood Pratt Apartments, Inc., 1263 Pratt Blvd.....	2,775
Lanahan, M. J., Inc., 2542 S. Michigan Ave.....	27,500
Land Liquidating Co., 33 W. Washington St.....	370
Landlords Agency of Chicago, Inc., 3934 Ainslie St.....	1,387

COOK COUNTY—Continued

Name and address of corporation	Net assessment
Landlords Service Organization, 6000 S. Halsted St.....	610
Landon, F., Cartage Co., 1025 Rundell Pl.....	7,457
Landry, McFadden, Squires, Inc., 38 S. Dearborn St., Room 1555.....	1,110
Lane Barbecue, Inc., 3600 N. Western Ave.....	1,665
Lane Court Theatre, Inc., 322 Centre St.....	3,330
Lane & Peterson, Inc., 110 S. 5th Ave., Maywood, Ill.....	381
Lane Stewart Fence Construction Co., 208 N. Wabash Ave.....	5,550
Lang, W. J., Const. Co., 7 S. Dearborn St.....	205
Langford & Moreau, Ltd., 2405 Grace St.....	148
Lannon & Co., 111 W. Washington	11,100
Lanski Organizations, Inc., 105 W. Madison St.....	555
Lapham Bros. & Co., Inc., 407 S. Dearborn St.....	619
LaPrell Construction Co., in care of E. T. Breen, 38 S. Dearborn St.....	582
Laramie Building Corporation, 4851 N. Talman Ave.....	2,775
LaRocca, H. B., & Co., Inc., 29 S. LaSalle St.....	1,418
LaSalle Finance Corporation, 160 N. LaSalle St.....	55,500
LaSalle-Randolph Garage Corp., 1037 North Shore Ave.....	29,137
LaSalle Roofing & Shingle Co., 700, 10 S. LaSalle St.....	1,110
LaSalle Securities Co., 228 N. LaSalle St.....	11,100
Lasham Cartage Co., 313 S. Market St.....	40,085
Last Word Pictorials, Inc., 400 W. Madison St.....	142
LaSuisse Pittoresque, Inc., 120 S. LaSalle St.....	5,550
Laundry Investment Co., Inc., in care of Gurman & Lindskog, 10 S. LaSalle St.	1,665
Laura Building Corp., 5646 W. North Ave.....	2,775
Laurkin Theatre Corp., 1404, 111 W. Monroe St.....	555
Laurwin, Inc., 424, 4753 Broadway.....	106
Lauterbach, A. G., Inc., 758 N. Ogden Ave.....	100
Lawbeck Corporation, The, 820, 231 S. LaSalle St.....	555
Law Brothers, Inc., 844 Rush St.....	453
Lawndale Agency & Loan Corporation, 3205-07 W. Cermak Road.....	7,992
Lawrence Small Loan Co., 4106 Montrose	27,750
Lawrence Theatre Co., 3306 Lawrence Ave.....	1,110
Lawrence Trucking Co., 526 W. 29th St.....	555
Law, Wooden & Co., Inc., 105 S. LaSalle St.....	1,195
Lawyers Mortgage & Finance Co., 111 W. Washington St.....	61,050
Lazar & Co., 120 S. LaSalle St.....	100
Lazarus, Arthur, & Co., Inc., 175 W. Jackson Blvd.....	2,775
Lazarus, Clarence Robert, Inc., 141 W. Jackson Blvd.....	105
Leach, G. T., & Co., Inc., 100 W. Monroe St.....	5,370
Leader Laundry Co., 1633 W. 43rd St.....	4,746
Leak, T. E., Construction Co., 608 S. Dearborn St.....	5,550
Leasing Associates, Inc., 134 S. LaSalle St.....	241
Lebovitz Co., 1203 S. DesPlaines Ave., Forest Park.....	263
Lederer Building Corporation, in care of Charles P. Schwartz, 1 N. LaSalle St..	22,200
Lednah Loan Corporation, 190 N. Dearborn St.....	740
Lee Higginson Corporation, 141 W. Jackson Blvd.....	5,595
Legal Stenographers Institute, 306 S. Wabash Ave.....	2,775
Legion Agency & Loan Corporation, 1809 N. Fairfield Ave.....	832
Legion Hotel, Inc., 20 S. DesPlaines Ave.....	27,750
Leighton & Streich, Inc., 160 N. LaSalle St.....	11,100
Lender Laundry Company, 4236 S. Wabash Ave.....	656
Lenhan Realty Company, 15 N. Ashland Ave.....	19,425
Lenox Hotel Co., 6314 Dorchester Ave.....	250
Leonard Davis Hand Laundries, Inc., in care of Abram Shames, 160 N. LaSalle St	5,550
Leon & Ehrich, Inc., 222 N. Bank Drive.....	185
Leopold, Harold E., Inc., 175 W. Jackson Blvd.....	3,763
LeRoy Hotel Company, 21-29 S. Dearborn St.....	2,775
Lesser, Lee J., & Company, Inc., 38 S. Dearborn St.....	555
Levin, D. S., Inc., 4825 N. Avers Ave.....	1,665
Leviton, S. M., & Co., 2088, 120 S. LaSalle St.....	138
Lewis Finance Corporation, 5100 Broadway.....	2,775
Lewis, A. A., Securities Corp., 208 W. Washington St.....	5,550
Lewis Loan Company, 6647 S. Western Ave.....	189
Lewis, Pickett & Company, Inc., 105 W. Adams St.....	876
Leyden Building Corporation, 13735-45 Leyden Ave.....	5,550
Liberty Brokerage Co., 608 S. Dearborn St.....	185
Liberty Cab Company, 3635 Indiana Ave.....	1,110
Liberty Cleaners, 5127 Lake Park Ave.....	258
Liberty Dry & Wet Wash Laundry Co., 2161 Lincoln Ave.....	5,605
Liberty Electric Construction Co., 1115 W. Washington Blvd.....	27,750
Liberty Trucking Co., 626 N. May St.....	661
Library Home Real Estate Improvement Corp., 201 N. Wells St.....	27,750
Lidbury Construction Company, 1411 Winnemac Ave.....	2,289
Lidico Corporation, 72 W. Washington St.....	666
Lietzman, Dr., Dentist, Inc., 4658 S. Ashland Ave.....	1,110
Life & Casualty Agency Company of Chicago, 750 N. Michigan Ave.....	37,313
Life, Health & Accident Agency, Inc., 330 S. Wells St.....	185
Lil Theatre Corporation, Inc., 7377 Madison St., Forest Park.....	1,850
Limousine Bus Lines, Inc., in care of Bippus Rose Burt & Reeve, 134 N. LaSalle St.	1,665
Lincoln Amusement, Inc., in care of Abrams & Abrams, 100 W. Monroe St.....	555
Lincoln Cleaning & Dyeing Co., Inc., 7046 Ogden Ave., Berwyn.....	11,100

COOK COUNTY—Continued

Name and address of corporation	Net assessment
Lincoln Corporation, The, 1931 Milwaukee Ave.....	22,200
Lincoln Einersen Company, Inc., in care of Russell Mott, 29 S. LaSalle St.....	55,500
Lincoln Express & Freight Lines, Inc., 1336 Rawson St.....	5,550
Lincoln Finance Corporation, 2800 Milwaukee Ave.....	3,520
Lincoln Fullerton Bldg. Corp., in care of Harry Sampson, 77 W. Washington St	1,665
Lincoln Leland Bldg. Corp., No. 1204, 105 W. Madison St.....	13,875
Lincoln Montrose Building Corp., in care of Sabath, Perlman, Goodman and Rein, 10 S. LaSalle	6,660
Lincoln Park Hotel Corp., 1706 N. LaSalle St.....	555
Lincoln Properties, Inc., in care of John A. Ricker, 120 N. LaSalle St.....	5,550
Lincoln Square Bond & Mortgage Co., 4832 Lincoln Ave.....	55,500
Lincoln Square Realty & Investment Co., 4803 N. Lincoln Ave.....	403
Lincoln Square Recreation Co., 4874 Lincoln Ave., in care of Leroy D. Davis....	626
Lincoln Sunnyside Bldg. Corp., in care of Sidney Oppenheim, 1703 City Hall Square Bldg.	5,550
Lincoln Webster Corp., Inc., 111 W. Washington St., in care of Samuel W. Banovitz	2,220
Lincoln Winnemac Bldg. Corp., 1920, 111 W. Monroe St.....	26,640
Lindberg Laboratories, Inc., 1927 Greenleaf Ave.....	27,750
Linden Crest Garage Co., 332 Linden Ave., Wilmette.....	1,110
Linden Laundry Co., 409-11-15 N. Laramie Ave.....	311
Lindheimer, Horace G., Inc., 124 E. Garfield Blvd.....	645
Lindop, John Cummings, Real Estate, Inc., 1047 Pleasant St., Oak Park.....	714
Lindsey, James F., Inc., 1913, 231 S. LaSalle St.....	370
Lindsten Realty Co., 6352 N. Campbell Ave.....	463
Lindy Theatre Co., 910 S. Michigan Ave.....	1,500
Link Bridge Bldg. Corp., 105 W. Madison St.....	3,330
Link Realty & Mortgage Co., 2007 W. North Ave.....	698
Link Track Engineering Co., 1436 Schilling St.....	22,200
Lipman Construction Co., 2018 Humboldt Blvd.....	2,775
Litchfield Bros. Contracting Engineers, Inc., in care of McInerney and Power, 160 N. LaSalle St.	2,775
Little Tom's Shoe Repair & Cleaner's Shop, Inc., 1061 Wilson Ave.....	2,220
Livestock Mortgage Credit Corp., 608 S. Dearborn St.....	1,665
Lloyd's Direct Service Stations, Inc., 4727 S. Kedzie Ave.....	37,785
Lloyd Thomas Bldg. Corp., The, 4411 Ravenswood Ave.....	3,954
Lloyd Thomas Company, The, 4411 Ravenswood Ave.....	11,667
Loanbank System, Inc., 6350 N. Clark St.....	527,250
Loanon Securities Corporation, 134 N. LaSalle St.....	27,750
Loan Service, 828 N. California Ave.....	400
Local Construction Co., 4337 Melrose St.....	11,100
Local, National & International, Inc., 8036 S. Emerald Ave.....	5,550
Local Realty Company, Inc., 2806 Armitage Ave.....	222
Loeb's Insurance Agency Co., 175 W. Jackson Blvd.....	2,054
Lowenstein Company, E. S., 160 N. LaSalle St.....	1,000
Logan Square Hudson-Essex, Inc., 2505 Milwaukee Ave.....	6,660
Logan Square Laundry Co., 3319 Fullerton St.....	11,100
Logan Square Realty Co., 2559 Milwaukee Ave.....	1,110
Logan Square Safe Deposit Vault Co., 2551 Milwaukee Ave.....	555
Logan Theatre Company, 2648 Milwaukee Ave.....	1,062
Logan Victoria Building Corp., 3147 Logan Blvd.....	11,100
Logan Wastenaw Bldg. Corp., 2551 Milwaukee Ave.....	2,775
Long-Kogen Associates Agency Loan Corp., 6951 N. Clark St.....	317
Long, W. E., Co., The, 155 N. Clark St.....	2,456
Lonk Dr. Health Institute, Inc., The, South Plum Grove Rd., Palatine.....	2,775
Lonsford Associates, Inc., 100 N. LaSalle St.....	693
Loomis Sayles & Co., Inc., 5 N. Wabash Ave.....	5,550
Loop Auto Parks, 640 S. Wabash Ave.....	5,444
Lord Abbett & Co., Inc., Suite 805, 120 S. LaSalle St.....	323
Lorel Funeral Home, Inc., 5325 Fullerton Ave.....	1,110
Loren & Company, 134 N. LaSalle St., in care of Meyer H. Gladstone.....	27,750
Lorenz Block, Inc., 3962 Broadway.....	2,775
Lorraine Hotel Company, 411 S. Wabash Ave.....	11,100
Lothe Motor Service, Inc., 2862 Shakespeare Ave.....	1,665
Loveland Bldg. Corporation, 1014 S. Michigan Ave.....	370
Loyola Arms Hotel Co., Inc., Room 1410, 77 W. Washington St.....	5,550
Ludgin, Earle, Incorporated, 180 N. Michigan Ave.....	699
Lumbermens & Manufacturers Mutuals, Inc., 4750 Sheridan Rd.....	876
Lunt-California Bldg. Corp., Northwest Cor. Lunt and California.....	2,775
Lurie, George S., Company, 188 W. Randolph St.....	274
Lydy, R. C., Inc., 221 N. LaSalle St.....	6,607
Lydy, Richard G., & Company, 221 N. LaSalle St.....	5,692
Lyman, Richie & Company, 175 W. Jackson Blvd.....	2,090
Lynch, James D., Inc., 30 N. Dearborn St.....	24,685
Lynch, John L., & Company, 2602 E. 75th St.....	223
Lynch, John P. Motor Sales Co., 1520 N. Halsted St.....	3,134
Lynch, John P. Trucking Co., 516 S. Franklin St.....	22,200
Lyndale Bldg. Corp., Inc., 3545 Lyndale St.....	5,550
MacFarlane & Holley, Inc., Room 1932, 176 W. Adams St.....	459
McAllister Burch & Co., 1461 Ridge Ave., Evanston.....	27,750
McCabe & Sons Real Estate Impr. Corp., 5657 Milwaukee Ave.....	83,250
McCarthy, A. W., & Co., 6511 N. Ashland Ave.....	861

COOK COUNTY—Continued

Name and address of corporation	Net assessment
McCarthy Company, Inc., 4013 W. Madison St.....	116
McCarthy Storage Warehouse, Inc., 2219-21 Howard St.....	1,283
McCormick Management Corp., 332 S. Michigan Ave.....	235
McCortney-Mellin Agency & Loan Corp., 77 W. Washington St., Room 1415.....	370
McCready Funeral Home, Inc., 4506 Sheridan Rd.....	999
McDermott, Michael J., & Co., 105 S. Dearborn St.....	2,775
McDonald & Trunk Co., 222 N. Canal St.....	822
McErlean, Charles V., Co., 1546 W. 87th St.....	5,550
McFarland & Co., Inc., 134 N. LaSalle St.....	555
McFayden & Company, 141 W. Jackson Blvd.....	27,750
McFayden Corporation, 141 W. Jackson Blvd.....	55,500
McGinnis, N. V., Inc., 2700 W. Devon Ave.....	292
McGrath & Swanson Const. Co., 11741 Buffalo Ave.....	100
McHugh, James, Sons, Inc., 6449 S. Parkway.....	2,508
McIntyre Linen Supply Co., Inc., 2213 W. Madison St.....	778
McJunkin Advertising Co., 228 N. LaSalle St.....	24,577
McKay Engineering & Constr. Co., 228 N. LaSalle St.....	2,775
McKay, R. J., & Co., Inc., 310 S. Michigan Ave.....	1,496
McKee Building Corporation, 105 W. Madison St.....	14,319
McKenzie Construction Co., 807 Stock Exchange Building.....	1,665
McKeown Realty Company, 205 Wacker Drive.....	1,956
McKeown Transportation Co., 1423 W. 59th St.....	47,739
McKey & Poague, Incorporated, 1172 E. 63rd St.....	8,165
McKinsey Corporation, 316 S. LaSalle St.....	6,001
McKone Adjustment Bureau, 111 East Pearson St.....	22,200
McMenemy, Incorporated, 221 North LaSalle St.....	128
McMenemy & Martin, Inc., 410 N. Michigan, Room 334.....	27,750
McNichols & Chard, Inc., 2101 Laflin St.....	538
McWhorter, J. C., & Common Associates, Inc., 7712 Cregier Ave.....	1,665
McWilliams Dredging Co., 75 East Wacker Dr.....	7,317
McWilliams Electric Co., Inc., 58 E. Washington St.....	538
M. & D. Construction Co., in care of Mr. J. Muth, 5712 S. Bishop St.....	5,550
M. & H. Radio & Music Shop, Inc., 1935 Milwaukee Ave.....	424
Macarthur Hotels, Inc., 831 Wilson Ave.....	913
Mackelfresh, Wm. E., Jr., Inc., 720 N. Michigan Ave.....	166
Mackie-Lovejoy Building Corporation, 1701-9 W. 13th St.....	3,470
Mackie-Thompson-Tamm, Inc., 228 North LaSalle St.....	577
Mack Service Bldg. Corp., 33rd & Wentworth Ave.....	14,932
Madison Corporation, The, 33 N. LaSalle St., No. 2200.....	185
Madison-Desplaines Bldg. Corp., 7600 W. Madison St., Forest Park.....	1,110
Madison-Franklin Parking Station, Inc., 237-241 W. Madison St.....	1,110
Madison Light Company, 326 W. Madison St.....	6,279
Madison Loan & Share Corp., 105 W. Madison St.....	166,500
Madison-Pine Garage Co., 5454 W. Madison St.....	150
Madison Realty Co., 11 S. LaSalle St., Room 1925.....	555
Madison Square Garage, Inc., 15 N. Lamon Ave.....	5,550
Madison Square Garden Corp., 332 S. Michigan Ave.....	555
Madison Square Safe Deposit Co., 4812 W. Madison St.....	11,100
Madlin Theatre Company, 1910 W. Madison St.....	172
Madsen, James P., Company, 205 Lathrop Ave.....	8,325
Maeburne Building Corporation, 77 W. Washington St.....	26,223
Magnuson Bros., Inc., 5507 N. Sawyer Ave.....	55,500
Maine Securities Company, 1547 Ellinwood St., Desplaines.....	6,391
Main Safe Deposit Company, 1965 Milwaukee Ave.....	238
Maison, L. G., & Co., 30 W. Washington St.....	555
Majestic Automotive Service Corp., 914 E. 79th St.....	2,775
Majestic Construction Company, 6526 S. Ashland Ave.....	805
Majestic Garage, 2902 N. Clark St.....	4,452
Majestic Hotel Company, 7 S. Dearborn St., Room 118.....	1,110
Majestic Investment Corp., 105 W. Monroe St.....	7,400
Majestic Realty Corporation, 105 W. Monroe St.....	6,216
Majestic Theatre Corporation, 22 West Monroe St.....	688
Maker Corporation, The, in care of L. B. Rock, 134 N. LaSalle St., Room 1130..	555
Malden Plaza Bldg. Corp., 4615 Malden Ave.....	5,550
Maloney, John E., Co., 1359 Devon Ave.....	555
Malvin & May, Inc., 332 S. Michigan Ave.....	205
Managers Incorporated, 30 W. Washington St.....	1,720
Mander Investment Co., in care of Earle H. Reynolds, 1444 Lake Shore Drive....	55,500
Mansfield, James, & Sons Company, Inc., 1601 55th Court, Cicero.....	370
Manufacturers Clearing House of Ill., Inc., 208 W. Washington St.....	1,346
Manufacturers & Dealers Finance Corp., 208 S. LaSalle St.....	135,565
Manufacturers Mortgage Loan Co., 5 S. Wabash Ave., Room 2100.....	138
Manxi & Kottas Company, 6804 Stony Island Ave.....	11,100
Maple Church Garage, 1622 Maple Ave., Evanston.....	444
Maple Grove Building Corporation, 1569 Maple Ave., Evanston.....	8,880
Marchbank, J. H., Constr. Co., 205 W. Wacker Dr.....	479
Marfield Cleaners, Inc., 2954 W. Madison St.....	5,550
Margro Realty Co., 2525 N. Clark St.....	370
Marigold Realty Service, Inc., in care of Bert S. Hartoecio, 511 W. Division St	555
Marinelli & Martino, Inc., 2064 W. Polk St.....	4,383
Maritime Engineering Corp., 20 N. Wacker Drive.....	1,206
Market Research Corp. of America, 120 S. LaSalle St.....	181

COOK COUNTY—Continued

Name and address of corporation	Net assessment
Marks Electric Co., 763 Milwaukee Ave.....	2,775
Marks Express & Teaming Co., 1501 S. Jefferson St.....	1,625
Marmot Construction Co., The, 1923 N. Kildare.....	100
Marquart, A. A., Co., Inc., 1 N. Crawford Ave.....	100
Marquette Securities Corp., 6230 S. Western Ave.....	166,500
Marquette Service Station, Inc., 5670-2 S. Western Ave.....	600
Marquette Theatre Corp., 3157 W. 63rd St.....	5,550
Marshall Finance Co., 1820 E. 79th St.....	3,680
Marshall Square Theatre Co., 2871 W. 22nd St.....	8,325
Marshel Discount Co., 139 N. Clark St.....	55,500
Marshaland Building Corporation, 19 S. LaSalle St., Room 1902.....	23,032
Marsh & McLennan Agency, Inc., 164 W. Jackson Blvd.....	39,442
Martin Adjustment Co., 175 W. Jackson Blvd.....	5,550
Martin, J. F., Cartage Co., 106 S. Canal St.....	5,550
Martin, J. Ward, Inc., 410 N. Michigan Ave.....	1,041
Marvin Advertising Agency, Inc., 440 S. Dearborn St.....	5,550
Maryland Avenue Bldg. Corp., in care of Andrew Karzas, 8 S. Michgian Ave....	27,540
Mason Building Corporation, 30 N. LaSalle St., Room 1107.....	555
Mason Engineering & Management Co., 4451 Fillmore.....	604
Mason Financial Company, 8 South Dearborn St.....	3,201
Mason, F. H., & Co., Inc., 10 S. LaSalle St.....	13,875
Mason, Moran & Co., 10 S. LaSalle St.....	3,199
Mason Warner Company, Inc., 360 N. Michigan Ave.....	5,550
Master Brands, Inc., 111 W. Monroe St., No. 705.....	1,110
Mather Humane Stock Transportation Co., 326 N. Michigan Ave.....	217,557
Mathis, George E., Co., 5658 S. Western Ave.....	3,967
Matteson-Forgarty-Jordan Co., 307 N. Michigan Ave.....	10,789
Matteson Veirup, Inc., 2847 N. Clark St.....	581
Matthews, G. F., & Co., 4501 Wentworth.....	2,775
May, George S., Inc., 2600 North Shore Ave.....	393
Mayfair Finance Company, Inc., 4528 Lawrence Ave.....	111,000
Mayfield Apartment Hotel Co., 15 N. Mayfield.....	8,325
Mayfield-Roosevelt Bldg. Corp., 5316 Washington.....	2,775
Mayflower Laboratories, 6443 34th St., Berwyn.....	261
Maywood Finance Corporation, 712 S. 5th Ave., Room 6, Maywood.....	5,998
Maywood Funeral Home, Inc., 715 S. 5th Ave., Maywood.....	884
Maywood Hotel Corporation, 518 Oak St., Maywood.....	210
Maywood Memorial Chapel, 404 S. 5th Ave, Maywood.....	555
Maywood One Stop Service Station, 19 N. Second Ave., Maywood.....	2,213
Meadows, Carl, Garage, Inc., 631 Dewey Pl.....	555
Mechanical Bldg. Corp., 1501 E. 72nd Pl.....	38,850
Medical Bureau, Inc., 55 East Washington.....	309
Medical Research Laboratories, 25 E. Washington St.....	2,775
Mehring & Hansen Co., 162 N. Clinton.....	21,942
Melrose Building Corporation, 3242 N. Crawford Ave.....	8,120
Melrose Park Exchange, 136 Broadway, Melrose Park.....	2,308
Melzer Auto Sales, Inc., 656 Pearson St., Desplaines.....	5,550
Menke Construction Co., in care of Matthew Schiller, 526 N. Grove Ave., Oak Park	5,550
Mercantile Reports, Inc., 155 N. Clark St.....	404
Merchants & Buyers Corp., 7555 Kingston Ave.....	555
Merchants Consolidated Trucking Co., Inc., 6311 N. Campbell.....	832
Merchants Credit Guide Co., 19 S. LaSalle St.....	245
Merchants Forwarding Terminals Co., 444 W. Grand Ave.....	100
Merchants Lighterage Co., 211 E. North Water St.....	15,941
Merchants & Manufacturers Finance Co., 35 S. Dearborn St.....	55,500
Merchants & Manufacturers Mortgage & Loan Co., in care of Louis T. Herzon, 32 W. Randolph St.....	41,625
Merchants Reserve Agency Co., 10 E. Pearson St.....	2,109
Merick-Wildish & Co., 1525 E. 53rd St.....	2,775
Merry Garden, Inc., 3136 Sheffield	55,500
Messcher Brokerage Co., 473 W. Erie St.....	3,887
Metal Survey Company, 300 W. Adams St.....	195
Metal Trades Mortgage Co., 111 W. Washington St., No. 1140.....	11,100
Meter Service Corporation, 236 N. Clark St.....	6,660
Metro Building Corp., 3300-14 Lawrence Ave.....	5,550
Metropolitan Bond & Mortgage Co., 1408 E. 63rd St.....	100
Metropolitan Dry & Wet Wash Laundry Co., Inc., 6551 S. Kedzie Ave.....	13,875
Metropolitan Finance Corp., 10 N. Clark St.....	45,000
Metropolitan Symphony Orchestra of Chicago, 64 E. Jackson Blvd.....	22,200
Metropolitan Trust Company, 11 S. LaSalle St.....	111,000
Metropolitan Underwriters Agency, Inc., 134 N. LaSalle St.....	4,702
Meyer, Inc., Odd, 105 W. Adams St.....	839
Meyer & Stelzer Co., 7212 Circle Ave., Forest Park.....	1,785
Meyers Cleaners, Inc., 1908 E. 72nd.....	2,775
Meyers Engel Co., Inc., 175 W. Jackson.....	740
Michaelsen & Rognstad, Inc., 3256 Franklin Blvd.....	27,750
Michelson Bldg. Corp., 4237 Indiana Ave.....	11,864
Michigan Blvd. Garden Apts. Bldg. Corp., 54 E. 47th St.....	3,795
Mid-America Corporation, 176 W. Adams St.....	1,193
Mid-City Corporation & Subsidiary, Mid-City Cold Storage Co., 30 N. Green St..	11,116
Mid-City Finance Co., Inc., 3837 W. Roosevelt Rd.....	55,500

COOK COUNTY—Continued

Name and address of corporation	Net assessment
Mid-City Theatre Co., 613 W. Madison St.....	1, 110
Mid-Continent Securities Corp., 141 W. Jackson Blvd.....	2, 116
Mid-Continent Waterproofing Co., 232 E. Erie.....	100
Middle States Broadcasters, Inc., 3944 Lawrence Ave.....	55, 500
Middle States Collection Bureau, in care of Daniel Komie, 33 S. Clark St., No. 832	555
Middle States Construction Co., in care of Socrates, Davis and Cohen, 111 W. Washington	1, 110
Midland Company. The, Archer Ave. at Sacramento.....	55, 500
Midland Investment Company, 1060 The Rookery Bldg.....	5, 323
Midland Safe Deposit Co., 4190 Archer Ave.....	27, 750
Midland Sales & Service Co., 3324 Fifth Ave.....	885
Midland Stock Transfer Company, 122 S. Michigan Ave.....	40, 543
Midland Theatre Co., 54 W. Randolph St.....	114
Midland Underwriting, Inc., 176 W. Adams St.....	1, 110
Midland Warehouses, Inc., 38 S. Dearborn, No. 1317.....	370
Midlothian Health Resort, Inc., 11439 Michigan Ave., in care of Louis Lipman..	1, 665
Mid-States Securities Company, 208 S. LaSalle St.....	1, 530
Midway Exchange, Inc., 6236 Cottage Grove Ave.....	1, 072
Midway Safety Deposit Company, 6236 Cottage Grove Ave.....	108
Midway School for Children, The, 6216 Kimbark Ave.....	849
Midwest Apartment Hotel Corp., 4312 Washington Blvd.....	5, 550
Midwest Cartage Company, 1011 N. 16th Ave., Melrose Park.....	13, 875
Midwest Colonic Laboratory, 5107 Blackstone Ave.....	5, 550
Midwest Golf Club, in care of Gallagher, Schulman and Abrams, 134 N. LaSalle St.	23, 310
Midwest Home Loan Assn., 4038 Archer Ave.....	27, 750
Mid-West Hotel Corporation, in care of Arnold N. Friedman, 160 N. LaSalle St.	5, 550
Midwest Motor Service Co., 4915 S. Campbell Ave.....	3, 515
Mid-West Sand Blasting Co., Inc., in care of Isadore Isenberg, 127 N. Dearborn St.	1, 100
Midwest Securities Company, 33 N. LaSalle St., No. 2232.....	5, 550
Midwest Sewer Contracting Co., Inc., in care of E. J. Blair, 77 W. Washington St.	5, 550
Midwest Stables, Inc., 2908 W. Taylor St.....	2, 775
Midwest Theatres Corporation, 910 S. Michigan Ave.....	1, 665
Midwestern Mortgage Company, 176 W. Adams St.....	83, 250
Miles & Miles, Inc., 330 S. Wells St., No. 1300.....	5, 550
Miller Amusement Enterprises, Inc., 427 W. 57th Place.....	1, 537
Miller, Ben, & Co., Inc., 4945 N. Kedzie Ave.....	11, 100
Miller Investment Company, 120 S. LaSalle St.....	6, 637
Miller, J., Hotel Company, 6019 N. Winthrop.....	1, 110
Miller & Johnson Company, 1140 W. Lake St.....	11, 100
Miller Mortgage Co., in care of M. V. Minahan, 189 W. Madison St.....	300
Miller Realty Corp., 928 S. Halsted St.....	555
Mills Home Sales Corp., in care of Sonnenschein, Berkson, Lautman, Levinson and Morse, 77 W. Washington St.....	555
Mills & Sons Agency Corp., 5558 W. North Ave.....	185
Milo Theatre Corporation, 1821 Loomis St.....	832
Mil-Plaine Bldg. Corp., in care of Chas. P. Schwartz, 1 N. LaSalle St.....	22, 200
Mil-Walt Building Corp., 724 Milwaukee Ave.....	1, 100
Milwaukee Cuyler Building Corp., 2703 Milwaukee Ave.....	888
Minder Construction Corp., 228 N. LaSalle St.....	21, 367
Miner & East, Inc., 6253 Kimbark Ave.....	5, 121
Minneapolis Downtown Garages, Inc., 231 S. LaSalle St.....	194, 250
Minnesota Transportation Bldg. Corp., 231 S. LaSalle St., No. 1200.....	15, 000
Minthorn Construction Co., Inc., 2611 W. 59th St.....	11, 100
Minton, R. P., Inc., 120 S. LaSalle St.....	100
Miracle Cleaners & Dyers, Inc., 1032 N. California.....	555
Mitchell-Faust Advertising Co., 230 North Michigan Ave.....	965
Mitchel & Halback Co., 180 N. Michigan, No. 704.....	141
Moac Corporation, 231 S. LaSalle St.....	5, 550
Modern Construction Co., The, 139 N. Clark St.....	22, 200
Modern Laundry Co., 5748 S. Halsted St.....	264
Modern Plan, Inc., 160 N. LaSalle St., No. 338.....	1, 387
Modern Service, Inc., 127 N. Dearborn St.....	12, 487
Modern Villages, Inc., 111 W. Washington St.....	16, 650
Moderne Building Corporation, in care of Lorin L. Hoyne, 33 N. LaSalle St....	27, 750
Mogge, Arthur R., Inc., 307 N. Michigan Ave.....	104
Mohawk Finance Corporation, 105 W. Madison St.....	7, 694
Mohawk Securities Corporation, 134 N. LaSalle St., in care of Pritzker & Pritzker	227, 500
Monahan Bros., Inc., 115 S. Dearborn St.....	8, 325
Monarch Construction Co., 160 N. LaSalle St., No. 1725.....	462
Monarch Refrigerating Co. of Chicago, 40 E. Austin.....	18, 868
Monarch Roofing Co., 11435-51 Perry Ave.....	5, 550
Monarch Service Station, Inc., 7356 Morgan St.....	1, 387
Mondrala Wapstas Bldg. Co., 2133 N. Rockwell St.....	30, 525
Money Corporation, 100 N. LaSalle St.....	33, 051
Monroe Canal Realty Bldg. Corp., in care of Mr. William J. Malone, 33 S. Clark St.	555
Monroe-Canal Service Station, Inc., 509 W. Monroe St.....	4, 550
Monroe Cartage Company, 719 W. Lake St.....	555

COOK COUNTY—Continued

Name and address of corporation	Net assessment
Monroe-Clinton Auto Park, Inc., 530 W. Monroe St.....	11,100
Monroe at LaSalle Street Garage, Inc., 175 W. Monroe St.....	2,775
Monson Construction Co., 8207 St. Lawrence Ave.....	185
Montana Wet Wash Laundry, Inc., 3139 Clybourne Ave.....	5,550
Mont Clare Hotel Company, 834-6 Montrose.....	8,325
Mont Clare Theatre Company, 7153 Grand Ave., West.....	2,046
Montegna & Company, 3834 S. Union Ave.....	537
Monterey & Esmond Bldg. Corp., The, 134 N. LaSalle St., No. 1500.....	22,200
Montfield Hotel Corporation, 3146 Sheffield.....	8,325
Montrose Beach Hotel Co., 925 Montrose Ave.....	185
Montrose Cemetery Co., 5400 N. Crawford.....	166,500
Monumental Service Corporation, 3507 South Parkway.....	120
Mooar Incorporated, 10 S. LaSalle St., No. 1421.....	666
Moore & Berman, Inc., 2326 S. Michigan Ave.....	2,775
Moran, Inc., B. T., 400 North Michigan Ave.....	2,775
Moraw, J. A., & Owen Co., Inc., 144 W. 47th St.....	5,550
Morcelia Bldg. Corp., 1034 Bryon St.....	2,775
Morgan Credit Adjustment Co., 20 W. Jackson Blvd.....	167
Morgan Investment Corp., 33 S. Clark St., No. 400.....	5,550
Morgan Linen Service, Inc., 6 North Michigan.....	2,104
Morgan Park Best Bldg. Corp., 11 S. LaSalle St., No. 603.....	555
Morgan Park Postal Bldg. Corp., 120 S. LaSalle St., No. 1861.....	6,628
Moriarty, John P., Inc., 8719 Thropp St.....	2,775
Morlonde Hotel Co., 4946 Sheridan Rd.....	5,550
Morris Finance & Loan Co., 2366 N. Damen Ave.....	55,500
Morris Investment Company, 105 W. Adams St.....	925
Morris, Philip, Adv. Service, Inc., 407 S. Dearborn St.....	555
Morris Plan Company of Chicago, 64 W. Randolph St.....	5,550
Morris, Roy H., & Co., Inc., 105 S. LaSalle St.....	1,276
Morris, William, Theatrical Agency, 162 N. State St.....	690
Morse Investment Company, 11 S. LaSalle St., No. 2115.....	555
Mortgage Co. of Austin, 111 W. Washington, No. 1537.....	5,550
Mortgage Investment Company, 11 S. LaSalle St., in care of John T. Brown....	555
Mortgage Loan Co., in care of John T. Brown, 11 S. LaSalle St.....	55,500
Mortgage Loan Securities, Inc., 1312 S. Michigan Ave.....	558
Morton-Barry Co., 327 S. LaSalle St., in care of F. E. Mathews.....	370
Mosley Statistical Organization, Inc., 208 S. LaSalle St.....	462
Moses, C. A., Construction Co., 176 W. Adams St.....	971
Mosser, S. C., & Co., Inc., 29 S. LaSalle St.....	243
Motor Acceptance Company, 1829 Benson Ave., Evanston.....	254,079
Motor Car Discount Corporation, 2411 S. Michigan Ave.....	1,447
Motor Car Service & Ignition Co., Inc., 5630 Broadway.....	694
Motor Club Service, 3254 S. Michigan.....	8,325
Motor Coach Adv. Service, 509 S. Franklin St.....	5,109
Motor Institute of America, 2140 Lawrence Ave.....	406
Motorists Agency, Inc., 3254 S. Michigan Ave.....	69,375
Motorists Corporation, 2400 S. Michigan Ave.....	320,901
Motor Loan Company, 1602 Orrington Ave., Evanston.....	5,550
Motor Sales & Services, Inc., 3261-3 Fullerton Ave.....	2,775
Motors Service, Inc., 721 Main St., Wilmette.....	390
Motor Super Service Station, Inc., 6434 S. Kedzie Ave.....	349
Motor Transportation Company, 1201 W. Lake St.....	27,195
Moulding, Thos., Accoustical Engr. Co., 165 W. Wacker Dr.....	13,875
Moulds, Richard W., Company, 111 W. Jackson Blvd.....	1,290
Moulds, William R., Co., 710 S. Wabash Ave.....	2,775
Mount Greenwood Cemetery Ass'n., 111th and California, Morgan Park.....	6,936
Mount Hope Cemetery Association of Chicago, 115th St. and Fairfield Ave.....	37,748
Mount Morris Bldg. Corp., 208 S. LaSalle St., No. 1136.....	11,926
Mount Olive Cemetery Assn., 3800 Narragansett Ave.....	53,749
Mount Vernon Bldg. Corp., 1033 Ontario, Oak Park.....	47,175
Moy, George H., Laundry Co., 1549 E. 63rd St.....	5,550
Mozart Hall Bldg. Corp., 188 W. Randolph, No. 1203.....	19,425
Mueller, Paul F. P., Constr. Co., 1445 Granville Ave.....	13,875
Mulvihill Bros., Motor Service, Inc., 1912 S. Jourdan Court.....	623
Munch, Frank, & Co., 111 W. Monroe St.....	5,814
Mungers Laundry Co., 2412 Indiana Ave.....	309
Municipal Bond Corporation, 39 S. LaSalle St.....	4,299
Municipal Engineering & Equipment Co., 228 N. LaSalle St., No. 917.....	1,110
Murdoch, William, Company, 30 N. LaSalle St.....	682
Murphy Bros. Teaming Co., 1128 North Blvd., Oak Park.....	5,550
Murphy, Carroll Dean, Inc., 35 E. Wacker Dr.....	1,453
Murray Hill Apts. Bldg. Corp., 4300 Lake Shore Dr.....	24,135
Murray, W. S., & Co., 874 Center St., Winnetka.....	16,650
Music Corporation of America, 32 W. Randolph St.....	11,100
Music Products Corporation, 54 W. Randolph St.....	5,550
Mutual Adjustment & Inspection Bureau, Inc., 4750 Sheridan Road.....	185
Mutual Const. Co., 2532 Warren Ave.....	5,550
Mutual Equities Corporation, 208 S. LaSalle St.....	166,500
Mutual Investors Corporation, 221 N. LaSalle St.....	8,325
Mutual Real Estate Improvement Corp., 3528 Archer Ave.....	2,775
Mutual Securities Co., 7844 South Halsted St.....	5,632
Mutual Trucking Co., 532 S. Canal St.....	6,660

COOK COUNTY--Continued

Name and address of corporation	Net assessment
Muzyka & Voronko, Inc., 2157 W. Chicago Ave.....	1,387
Myers, Charles A., & Sons, Inc., 7122 St. Lawrence Ave.....	22,750
Nagaho Corporation, 120 S. LaSalle St., in care of Frederick O'Hogan.....	100
Napier, R. A., & Co., 175 W. Jackson Blvd.....	7,220
Nasco Sign Works, 311 N. Desplaines.....	227
Nassau Building Corp., 100 W. Monroe St.....	2,025
Nathan, A., & Co., 3159 W. Roosevelt Rd.....	1,110
Nathan Flyer Construction Co., 166 W. Washington St.....	11,100
National Acceptance Co., 111 W. Monroe St.....	3,749
National Advertisers, Inc., 612 N. Michigan Ave.....	555
National Air Control Safe Co., 63 W. Ontario St.....	55,500
National Association of Creditors, 192 N. Clark St.....	2,775
National Bancservice Corp., 77 W. Washington St., in care of Schiepan and Raymond	11,100
National Builders Agency, 332 S. Michigan Ave.....	16,650
National Corporation Service, 134 N. LaSalle St., in care of Frank D. Byrne....	2,775
National Decorating Service-Hart Bros. System, Inc., 4035 S. Michigan Ave....	5,635
National Film Library, Inc. of Illinois, 208 S. LaSalle St.....	162
National Fin-Mix Corp., 302 Wrigley Building.....	10,875
National Fire Safe Home Builders Corp., 333 N. Michigan Ave.....	1,720
National Inspection Co., 176 W. Adams St.....	3,240
National Investment Counsellors, Inc., 231 S. LaSalle St.....	194
National Jockey Club, 3301 S. 52nd Ave., Cicero.....	2,484
National Linen Supply Co., 3244 Graves Ct.....	8,325
National Merchants Service Co., 111 W. Washington St.....	27,750
National Money Corp., 100 N. LaSalle St.....	3,663
National Railway Time Service Co., 55 E. Washington St..	10,289
National Reservation Service, Inc., 224 S. Michigan Ave.....	555
National Salesmans Training Ass'n., 21 West Elm St.....	14,768
National Sales & Trading Corp., 2101 S. Wabash Ave.....	513
National School of Cosmeticians, Inc., 108 N. State St.....	1,225
National Service, Inc., 111 W. Washington St.....	254
National Small Loan Corp., 3408 S. Michigan Ave.....	27,750
National Tax Service Bureau, Inc., 75 E. Wacker Drive.....	207
National Tourist Service, Inc., 10 S. LaSalle St., in care of Peabody Westbrook, Watson and Stephenson	1,110
National Travel Bureau, Inc., 600 W. Van Buren St.....	1,387
National Wool-Pulling & Scouring, 1716 Webster Ave.....	1,098
National Undertaking Co., Inc., 5820 W. Cermak Rd., Cicero.....	1,543
Needham Louis & Brorby, 360 N. Michigan Ave.....	2,335
Nelson, A., & Sons Company, 1100 N. Central Pk. Ave.....	3,195
Nelson Bros. Company, 134 N. LaSalle St.....	11,100
Nelson Brothers Laundry Co., 1014 Davis Street, Evanston.....	10,675
Nelson, Hunt & Co., One North LaSalle St.....	323
Nelson Lawrence & Company, 39 S. LaSalle St.....	1,183
Nelson, R. J., Company, The, 2803 W. 63rd St.....	3,330
Nelson, W. P., Decorating Co., 820 Tower Court.....	1,376
Nemec Bros., Inc., 4849 S. Ashland Ave.....	953
Neslo Building Corporation, 5151-55 Cornell Ave.....	41,625
Netcher Building Corporation, 10 N. State St.....	32,898
Neuendorf Ben Company, 2923 N. Campbell Ave.....	13,875
Newberg-Adams Co., Inc., 330 S. Wells St.....	5,550
Newberry Garage, Inc., 1025 N. Clark St.....	5,598
Newberry Theatre Corp., 856 N. Clark St.....	331
New Building Corp., 310 S. Racine Ave.....	5,550
New Calvert Hotel, Inc., 1803 S. Wabash Ave.....	2,775
New Century Freight Traffic Ass'n., Inc., 1421 Solon Place.....	265
New Deal Publishing Co., 179-77 W. Washington St.....	555
New Deal Drexel Cleaners, Inc., 4720 Cottage Grove Ave., in care of Klever Shampay Karpel Kleaners	13,875
New Era Investment Co., 55 E. Washington St.....	22,200
New Fashion Cleaners & Dyers, Inc., 5029 Cottage Grove Ave.....	1,110
New Grant Laundry, 1751 W. Grand Ave.....	1,665
New Hammond Cleaners & Dyers, Inc., 742 State Line, Calumet City.....	2,775
New Harmony Laundry Co., 1716 W. 75th Place.....	11,100
New Home Laundry, Inc., 4425 Elston Ave.....	555
New Lake Shore Garage, Inc., 1510 N. Clark St.....	555
Newlins Chemical Laboratory, Inc., 3920 Armitage Ave.....	11,100
New Mechanics Supply & Laundry Co., 2221 Oakdale Ave.....	2,145
New North Branch Bldg. Corp., 11 S. LaSalle St., in care of M. Greenbaum....	39,091
New Perfection Garage, Inc., 928 E. 47th St.....	2,775
New Rainbo Gardens, Inc., 4834 N. Clark St.....	58,830
New Service Laundry, Inc., 1955 Dayton St.....	2,775
New Sovereign Garage, Inc., 6127 Broadway.....	768
Newspaper Readers Agency, Kirkland, Fleming Green and Martin, 33 N. LaSalle St.	5,550
New Strand Theatre, Inc., 2111 W. Division St.....	2,775
New System Dentists, 79 W. Madison St.....	555
Newton Utilities Construction Company, 934-11 S. LaSalle St.....	5,550
New Viceroy Hotel Co., 4756-58 Kenmore Ave.....	2,072
Niagara Barber Towel Supply Company, 315 W. Grand Ave.....	1,481
Nichol, Charles Wheeler, Inc., 59 E. Van Buren St.....	55,500

COOK COUNTY—Continued

Name and address of corporation	Net assessment
Nichols, Robert E., Inc., 1103 Westgate, Oak Park.....	100
Nicholson Fire Proofing Co., Suite 1662-53 W. Jackson Blvd.....	617
Nicholson, J. M., 2149 Farragut Ave.....	5,550
Nickelson, J. A., Inc., 5833 Peoria St.....	170
Nielsen, A. C., Company, 4662 Ravenswood Ave.....	1,170
Nielson Bros. Cartage Co., 4619 Armitage Ave.....	13,875
Nielson, Christ, Inc., 3301 Fullerton Ave.....	528
Nieman House Moving Co., 2657 W. 15th St.....	5,550
Nighthawk Freight Service, Inc., 1014 W. Van Buren St.....	197
Nilson Bros. Plumbing & Heating Company, 3222 N. Halsted St.....	555
918-20 Winona Apts. Management Company, 918-20 Winona Ave.....	11,100
944 Belmont Ave. Building Corp., 228 N. LaSalle St.....	1,667
900 N. Franklin Bldg. Corp., 900 N. Franklin St.....	1,890
900 Winona Building Corp., 900 Winona Ave.....	16,650
909 West Sixty Third St. Bldg. Corporation, 3210-221 N. LaSalle St.....	27,195
917 W. 63rd St. Bldg. Corp., 917 W. 63rd St.....	38,850
913 E. 63rd Bldg. Corp., 111 W. Washington St., in care of Jacobson, Merrick, Nierman and Silbert	1,110
Nine Three One Hyde Park Bldg. Corp., 931 Hyde Park Blvd.....	14,430
Nine to Nineteen North Clark St. Building Corporation, 9-19 N. Clark St.....	11,100
1935 E. 71st St. Bldg. Corp., 1935 E. 71st St.....	7,504
1933 Tour Bureau, Inc., 111 N. Canal St.....	13,875
19th Ave & St. Charles Bldg. Corporation, Room 2115, 11 S. LaSalle St.....	555
9413-15 S. State Bldg Corp., 1819. 11 S. LaSalle St., in care of M. A. Barancik	4,057
Nitz, Edward J., & Co., Inc., 176 W. Adams St.....	511
Nixon, George F. & Co., 110 S. Dearborn St.....	320
Nixon Management Co., 110 S. Dearborn St.....	555
Noble & Associates, Inc., 222 N. Bank Dr.....	5,550
Noble & Thumm Company, 1065 Addison St.....	69,357
Noll, Rothenburg & Jann, Inc., 360 N. Michigan Ave.....	3,700
Noel Company, 8011 Dante Ave.....	185
None-Such Wet Wash Laundry, 6340 S. Racine Ave.....	5,913
Norkus & Company, Inc., 1705 W. 47th St.....	1,942
Normal Wet Wash Laundry, 7432 S. State St.....	10,033
Norman & Sons, Inc., Andrew E., 6349 N. Clark St.....	5,550
Normandy Tower Bldg. Corp., 1115 S. Washtenaw Ave.....	22,200
Norris, A., & Company, 5504 W. Chicago Ave.....	5,550
North American Car Corporation, 327 S. LaSalle St.....	75,000
North American Health & Research Service, 33 North LaSalle St., in care of A. A. Huebsch	1,110
North American Home Loan Corp., 82 W. Washington St.....	100
North American Service Company, 311 N. Desplaines Ave.....	9,017
North American Warehouse Co., 5526 W. 66th St., Clearing.....	195
North Austin Investment Ass'n., Inc., 1311 N. Mansfield Ave.....	2,342
North Austin News Agency, Inc., 4957 Fullerton Ave.....	5,550
North Avenue Auto Wrecking Co., 4822 W. North Ave.....	5,550
North Avenue Central Bldg. Corp., 5563 W. North Ave.....	1,749
North Avenue Exchange Bldg. Corp., 758 W. North Ave.....	41,625
North Avenue Loan Company, 527 W. North Ave.....	134
North Avenue Safe Deposit, 600 W. North Ave.....	5,543
Northbrook Golf Club, Inc., 708 W. Madison St.....	40,700
North Chicago Postal Bldg. Corp., Room 1861, 120 S. LaSalle St.....	9,690
North Cicero Recreation Co., 4812-14 W. North Ave.....	16,650
North Clark Cleaner, Tailors & Furriers, Inc., 5005 N. Clark St.....	11,100
North East Corner 59th & Morgan Bldg. Corp., 815-17 W. Marquette Rd.....	11,100
North Edgewater Garage Co., 5733-39 Broadway.....	555
North End Cleaners & Dvers, Inc., 4633 N. Crawford Ave.....	213
Northern Illinois Securities Co., 11 S. LaSalle St.....	2,479
Northern Mersbach Company, 29 S. LaSalle St.....	17,293
Northern Midland Co., Room 2500, 1 N. LaSalle St.....	22,200
Northern Real Estate Corp., 11 S. LaSalle St.....	555
Northern Realty Management Corp., 920 N. Michigan Ave.....	120,512
Northern Securities Corp., 4127-1 North LaSalle St.....	69,375
Northern Trust Safe Deposit Company, 50 S. LaSalle St.....	2,608
Northfield Corporation, Room 3300-35 E. Wacker Drive.....	2,775
Northland Garage Company, 1 N. LaSalle St., in care of Campbell, Clinthero and Fischer	555
North Lincoln Building Corp., 4544 North Western Ave.....	14,430
North Loop Hotel Company, Room 1810. 77 W. Washington St.....	27,750
Northmore Finance Corp., 6327 N. California Ave.....	2,719
North Shore Airways, Inc., Curtis-Reynolds Airport, Glenview.....	245
North Shore Automobile Co., 933 Hyde Park Blvd., in care of Harry Saloat.....	22,200
North Shore Fast Freight Service, Inc., 1977 Ogden Ave.....	2,775
North Shore Health Resort Company, 225 Sheridan Rd., Winnetka.....	108,225
North Shore Memorial Sales Company, City Hall Square Building.....	1,110
North Shore Motor Express Company, Inc., 620 Madison St., Evanston.....	1,748
North Shore Patrol Service, Inc., 1601 Thome Ave.	259
North Shore School of Physical Development, Inc., 1700 Central St., Evanston..	3,970
North Side Cleaners & Dvers Company, 5427 Broadway.....	27,750
North Side Commercial Employment Agencies, Incorporated, 4780 Sheridan Rd..	555
North Side Management Corp., 29 S. LaSalle St.....	555
North Side Spring Service, Inc., 3412 North Ashland Ave.....	22,200

COOK COUNTY—Continued

Name and address of corporation	Net assessment
North Town Garage, Inc., 6228-34 N. California Ave.....	1,665
North Town Postal Bldg. Corp., 112 W. Adams St.....	1,110
Northwest Century Corp., 4310 W. North Ave.....	83,250
Northwestern Construction Company, 3902 N. Kildare Ave.....	1,110
Northwestern Live Stock Commission Co., 623 Exchange Bldg., U. S. Y.....	27,750
Northwestern Mortgage Co., 1164 Milwaukee Ave.....	185
Northwestern Rug & Carpet Cleaners, Inc., 1849 W. North Ave.....	154
Northwestern Wet Wash Laundry, 2500 Fullerton Ave.....	8,325
Northwest Investment Securities Corp., Strauss Building, in care of Owen Moore and Company	27,750
Northwest Mortgage Investment Co., 3717 Armitage Ave.....	1,443
Northwest Postal Bldg. Corp., Room 1861, 120 S. LaSalle St.....	5,896
Northwest Theatre Co., 1539 Milwaukee Ave.....	11,100
Northman, B., & Company, 29 S. LaSalle St.....	100
Norton, George H., & Co., 29 S. LaSalle St.....	846
Norwood Park Home Cemetery Company, 6802 Olcott Ave.....	11,100
Norwood Postal Building Corp., 1861-120 S. LaSalle St.....	8,844
Novak Agency & Loan Co., 709 W. 120th.....	27,750
Novotny Manel Bond & Mortgage Company, 6211 W. 22nd St., Berwyn.....	55,500
Nowicki, John M., & Company, 2006 Webster Ave.....	1,110
Noyes Laundry, Inc., 3204 Grove Ave., Berwyn.....	555
Nu-Enamel Corporation, 114 S. Clark St.....	222,000
Nurito Company, The, 225 N. Michigan Ave.....	7,189
Nuway Lines, Inc., 31 E. Roosevelt Road.....	1,110
Nydele Bldg. Construction Company, 111 W. Washington St.....	923
O'Brite Company, 300 W. Adams St.....	1,110
O'Connell, John J., & Company, 1525 East 53rd St.....	188
O'Connor, John R., Real Estate Improvement Corporation, 1663 E. 79th St.....	106
O'Connor Cleaners & Furriers, 7316-20 Central Ave., River Forest.....	3,507
O'Donnell, Frank J. & Company, 10 S. LaSalle St.....	1,387
O'Hara Funeral Service, Inc., 5418 W. Division St.....	555
O'Hare, The Dennis, Investment Co., 6214 S. Ashland Ave.....	7,428
O'Laughlin Securities Company, 111 W. Washington St.....	180
O'Malley & McKay, Inc., 222 West Adams St.....	513
O'Neil Associates, Inc., 469 East Ohio St.....	2,337
O'Neil, W. E., Construction Co., 2751 Clybourn Ave.....	17,462
O'Rourke, Albert, & Company, 1344 E. 63rd St.....	1,110
O'Rourke, Larry, Auto Finance Co., 134 N. LaSalle St.....	4,440
Oak Hills Golf Club, 131st and 80th St., Palos Park.....	26,056
Oakland Cemetery Co. of Chicago, 126 Lincoln Ave., Dolton.....	13,875
Oak Lawn Cemetery Association, 11158 S. Michigan Ave.....	728
Oak Leaf Motor Sales, Inc., 218 W. Madison St., Oak Park.....	204
Oak Leaves Broadcasting Station, Inc., 128 N. Crawford Ave.....	19,622
Oak Park Nash Co., 449 Madison St., Oak Park.....	11,100
Oak Park Oldsmobile Co., 1022-24 Madison St., Oak Park... ..	3,885
Oak Park Safe Deposit Company, 1044 Lake Street, Oak Park.....	26,697
Oakwood Parkway Bldg. Corp., in care of Alex Spare, 10 S. LaSalle St.....	1,110
Oakwyn Motor Service, Inc., 6741 Roosevelt Road.....	1,387
Obartuch & Patrick Undertaking Corp., 1901 W. 19th St.....	1,375
Ocean Travel & Realty Bureau, Inc., 3223 N. Ashland Ave.....	405
Office Towel Supply Co., 1437 W. Madison St.....	3,556
Official Loan & Mortgage Co., 1650 Division St.....	11,100
Official Tourist Camp & Parking Corp., 10 S. LaSalle St.....	11,100
Ogden Chevrolet, Inc., 6839 Ogden Ave., Berwyn.....	997
Oil Storage Company of Chicago, 6702 S. Cicero Ave.....	2,775
Old Mexico, Inc., 19 S. LaSalle St.....	5,550
Old Service Company, 3444-3458 S. LaSalle St.....	3,605
Olejniczak, Joseph, Inc., 15702 Cary Ave., Phoenix.....	2,775
Oliver Construction Co., 2537 Lawrence Ave.....	110
Olsen & Urbain, Inc., 171 W. Wacker Dr.....	351
Olson Brothers, Inc., 2121 S. 5th Ave., Maywood.....	1,387
Olson-Carson Company, 5141 Blackstone Ave.....	1,133
Olson, Elmer G., & Co., 8653 S. Ashland Ave.....	13,875
Olson, J. S., Company, in care of John S. Olson, 4736 Manor Ave.....	1,665
Olson's Hand Laundry, Room 1529, 31 North Wells.....	5,550
Olson & Son, Inc., 6800 Jeffery Ave.....	149
Olson Storage Company, 2218 Cottage Grove Ave.....	555
Olympia Finance Corporation, 1572 N. Halsted St.....	1,460
Olympia Linen Supply Co., 1427 W. Harrison St.....	955
Omaha-Chicago Mortgage & Loan Company, 111 W. Washington St., No. 353.....	44,776
Oneco Loan Corp., 3837 Roosevelt Rd.....	41,625
101 Marion Street Building Corporation, 1918 Prairie Ave.....	185
112-114 West Ohio St. Bldg. Corp., The, 445 N. LaSalle St.....	1,110
Onitsac Transport Company, 2367 Logan Boulevard.....	555
Oppenheimer, Alvin, Inc., 3420 Indiana Ave.....	925
Oral Art Laboratory, Inc., 25 E. Washington St.....	1,387
Orchard Hills Golf Club, Inc., 720 N. Michigan Ave.....	55,500
Ormine, Incorporated, 120 South LaSalle St.....	396
Orner & Shayne, Inc., 308 E. Garfield Blvd.....	174
Orpheum Theatre Company, 54 W. Randolph St.....	13,564
Orpheus Corp., 38 S. Dearborn St., Room 920.....	555
Osborn & Lange, Inc., 175 W. Jackson Blvd.....	10,051

COOK COUNTY—Continued

Name and address of corporation	Net assessment
Osborne Service Co., The, 219 E. Illinois St.....	484
Oschatz Ratner & Wittert Agency & Loan Co., 708 E. 43rd St.....	5,550
Otis Clark Co., 11 S. LaSalle St., Room 1925.....	555
Otoe Corporation, 333 N. Michigan Ave.....	1,695
Ottawa Bldg. Corp., in care of Thos. N. Valos, 747 Michigan Ave., Evanston....	5,550
Ott, Bertha, Inc., 59 E. Van Buren.....	5,550
Otte Brothers, Inc., 141 W. Jackson Blvd.....	2,220
Outdoor Parking Corporation, in care of Max Bruski, 30 N. Dearborn St.....	5,550
Over-Seas Underwriters, Inc., 208 W. Washington St.....	1,841
Owen Engineering Co., 11 S. LaSalle St.....	13,875
Owl Theatre Company, 722—127 N. Dearborn St.....	1,850
Oxford Institute, 4750 Sheridan Road.....	2,324
Pace, Inc., 1 N. LaSalle St.....	1,387
Pacific Company, The, 155 N. Clark St., Room 504.....	1,387
Pacini Laboratories, Inc., 155 E. Ohio St.....	295
Pagoria Express Service, Inc., 1235 W. 21st St.....	11,100
Palace Loan Company, 6708 Constance Ave.....	2,220
Palisade Garage, 4044 Belmont Ave.....	2,775
Palisade Roofing Company, 6334 Grace St.....	101
Palmer, Harry, & Co., Inc., 105 W. Madison St.....	3,881
Palmer, Phillip O., & Co., Inc., 520 N. Michigan Ave.....	1,072
Palmer Square Building Corp., 2938 Palmer Place.....	41,625
Palos Hills Memorial Park, Inc., 6451 S. Ashland Ave.....	407
Pal-Waukee Airport, Inc., 140 S. Dearborn St.....	2,956
Pancoe Bros. & Associates Agency & Loan Corporation, 105 Wells St.....	1,387
Panorama, Inc., 1820—160 N. LaSalle St.....	100
Pano Theatre Co., 717 Sheridan Rd.....	1,110
Pantorium Cleaners, Inc., 84 W. Main St., Barrington.....	4,995
Papanek-Kovac & Co., 886 Milwaukee Ave.....	755
Paper Laboratories, Inc., 1700 Prairie Ave.....	1,058
Paquette Engineering Corporation, 1735 Fullerton Ave.....	8,274
Paradise Arms Hotel Corp., 4114 W. Washington St.....	11,100
Paradise Wash Company, 4213-5 N. Kedzie Ave.....	22,200
Paramount Advertising Service, Inc., 105 W. Madison St., in care of J. J. Schwartz	11,100
Paramount Association, Inc., in care of J. A. Kealey, 140 N. Dearborn St.....	13,875
Paramount Cleaners & Dyers Co., 1031 S. Crawford Ave.....	5,550
Paramount Construction Co., 82 W. Washington St.....	27,750
Paramount Finance Corporation, 622 Diversey Parkway.....	13,875
Paramount Realty Corporation, 2551 Ridge Road, Evanston.....	1,388
Paris, Inc., 221 N. LaSalle St.....	3,700
Parker Arms Hotel, Inc., 4550 N. Malden.....	2,775
Parker, Holsman & Leigh, Inc., 1500 East 57th St.....	1,834
Park Movers, Inc., 2122 N. Clark St.....	16,650
Park Ridge Postal Building Corp., 120 S. LaSalle St.....	3,203
Park Sales Corp., 160 N. LaSalle St., Room 522.....	2,775
Park View Wet Wash Laundry Co., 1727 West 21st St.....	6,166
Parkway Gas & Oil Co., 160 N. LaSalle St., in care of J. Goldfine.....	5,550
Parkway Sanitarium, Inc., 2622 Prairie Ave.....	248
Parkway Theatre Corp., The, 411 E. 43rd St.....	1,110
Parnell Cleaners & Dyers, Inc., 510 W. 31st St.....	444
Paschen Bros., Inc., 33 N. LaSalle St.....	555,000
Pathometric Laboratories, Inc., 219 W. Chicago Ave.....	2,220
Patterson-Gibbs Company (The), 440 S. Dearborn St.....	2,775
Pavlavicia Undertaking Co., Inc., 3238 S. Halsted St.....	700
Pavley-Oukrainsky Ballet, Inc., 64 E. Jackson Blvd.....	5,155
Peacock Sales Co., State Bank Bldg. in care of O. L. Coon.....	555
Pebbles Decorating Company, 1126 Westgate, Oak Park.....	134
Pederson, W. W., Company, 205 E. Superior St.....	2,775
Peerless Glass Co., 77 W. Washington St., Suite 1505.....	11,100
Peerless Steam Laundry Co., 4432 S. State St.....	8,325
Pekin Cleaners & Hatters, Inc., 70 E. 47th St.....	2,775
Pekin Hatters, Inc., The, 4650 S. Parkway.....	2,775
Pelham Mortgage Investment Co., 111 W. Monroe St.....	1,110
Peluse Brokerage Company, 400 W. Madison St.....	1,805
Pennington, W. A., & Co., 72 W. Adams St.....	154
Pennoyer Merchants Transfer Co., 742 W. Polk St.....	97,188
Pennsylvania Greyhound Lines of Illinois, Inc., No. 2600, Board of Trade Bldg..	49,532
Peoples Auto Parking Co., 800 S. Sherman St.....	3,330
Peoples Finance Company, 2915 W. Madison St.....	11,100
Peoples Gas Lite & Coke Co., 122 S. Michigan Ave.....	3,900,000
Peoples Opera Company, 110 S. Dearborn St.....	2,775
Pereira, Burdick & Senseney, 333 N. Michigan Ave.....	134
Perfection Hand Laundry, Inc., 1129 Chicago Ave., Evanston.....	277
Perfecto Cleaners & Dyers, Inc., 821 Emmerson St., Evanston.....	433
Perfect Voice Institute, 308 N. Michigan Ave.....	1,452
Perry, W. B., Co., Inc., 416 W. Erie St.....	14,436
Personal Home Mortgage Co., 105 W. Madison St.....	25,659
Personal Service Corporation of America, 360 N. Michigan Ave.....	1,387
Person Exhibitors Co., 105 W. Adams St.....	445
Peters, H. A., Co., 19 S. LaSalle St.....	258
Phalen & Co., Inc., 141 W. Jackson Blvd.....	29,937
Phelps Engel Phelps, Inc., 700 N. Michigan Ave.....	6,746

COOK COUNTY—Continued

Name and address of corporation	Net assessment
Phibbs, Harry C., Advertising Co., 43 E. Ohio St.....	17,434
Philip Construction Co., 5551 W. Jackson Blvd.....	1,110
Philpott, Arthur R., Warehouse & Co., The, Inc., 4325 Cottage Grove.....	1,665
Phoenix Dye Works, 1963 Southport Ave.....	52,678
Photography, Inc., 75 E. Wacker Dr.....	1,110
Physicians Building Corp., 4458 Madison St.....	33,300
Physicians Clinical Laboratory, Inc., 6900 S. Halsted St.....	1,110
Physicians Physo-Therapy, Inc., 636 Church St., Evanston.....	118
Pickell, J. Ralph, Trades, Inc., 7514 W. Adams St., Forest Park.....	27,750
Piehl, H., Transfer Co., 419 W. Superior St.....	550
Pierce Apartments, Inc., 2020 Pierce Ave.....	100
Pilsen Laundry & Dry Cleaning Co., 1158 West 18th St.....	1,041
Pilsen Safety Deposit Box Co., 1817 South Loomis St.....	370
Pinewood Hotel Co., 2744 Pine Grove Ave.....	302
Pingree Building Corp., 111 W. Washington, in care of Otto G. Ryden, Room 2025	1,110
Pinkos, Kruppa & Co., 1481 W. Superior St.....	1,387
Pioneer Safe Deposit Co., 400 W. North Ave.....	6,214
Piskorz Construction Co., 3008 Elbridge Ave.....	11,100
Pitch & Putt, Inc., 2010 E. 71st St.....	555
Pitt Engineering Co., 120 W. Kinzie St.....	5,550
Plan, Inc., 540 N. Michigan Ave.....	185
Planters Operating Co., 38 S. Dearborn, in care of Sylvanus G. Lee.....	1,100
Pleasant Apartments Bldg. Corp., 69 W. Washington, in care of Harry Lubliner	11,100
Plumer, Fred, & Associates, Inc., 138 Winnetka Ave., Kenilworth.....	555
Plummers Motor Livery, Inc., 625 Franklin Ave., River Forest.....	1,129
Poirot Construction Co., 2001 W. Pershing Road.....	1,438
Policy Holders League of America, Inc., 10 S. LaSalle St., in care of J. C. Hamton	555
Ponstein Motor Service, 6245 S. Peoria St.....	5,550
Pontarelli Michael, Inc., 4848 Dakin St.....	190,214
Pope, P. E., & Co., 175 W. Jackson Blvd.....	219
Portage Theatre Corp., 11 S. LaSalle St., in care of M. D. Goldberg.....	9,990
Porter Brothers Garage Co., 6240 Princeton Ave.....	5,550
Porter Real Estate Improvement Co., 718 W. Monroe St.....	11,100
Port Irving Garage & Motor Sales, Inc., 1415 Irving Park Blvd.....	8,325
Porvenir Corporation, 65 East Randolph St.....	1,147
Posad, Inc., 205 W. Monroe St.....	1,110
Post Franklin Co., 310 S. Michigan Ave.....	185
Postlewait Company, 720 Lake St., Oak Park.....	1,110
Power King Investment Corp., 105 S. LaSalle St., Room 1720.....	10,861
Powers Corporation, 105 W. Adams, in care of S. G. Klaff.....	2,775
Premier Management Co., 105 W. Madison St.—1901.....	555
Premier Theatre Company, 673 West Madison St.....	1,665
Premium Acceptance Corp., 105 W. Madison St.....	555
Premium Finance Co., A-1914 Insurance Exchange Bldg.....	5,003
Prendergast, T. J., Company, 192 North Clark St.....	2,965
Prentiss Agency, Inc., The, 120 S. LaSalle St.....	121
Preston, H. M., & Co., 310 S. Michigan Ave.....	5,550
Price, Bester P., Company, 120 S. LaSalle St.....	100
Prince, Wm. Ray, Co., 4753 Broadway.....	100
Printing & Stationery Standardization Bureau, 1700 Prairie Ave.....	8,551
Produce Reporter Company, 1425 South Racine Ave.....	6,701
Produce Terminal Corporation, 372 Exchange Bldg. Union Stock Yards.....	112,500
Produce Terminal Warehouse, Inc., 1530 Blue Island Ave.....	4,820
Producers Warehouse Company, 344 North Canal St.....	5,201
Professional Advertising, Inc., 30 W. Washington.....	8,325
Progress Family Laundry Co., 4677 Elston Ave.....	672
Progressive Cleaners & Dyers, Inc., 7301 Cottage Grove Ave.....	1,536
Progressive Finance Corporation, 1608 Belmont Ave.....	2,220
Pronger Construction Co., 12918 S. Western Ave., Blue Island.....	119,325
Pronger Engineering Corp., 12910 S. Highland, Blue Island, in care of Vernon Pronger	2,775
Property Management Corporation, 6316 Wentworth Ave.....	160
Property Service Company, 1569 Sherman Ave.....	100
Prosperity Finance Co., 1469 Milwaukee Ave.....	55,500
Protection, Inc., 530 Belmont Ave., in care of H. G. Merens.....	5,550
Protective Finance Association, Inc., 127 N. Dearborn St., in care of Goldsmith	4,717
Protective Health Institute, 456 E. 47th St.....	241
Provident Co., Inc., 208 S. LaSalle St., Room 866.....	1,739
Prudence Company, Inc. of Illinois, The, 160 N. LaSalle St.....	1,110
Prudential Construction Corporation, 2345 Devon Ave.....	27,750
Prudential Realty Co's Vaults, Inc., 2345 Devon Ave.....	643
Publications Management Corp., 919 N. Michigan Ave.....	555
Publications Service Company, 139 N. Clark St.....	328
Public Credit Co., 77 W. Washington, Room 1910.....	55,500
Public Improvement Finance Corp., 140 N. Dearborn.....	555,000
Public Letter Service, Inc., 171 W. Madison St.....	1,110
Public Realty Investment Co., 127 N. Dearborn.....	1,387
Public Service Company of Northern Illinois, 72 W. Adams St.....	3,185,000
Publishers' Credit Service, Inc., 127 N. Dearborn St.....	147
Publishers Finance Company, 180 N. Michigan Ave.....	177
Publix Auto Construction Co., 814 S. Crawford Ave.....	495

COOK COUNTY—Continued

Name and address of corporation	Net assessment
Pullman Co., The, 79 E. Adams St.....	3, 474, 000 ¹
Pullman Safe Deposit Company, 400 E. 111th St.....	11, 083
Purchasing Service Corp., 1013 N. Cicero Ave.....	832
Quaker Finance Co., 506 S. Wabash Ave.....	740
Quaker Loan Co., 506 S. Wabash Ave.....	977
Quality Amusement Corp., 3017 Leland Ave., in care of Herman Bland.....	6, 582
Qualinbush & Abney, Inc., 3351 East 79th St.....	4, 788
Quick Service Cleaners & Tailors, Inc., 2122 Devon Ave.....	5, 550
Quincy Building Corp., 2440 Lake View Ave.....	555
Quist-Drott Olsen Construction Co., 4167 Irving Park Blvd.....	16, 650
Quotation Securities Corp., 100 S. LaSalle St.....	3, 441
Race Chart Syndicate, 431 S. Dearborn St.....	555
Racine Capitol Bldg. Corp., 6934 S. Western Ave.....	6, 660
Racine Garage & Motor Service, Inc., 160 N. Racine Ave.....	8, 325
Racine Sand & Gravel Co., 11016 S. Michigan Ave.....	898
Radio Arts Productions, 201 N. Wells St.....	55, 500
Radio Keith Orpheum Western Vaudeville Exchange, 190 N. State St.....	2, 337
Radio Talent, Inc., 54 W. Randolph.....	8, 325
Radio Publicity, Inc., 203 N. Wabash Ave.....	489
Radzius, J. F., Inc., 668 W. 18th St.....	555
Raff Plumbing & Heating Co., 3718 W. Roosevelt Rd.....	22, 200
Ragner Benson, Inc., 745 N. Cicero Ave.....	100
Railroad Water & Coal Handling Co., 608 S. Dearborn St.....	12, 297
Railway Terminal & Warehouse Co., 444 W. Grand Ave.....	67, 540
Rainbow Garage, 4884 N. Clark St.....	1, 072
Ralsten, Fred H., Co., Inc., 435 N. Michigan Ave.....	1, 110
Ramacitti, A., Co., 1248 W. 13th St.....	820
Ramsey, Blaine L., Inc., 35 S. Hoyne Ave.....	555
Rand, W. R., Co., 3241 East 92nd St.....	555
Randhill Memorial Park Co., Inc., 208 S. LaSalle St.....	555
Randhill Park Cemetery Association, Inc., 128 N. Wells St.....	454
Randolph, Otto, Inc., 53 W. Jackson Blvd.....	5, 550
Randolph-Perkins Co., 8 East Huron St.....	116
Rangecroft-Flotow Bldg. Corp., 160 N. LaSalle St., Room 1800.....	22, 200
Rankin, William H., Co., 854 Peoples Gas Bldg.....	6, 068
Rapid Construction Co., 7947 S. Morgan St.....	2, 220
Rapid Water Transit Co., 33 N. LaSalle St.....	13, 875
Rapp, George, Storage Co., 5746 S. Ashland Ave.....	555
Rapp & Hollins, Inc., 7001 N. Clark St.....	2, 268
Rathje, W. J., Inc., 9900 Longwood Dr.....	2, 497
Ravenswood National Co., 1806 Wilson Ave.....	11, 100
Ravenswood Postal Bldg. Corp., 7000 South Shore Dr., in care of Harry M. Smtih.....	27, 750
Ravenswood Rug & Carpet Cleaning Co., 3618 Lincoln Ave.....	1, 012
Raymond & Wendt, Inc., 7829 S. Ashland Ave.....	1, 110
Ray Theatre, Inc., 2638 East 75th St.....	2, 880
Read Agency, R. I., Inc., 175 W. Jackson Blvd.....	1, 646
Reading, H. E., Co., 105 S. LaSalle St., Room 1420.....	17, 482
Ready, John J., & Co., 4001 Sheridan Rd.....	2, 775
Real Estate & Builders Corp., 113 S. Marion St., Oak Park.....	382
Real Estate Bureau of Chicago, The, 176 E. Walton Pl.....	867
Real Estate Corp., The, 32 West Washington St.....	1, 814
Real Estate Loan & Mortgage Corp., The, 104 N. Oak Park Ave, Oak Park.....	220
Real Estate Management Corp., 400 W. Madison St.....	907
Real Estate Mortgage & Bond Corp., 3522 Michigan Ave.....	166, 500
Real Estate Title Co., 1 LaSalle St., Room 2450.....	100
Realty & Appraisal Co. of Chicago, 134 North LaSalle St.....	2, 775
Realty Assets Corp., 77 W. Washington St.....	555
Realty & Mortgage Co., 3115 Logan Blvd.....	917
Realty Renting Agency, Inc., 7935 Cottage Grove Ave.....	100
Rector, A. T., & Son, 4750 Sheridan Rd.....	749
Red Ball Movers, Inc., 2122 N. Clark St.....	185
Red Oaks Corp., 232 East Erie St.....	100
Redpath Chautauquas, 25 E. Jackson Blvd.....	41, 625
Red Star Parking & Concession Co., 67 E. 22nd St.....	41, 625
Read, W. A., Investment Co., 3530 Pure Oil Bldg.....	5, 550
Refinance Corporation, 111 W. Monroe St.....	1, 014
Refiners Service Stations, Inc., 4110 Peterson.....	11, 100
Refuse Disposal Co., The, 3725 South Maplewood Ave.....	946
Regal Garage, Inc., 2209 Devon Ave.....	1, 665
Regal Theatre Co., 175 N. State St.....	27, 750
Regan Construction Co., 228 N. LaSalle St.....	41, 625
Regas & Danis, Inc., 1539 N. Crawford Ave.....	334
Regent Hotel Corp., 5042-44 Winthrop.....	555
Reger, H. P., & Co., 5514 Lake Park Ave.....	27, 750
Rehabilitation Association, Inc., 77 W. Washington St.....	277
Reising & LaRoss, Inc., 23 E. Jackson Blvd.....	536
Reliable Cartage Co., 4022 N. Western Ave.....	2, 775
Reliable Plumbing & Heating Co., 3919 W. 16th St.....	2, 775
Reliable Service Corp., 120 S. LaSalle St., Room 1056.....	555
Reliable Transit Co., 94 S. Water Market.....	2, 775
Reliance Adjustment Service, Inc., 1000 Medical & Dental Arts Bldg.....	555

¹ This assessment was certified late as omitted property.

COOK COUNTY—Continued

Name and address of corporation	Net assessment
Remus & Co., Stanley J., 437 W. Ontario.....	11,100
Renslow Corp., 203 S. Dearborn St.....	185
Renting Service Corp., 33 N. LaSalle St.....	555
Reorganizations, Inc., 814-38 S. Dearborn St.....	396
Republic Bldg. & Hotel Co., 209 S. State St.....	177
Republic Cleaners & Dyers, Inc., 1823-27 S. Cicero Ave.....	16,650
Republic Finance Co., 127 N. Dearborn St.....	555
Republic Warehouse Co., 372-376 W. Ontario St.....	171
Reserve Mortgage Corp. of Austin, 111 W. Washington St., Room 1537.....	555
Restel Corporation, 520 W. Madison St.....	259
Revere Hotel Co., 417 N. Clark St.....	240
Rex Finance Corp., 1619 S. State St.....	30,691
Rexwell Corp., 120 S. LaSalle St.....	2,775
Reynolds, Charles O., Co., 222 W. Adams St.....	237
Reynolds, S. J., Co., Inc., 2223 Ogden Ave.....	2,035
Reynolds, T. H., Co., 9772 Prospect Ave.....	867
Rhineland Lumber & Construction Co., 844 Rush St.....	555
Rhodes Building Corp., 77 W. Washington St.....	2,775
Rhodes Garage & Service Station, Inc., 526 East 63rd St.....	135
Rhodes & Leisuring Co., 307 N. Michigan Ave.....	162
Ribaysen Bldg. Corp., 4442 W. Roosevelt Rd.....	11,100
Rich, Irvin J., & Co., 33 N. LaSalle St.....	370
Richards, Elmer, Cleaners, Inc., 110 S. Dearborn St., Room 1012.....	5,550
Richee Construction Co., 160 N. LaSalle St., in care of Max Loehiving.....	8,325
Rich Laundry & Linen Supply Co., 54-56 W. Grand Ave.....	16,650
Ridgeway Bldg. Corp., 4327 Elston Ave.....	555
Ridgeway Garage Co., 3727-37 Lawrence Ave.....	2,775
Ridgway Bldg. Corp., 224 S. Market St.....	1,387
Rienzi Garage, 2701 Lehman Ct.....	296
Riley, W. H., & W. Y. Browne, Inc., 103 East 47th St.....	571
Riley & Kerr, Inc., 715 Lake St., Oak Park.....	215
Ringer, Charles, Safety Vault Co., 7915 Exchange Ave.....	1,296
Rio's, Dr. Michael, Health Institute, 4956 Fulton Ave.....	832
Rissman, Jack J., Co., 6 East Lake, in care of Mr. David Saltiel.....	555
Ritz Taxi Co., 2504 S. 52nd, Cicero.....	3,000
River Forest Realty Bldg. Corp., 5655 W. Chicago Ave.....	3,330
Riverside Amusement Corp., 2401 S. Desplaines, Riverside.....	2,775
Riverside Towers Bldg. Corp., 111 W. Washington St., Room 811.....	22,200
Rivoli Theatre Co., 4380 Elston Ave.....	901
Roanoke Finance Corp., 11 S. LaSalle St.....	5,550
Robbins, Fred A., Inc., 360 N. Michigan Ave.....	3,610
Roberts Construction Co., 1742 75th St.....	8,325
Roberts, E. E., & Elmer C. Roberts, Inc., 82 W. Washington St.....	402
Roberts, George L., Studios, Inc., 540 N. Michigan Ave.....	388
Roberts & Schaffer, 1110 Wrigley Bldg.....	12,685
Roberts, Wesley, Co., 228 N. LaSalle St., in care of Bennett & Colbach.....	555
Robertson, Jas. P., Inc., 333 N. Michigan Ave.....	1,110
Robinson & Co., 120 S. LaSalle St.....	5,869
Rockcastle Engineering Co., 716 W. Lake St.....	13,875
Rockford Enterprises, Inc., 33 N. LaSalle St., in care of L. Spitz.....	1,387
Roderick & Kane, Inc., 139 N. Clark St.....	555
Rodi Towing Service, Inc., 2422 Cottage Grove Ave.....	4,344
Rofam, Inc., 332 S. LaSalle St., Room 417.....	555
Rogers, G. L., Inc., 407 S. Dearborn St.....	237
Rogers Amusement Corp., 125 W. Madison St., Room 2905.....	555
Rogers Gano Advertising Agency, Inc. of Illinois, 75 E. Wacker Dr.....	1,083
Rogerson & Knowles, Inc., 175 W. Jackson Blvd.....	370
Rogers Park Garage, Inc., 7050 Glenwood Ave.....	1,877
Rogers, Rowland & Co., 319 Dempster, Evanston.....	2,775
Rogers & Smith, 20 N. Wacker Dr.....	3,422
Romney & Co., Inc., 105 W. Adams St.....	1,850
Ronald Investment Corp., 423 Plymouth Ct.....	882
Roner, A. T. Investment Co., 64 W. Randolph St.....	8,377
Ronneberg, N., Inc., 10 S. LaSalle St.....	373
Ronne, C. H., Warehouse Co., 372-376 W. Ontario St.....	1,387
Ronwyn Radio Corp., 1413 S. Michigan Ave.....	5,550
Roofing Service Institute, Inc., 105 W. Madison St., Room 1903.....	555
Rockwood, Building Corp., 636 Church, Evanston.....	8,325
Roosevelt Garage Corp., The, 4234 W. Roosevelt Rd.....	798
Roosevelt Hat Cleaners Co., 3204 W. Roosevelt Rd.....	2,775
Roosevelt Safe Deposit Co., 4002 W. Roosevelt Rd.....	1,985
Root Realty Co., 610 Root St.....	185
Rose Building Corporation, in care of Lustig & Kalmon, 139 N. Clark St.....	10,267
Rosehill Cemetery Co., 5800 Ravenswood Ave.....	69,982
Rose, J. D., Construction Co., 106 W. Schiller.....	2,775
Roseland Community Hospital, 111th & Perry Ave.....	111,000
Roseland Finance Co., 121 East 111th St.....	3,198
Roselaw Building Corp., 11343-7 S. Michigan Ave.....	2,775
Roselle-Irving Park Bldg. Corp., 11 S. LaSalle St., Room 607.....	555
Roselyn Apartments Bldg. Corp., 30 N. LaSalle St., Room 832.....	1,110
Rosemont Decorators, Inc., 6311 N. Clark St.....	1,205
Rosemont Garage, Inc., 1125 Rosemont Ave.....	2,775

COOK COUNTY—Continued

Name and address of corporation	Net assessment
Rosemoor Hotel, Inc., 24 W. Jackson Blvd., Room 1622.....	11,100
Rosen, John J., Inc., 33 N. LaSalle St.....	822
Rosette Theatre Co., 2150 W. 22nd St.....	1,387
Rosman Adjustment Corp., 209 S. State St.....	5,550
Ross, Earle, Professional School of the Theatre & Allied Arts, Washington Theatre Bldg., Oak Park	2,053
Ross Federal Service, Inc., 624 S. Michigan Ave.....	203
Ross-Richards Reporting Agency, Inc., 10 N. Clark St.....	555
Round Lake Construction Co., 111 W. Monroe St.....	744
Rowin Management Corporation, 231 S. LaSalle St., Room 1257.....	16,650
Roxy Theatre, Inc., 3245 Grove Ave., Berwyn.....	798
Royal Loan Association, Inc., 1208 S. Keeler Ave.....	11,100
Royal Plaza Building Corp., 100 W. Monroe St., Room 1411, in care of Ogden and Gross	1,665
Royal Tire & Supply Co., 1811 S. State St.....	5,550
Ruby Chevrolet, Inc., 1422 E. 67th St.....	5,550
Rug Service, Inc., 2522 W. Chicago Ave.....	1,425
Rusetos-Schneider Co., 1050 Huron.....	13,875
Russell Transportation Lines, Inc., 2277 Archer Ave.....	1,110
Rust, Jas. E., Electric Co., 3939 W. Madison St.....	100
Ruud-Nilsen Co., 140 S. Dearborn St.....	100
Ryan, Henry B., Co., 500 N. Dearborn St.....	27,750
Ryan, T. F., Co., Inc., 6517 Newgard Ave.....	11,100
S. P. L. Building Corporation, 1200 N. Clark St.....	2,775
Sacramento Hotel Corporation, 3001 Jackson Blvd.....	5,550
Safety Wet Wash Laundry Co., 2931 W. Van Buren St.....	11,100
Salavitch, A., & Sons, Inc., 1803 Milwaukee Ave.....	55,500
Salomon, Wm. E., & Co., 175 W. Jackson Blvd.....	3,970
Sample, Robt. J. Company, Inc., 113 W. Austin Ave.....	11,100
Sandberg & Company, 343 S. Dearborn St.....	2,775
Sanger Tours, Inc., 307 N. Michigan Ave.....	278
Sanitary Laundry, 7325 S. Halsted St.....	11,100
Sanitary Wet Wash Co., 4224 Montrose Blvd.....	2,775
Santa Monica Bldg. Corp., 64 W. Randolph St.....	27,750
Santry Construction Co., 728-30 N. LaSalle St.....	83,250
Santucci Construction Co., 8225 Knox Ave., Niles Center.....	5,550
Saperstein Bros., Inc., 715 S. Crawford Ave.....	5,550
Saranac Building Corp., 360 N. Michigan Ave.....	52,558
Saratoga Hotel Co., 25 S. Dearborn St.....	3,700
Sargent & Lundy, Inc., Room 1900, 20 N. Wacker Dr.....	93,300
Satterlee & Binns, Inc., 155 N. Clark St.....	2,248
Savler, J. H., & Co., 19 S. Wells St.....	967
Sawyer Securities Co., Inc., Room 1080, 208 S. LaSalle St.....	3,549
Scavenger Service Corp., 4545 Cottage Grove Ave.....	370
Shackmuth, Strasser & O'Brien, 3457 Indiana Ave.....	2,409
Schamburg Golf Club, 1708 Larrabee St.....	1,665
Scheerer, Inc., 35 E. Wacker Dr.....	5,550
Scherzer Rolling Lift Bridge Co., 53 W. Jackson Blvd.....	1,086
Schiff Mortgage & Realty Co., 100 N. LaSalle St.....	259
Schlake Dye Works, Inc., 4203-17 W. Grand Ave.....	111,000
Schlimmann-Sward, Inc., in care of Lehmann & Hogue, Room 1915, 33 N. LaSalle St	2,775
Schmidt Brothers Construction Co., 22 E. Huron St.....	55,500
Schmidt & Company, 8537 Commercial Ave.....	11,100
Schmidt, C. L., & Co., Inc., 120 S. LaSalle St.....	957
Schmidt's Garage, Inc., 2700 Lehman Ct.....	1,537
Schneider Motor Sales Co., E. C., 4310 W. Madison St.....	27,750
Schoenlank & Kirschner, Inc., 1505 Morse Ave.....	729
School Assembly Association, Inc., Room 1304, 25 E. Jackson Blvd.....	5,550
Schreiber, L. D., & Co., Inc., 110 N. Franklin St.....	41,625
Schroll, J. G., & Company, 1340 W. Van Buren St.....	205
Schubert Bldg. Corp., 77 W. Washington St., Room 1610.....	23,865
Schubert, Talman Building Corp., The, in care of Bodkin & Hasterok, 160 N. LaSalle St.	23,310
Schuetz Construction Co., Inc., 3620 N. Kilbourn Ave.....	147
Schulman, Irwin, Co., 188 W. Randolph St.....	1,387
Schultz & Nord, 1152 Central Ave., Wilmette.....	100
Schultz Korreect Way Kleaners, Inc., 6250 University Ave.....	44,400
Schuttlers West Towns Cleaners, Inc., 66 Central St., River Forest.....	83,250
Schwartz, A., & Co., Inc., 1118 North Blvd., Oak Park.....	10,106
Schwartz-Herlihy & Company, 5050 E. End Ave.....	5,550
Scott Gladden Company, in care of Ralph S. Scott, 6233 Ellis Ave.....	30,525
Scown, Wm. J., Building Company, 54 W. Randolph St.....	12,950
Seully Storage & Transfer Co., 8109 Cicero Ave., Niles Center.....	270
Seagrove, G. H., Company, The, 38 S. Dearborn St.....	3,330
Sears, A. T., & Son, Inc., 520 N. Michigan Ave.....	2,540
Seaton & Scott, Inc., 1014 S. Michigan Ave.....	5,550
Security Audit Company of Illinois, 332 S. Michigan Ave.....	323
Security Funeral Company of Chicago, 3905 Lincoln Ave.....	1,387
Security Holding Corporation, in care of T. S. Williams, 232 E. Erie St.....	555
Security Investment Co., 6319 W. Roosevelt Rd., Berwyn.....	27,750
Security Realty Investments, Inc., 1962 Milwaukee Ave.....	296

COOK COUNTY—Continued

Name and address of corporation	Net assessment
Seefurth Service, Incorporated, The, 221 N. LaSalle St.....	16,650
Seeley Manor Hotel Co., 4427 N. Seeley Ave.....	331
Segersten, David L., Inc., 3154 N. Clark St.....	3,330
Sehl Advertising Agency, Inc., 360 N. Michigan Ave.....	850
Seibert's Drug Co., 8900 Fairview Ave., Brookfield.....	370
Selan System of Beauty Culture, Inc., 1547-1549 W. 63rd St.....	596
Selected Investments Company, 135 S. LaSalle St.....	2,302
Selz & Southman, Inc., S. E. Cor. 61st and Calumet Ave.....	6,660
Seng Terminal Warehouse Company, 230 N. Canal St.....	804
Service Building Corporation, 2715-31 W. Harrison St.....	3,011
Service Cartage Co., 414 Talcott Ave., Lemont.....	587
Service Survey & Engineering Co., 205 W. Wacker Drive.....	598
Service Travel Bureau, Inc., 58 E. Washington St.....	555
Service Warehouse Corporation, 709-715 Chicago Ave., Evanston.....	2,775
Servwel Service Station, Inc., 3105 Central St., Evanston.....	13,875
734 Englewood Ave. Hotel Co., 734 Englewood Ave.....	936
721 Melrose Apartments, Inc., in care of Harry Hoffman, 100 N. LaSalle St....	555
1715 W. Chicago Ave. Building Corp., 228 N. LaSalle St.....	1,767
1717 N. Ashland Ave. Bldg. Corp., Room 920, 188 W. Randolph St., in care of Klein and Lasky	5,550
1723 Morse Ave. Bldg. Corp., 1723 Morse Ave.....	11,100
Seventh Street Building Corp., in care of Seventh Street Garage, 704 S. Wabash Ave.	3,330
7818 Cornell Avenue Bldg. Corp., 11 S. LaSalle St., Room 601.....	555
75th Street Garage, Inc., 546 E. 75th St.....	5,550
7057 North Damen Avenue Bldg. Corp., 111 W. Washington, Room 1244.....	1,110
7740-46 Halsted St. Building Corporation, 7827 S. Halsted St.....	22,200
Seventy-Sixth & Halsted Building Corporation, in care of J. R. Christianson, 111 W. Washington, Room 1601	555
Seventy-Third & Ridgeland Building Corp., 176 W. Adams St.....	4,162
7340 Jeffery Avenue Bldg. Corp., 11 S. LaSalle St., Room 601.....	555
7308 Crandon Ave. Bldg. Corp., 6832 Normal Ave.....	555
Sexauer & Krueger, Inc., 739 E. 79th St.....	2,020
Seymour Construction Co., Inc., 19 S. LaSalle St.....	13,875
Shadow Lawn Country Club, 12 Illinois St., Chicago Heights.....	8,347
Shanesy Motor Company, Inc., 2825 Sheffield Ave.....	7,910
Shanghai Inc., 167 Washington St.....	5,550
Shaps, Joseph, & Sons Garage No. 2, Inc., 2633 N. Clark St.....	1,110
Shaps, Joseph, & Sons, Inc., 2633 N. Clark St.....	11,100
Shaw, A. F., & Company, 175 W. Jackson Blvd.....	3,581
Shaw & Co., Inc., 8 S. Michigan Ave.....	34,372
Shea & Company, Inc., 39 S. LaSalle St.....	430
Sheair Motor Sales, Inc., 2011 Irving Park Blvd.....	249
Sheets-Modee Company, Inc., 4602 Kenmore Ave.....	1,029
Sheffield Building Corporation, 228 N. LaSalle St.....	13,306
Sheldrake Hotel Company, 4520 Clarendon Ave.....	139
Shelhamer Cartage Company, 3823 S. Campbell Ave.....	1,114
Shenandoah Auto Livery Company, Inc., 3635-3637 N. Halsted St.....	193
Sherbro Building Corp., 828 W. Roosevelt Rd.....	1,110
Sheridan Albion Building Corp., 110 S. Dearborn St., in care of R. M. Grossman	2,775
Sheridan Aldine Garage Corp., 3270 Sheridan Rd.....	1,387
Sheridan Auto Park, Inc., 4114 Sheridan Rd.....	100
Sheridan Investment Company, 4746 N. Damen Ave.....	5,758
Sheridan, L. J., & Co., 1 N. LaSalle St.....	1,765
Sheridan Laundry, Ltd., 5035-41 N. Kedzie Ave.....	4,107
Sheridan Recreation Co., 1002 Wilson Ave.....	1,665
Sheridan Safe Deposit Company, 4753 Broadway.....	177
Sheridan, T. A., & Company, Room 810, 6. N. Clark St.....	6,105
Sherman McEwen & Co., Room 2002, 111 W. Monroe St.....	55,500
Sherman Motor Delivery Company, 2950 W. Taylor St.....	5,550
Sherman, Ralph J., Inc., 40 N. Dearborn St.....	5,550
Sherman Towel Service Corp., 125 W. Lake St.....	555
Sheroad Theatre Corporation, Room 1404, 111 W. Monroe St.....	6,577
Sherritt & Company, 141 W. Jackson Blvd.....	330
Sherwood Music School, 410 S. Michigan Ave.....	7,529
Shillinglaw, David L., & Co., Inc., 120 S. LaSalle St.....	1,293
Ship Monarch Way, Inc., in care of McDonnell and McDonnell, 221 N. LaSalle St	16,650
Shippers Cartage Co., 728 S. Clinton St.....	370
Shippers Dispatch, Inc., 3830 S. Michigan Ave.....	740
Shippers-Union Freight Terminal, in care of Bruneau E. Heirich, 188 W. Randolph St.	13,875
Shirley Amusement Co., 11020 S. Michigan Ave.....	527
Shoppers Garage Co., 30 E. Lake St.....	832
Shoreham Hotel Building Corp., 5009 Sheridan Rd.....	11,100
Shore Rest Hotel, Inc., 3949 Lake Park Ave.....	5,550
Short-Ryan Contracting Co., 1841-51 W. Lake St.....	555
Sibley Farm, Inc., 1553-55 Broadway, Harvey.....	555
Sickle Heath Nast & Co., 111 W. Washington St.....	27,750
Siebel Institute of Technology, Inc., 960 Montana St.....	3,131
Siebold Storage Company, 6405 N. Claremont Ave.....	397
Siebold Storage & Moving Co., 6405 N. Claremont Ave.....	1,387
Siegel Motors, Inc., 7620 Stony Island Ave.....	5,550

COOK COUNTY—Continued

Name and address of corporation	Net assessment
Siegel Realty Corporation, Room 619, 11 S. LaSalle St.....	27,750
Silander, A. I., & Co., 1812 Prairie Ave.....	27,750
Silverberg Catering, Inc., 29 S. LaSalle St.....	8,325
Silver Lake Golf & Country Club, Inc., 151st and 82nd Ave., Orland Park.....	1,387
Silverton Service Station, Inc., 2233 Silverton Way.....	555
Simmonds & Simmonds, Inc., 201 N. Wells St.....	1,836
Simmons, L. E., & Co., Inc., Room 1708, 105 W. Madison St.....	100
Simon, I. J., & Co., Inc., 321 W. Jackson Blvd.....	555
Simon, Nicholas P., Inc., 2500 S. Canal St.....	5,550
Simon-Resnick Co., 30 W. Washington St.....	555
Simpson Construction Co., 1113 S. Hermitage Ave.....	11,100
Singer, B. R., Inc., 1011 Lake, Oak Park.....	1,110
Singer Service Corporation, Room 500, 190 N. State St.....	185
Single Premium Policies, Inc., 612 N. Michigan Ave.....	13,875
Sipchen, R. J., Amusements Corporation, 185 N. Wabash Ave.....	1,599
Sipchen, R. J., & Company, Inc., 185 N. Wabash Ave.....	2,196
Sistek, Inc., 4360 Elston Ave.....	555
Six North Clark Street Building Corporation, 6 N. Clark St.....	555
Six Five Hundred Cab Company, Inc., 1220 Chicago Ave., Evanston.....	648
657 Buena Building Corporation, No. 1915, 111 W. Washington St.....	1,110
653 W. 63rd Street Building Corporation, 6005 S. Halsted St.....	44,400
Six Forty-Four Diversey Parkway Co., 644 Diversey Parkway.....	1,184
636 Church St. Building Corp., 636 Church St., Evanston.....	55,500
628 North Wells Street Bldg. Corp., 445 N. LaSalle St.....	1,110
1617 Finman Ave. Building Corp., Room 601, 11 S. LaSalle St.....	555
Sixty-Eighth Street Garage Co., in care of Julius M. Kahn, 160 N. LaSalle St...	2,775
Sixty-First & Drexel Bldg. Corp., 827 East 61st St.....	555
6447 S. Halsted St. Bldg Corp., in care of Mr. W. G. Dublin, 5417 Potomac Ave	4,995
6929 N. Clark St. Building Corp., 6929 N. Clark St.....	11,100
6756 Crandon Ave. Building Corp., 6756 Crandon Ave.....	11,100
6748 Crandon Ave. Building Corporation, 6748 Crandon Ave.....	11,100
6611 S. Halsted St. Bldg. Corp., 643 W. 63rd St.....	3,330
6651 Greenvview Bldg. Corp., 6712 N. Clark St.....	555
6605 S. Halsted St. Bldg. Corp., 643 W. 63rd St.....	3,330
Sixty-Third & Hermitage Bldg. Corp., 224 S. Michigan Ave.....	50,782
Sixty-Third Street Theatre Co., 726 W. 63rd St.....	2,300
6300 W. 22nd Street Bldg. Corp., Room 957, 111 W. Washington St.....	4,995
6319 S. Halsted St. Building Corporation, 228 N. LaSalle St.....	32,766
6336 Roosevelt Road Building Corporation, 814 W. 18th St.....	791
6322 S. Halsted St. Building Corporation, 228 N. LaSalle St.....	19,596
6020 Drexel Building Corporation, in care of Clyde R. Hunt, 2343 E. 72nd St..	5,550
6253-6255 Harper Avenue Building Corporation, 6253-6255 Harper Ave.....	5,550
Sky Lines, Inc., 540 N. Michigan Ave.....	5,550
Sleepy Hollow Memorial Park, Inc., in care of Abraham J. Hennings, 10 S. LaSalle St.	11,100
Small, Spencer, Brewer, Inc., 307 N. Michigan Ave.....	5,938
Smart & Golee, Inc., 1564 Sherman Ave., Evanston.....	4,040
Smith, A., & Company, 100 N. LaSalle St.....	4,028
Smith & Brown, Engineers, Inc., 307 N. Michigan Ave.....	100
Smith, Floyd, Aerial Equipment Co., in care of Corporation Trust Company 208 S. LaSalle St.	370
Smith & Goss, Inc., 725 Elm St., Winnetka.....	345
Smith, H., & Company, Inc., Room 1118, 105 W. Adams St.....	108,225
Smith, L. M., & Bros. Agency & Loan Co., 3947 Cottage Grove Ave.....	832
Smith's Hi-Grade Laundry, 1619 S. Crawford Ave.....	13,875
Sidney Smith Corporation, 7 S. Dearborn St.....	100
Smith Starrett School for Girls, Inc., 4515 Drexel Blvd.....	150
Smith, Z. Erol, Inc., 1525 East 53rd St.....	27,750
Smyth Realty Co., 323 S. Ashland Ave.....	467
Snyder, J. W., Co., 307 N. Michigan Ave.....	13,612
Snider, L. A., Engineering Service, Inc., 605 N. Michigan Ave.....	1,395
Snyder, Walton & Co., 120 S. LaSalle St.....	1,882
Society Cleaners & Dyers, Inc., 2535 N. Western Ave.....	1,425
Sollitt, Ralph & Sons Construction Co., 228 N. LaSalle St.....	8,616
Solomon, Edward, Inc., 38 S. Dearborn St.....	1,110
Somerset Garage Co., 5133 Broadway.....	2,775
Sommerud Bros., Inc., 5142 Dakin St.....	164
Sontag Bros., Inc., 2730 N. Clark St.....	285
Sosman, Landis Scenic Corporation, 10 N. Clark St.....	555
Sound Amusement Corp., in care of Barre Blumenthal, 33 N. LaSalle St.....	5,550
South Ashland Investment Co., 6905 S. Ashland Ave.....	11,100
South Center Auto Park, Inc., 6005 S. Halsted St.....	652
South Central Bond & Mortgage Co., 3737 S. State St.....	27,750
South Central Safe Deposit Co., 9 E. 79th St.....	555
South Central State Securities Co., 9 E. 79th St.....	14,374
South Chicago Mutual Loan Association, Inc., 8717 Commercial Ave.....	2,217
South East Corner Broadway & Sunnyside Building Corporation, 5005 Drexel Blvd., in care of Dennis J. Finn.....	27,750
South East Corner 59th & Morgan St. Building Corporation, 817 Marquette Rd., W.	11,100
Southeastern Illinois Gas Company, 22 W. Monroe St.....	1,782
South End Warehouse Company, 52-56 W. 115th St.....	100

COOK COUNTY—Continued

Name and address of corporation	Net assessment
Southern Limited, Inc., 1619 S. State St.....	10,640
Southern States Minerals Co., 38 S. Dearborn St.....	5,550
South Evanston Garage, Inc., 651-705 Chicago Ave., Evanston.....	100
South Shore Company, The, 7459 Exchange Ave.....	2,774
South Shore DeLuxe Laundry, 409-411 E. 69th St.....	611
South Shore Safety Deposit Co., 7459 Exchange Ave.....	1,400
South Shore School of Music, 2105 E. 71st St.....	1,387
South Side Agency & Loan Corporation, 7839-41-43 S. Ashland Ave.....	324
South Side Fireproof Storage, Inc., 5110 Prairie Ave.....	515
South Side Laundry Co., 2820-22 S. Wabash Ave.....	798
South Side Management Company, Room 920, 38 S. Dearborn St.....	327
South Side Nash Sales, Inc., 7158 Stony Island Ave.....	5,550
South State Street Building Corporation, 1918 Prairie Ave.....	187,382
South Suburban Motor Coach Co., 176 W. Adams St.....	36,075
Southtown Finance Corporation, 667 W. 63rd St.....	5,062
Southtown Health Assn., 5707 S. Wood St.....	555
Southtown Hospital Corporation, 5701 S. Wood St.....	11,100
South Water Market Garage Co., 1367 S. Miller St.....	33,300
Southway Investment Co., 7550 S. Halsted St.....	1,110
Southway Theatre Corporation, 127 N. Dearborn St.....	555
Southwest Auto Wash Co., 3937-57 Ogden Ave.....	2,775
South West Construction Co., 1814 W. 33rd Pl.....	8,325
South-West Town Bus Lines, 109th St. and Harlem Ave., Worth.....	2,600
Spahn, J., & Co., 214 Wendell St.....	494
Spaulding Bryn Mawr Bldg. Co., 188 W. Randolph St.....	1,768
Speedway Motor Truck Service, Inc., 205 W. Wacker Dr.....	1,071
Spencer, Russell, & Co., Inc., 105 W. Madison St.....	5,550
Spiegel, F. W., Corp., 1061 W. 35th St.....	666
Spindler Koelling Co., Inc., 12 Illinois St., Chicago Heights.....	2,775
Sproul, E. W., Construction Co., 2001 W. Pershing Rd.....	6,770
Square Cleaners, Inc., The, in care of Spiegel and Gordon, 127 N. Dearborn St..	5,550
Square Deal Linen Supply Co., 2927 W. Van Buren St.....	3,330
Stack-Globe Advertising Agency, 29 E. Madison St.....	55,500
Stadium Auto Service Co., Washington and Wood Sts.....	555
Stadium Operating Corp., 1800 W. Madison St.....	1,860
Stadler Photographing Co., 1322 S. Wabash Ave.....	1,631
Standard Acceptance Corp., Room 1132, 11 S. LaSalle St.....	2,775
Standard Auto Parking Station, Inc., 1-35 W. Wacker Dr.....	5,550
Standard Concrete Construction Co., 1460 W. Austin Ave.....	1,387
Standard Inspection Service, Inc., 1421 Solon Pl.....	7,384
Standard Laundry Co., 1818 Wabash Ave.....	803
Standard Live Stock Commission Co., Room 523 Exchange Bldg., U. S. Yards....	477
Standard Motor Service Co., 6120 N. Western Ave.....	555
Standard Paving Co., The, 30 N. LaSalle St.....	11,100
Standard Realty Loan Co., Room 1718, 160 N. LaSalle St.....	11,100
Standard Service Corporation, 400 N. Michigan Ave.....	2,775
Standard Survey Co., 332 S. LaSalle St.....	166,500
Standard Window Cleaning Co., 570 W. Madison St.....	512
Star Cleaners & Dyers, 2417 N. Western Ave.....	2,775
Starkweather & Shepley, Inc., 175 W. Jackson Blvd.....	871
Star Loan & Finance Co., Inc., 3600 Roosevelt Rd.....	72,150
Star Motor Delivery Co., 1701 S. Damen Ave.....	111,000
Star News Publishing Co., 175 N. State St.....	11,100
Starrett Building Company, 8 S. Dearborn St.....	555
Star West Cartage Co., 1239 W. Madison St.....	1,709
Star West Garage, Inc., 1239 W. Madison St.....	2,775
State & Cedar Building Corp., 1112-8 N. State St.....	20,535
State Legal Loan Company, 1842 S. Michigan Ave.....	1,110
State Loan Company of Chicago Heights, Inc., 1542 Halsted St., Chicago Heights	859
State Management Corporation, 185 N. Wabash Ave.....	1,110
States Contracting Co., 221 N. LaSalle St.....	1,110
State St. Burlesque Co., 531 S. State St.....	5,550
State Street Stadium Garage Co., 7 E. 11th St.....	555
State Underwriters, Inc., 167 East Ontario St.....	3,661
Stationers Engraving Company, 350 W. Erie St.....	2,428
Statler Garage Co., 2419 N. Clark St.....	5,550
Stavam Bldg. Corp., 27 E. Monroe St.....	5,550
Steam Motor Terminal Corporation, 122 N. Catherine, LaGrange.....	555
Stege Park Ridge Laundry, Inc., 822 W. Touhy Ave., Park Ridge.....	11,035
Steif, B. Leo, & Co., Inc., 920 N. Michigan Ave.....	4,159
Stein, M., Hotel Co., 1032 N. Dearborn St.....	1,110
Steinbach Investment Co., 6150 Broadway.....	5,550
Steinbock & Alexander, Inc., 160 N. LaSalle St., Room 515.....	385
Stensgaard, W. L., & Associates, Inc., 222 North Bank Dr.....	4,485
Stephen & Lux, Inc., in care of R. A. Meier, Jr., 1524 Otto Blvd., Chicago Heights	4,963
Stephens Agency, Incorporated, 310 S. Michigan Ave.....	11,458
Stephensen-Frank Cartage Co., Inc., 3213 Wentworth Ave.....	5,550
Sterling Bond & Mortgage Co., 105 W. Monroe St.....	3,135
Sterling Cleaners & Dyers, Inc., 202 S. State St.....	2,220
Sterling Construction Co., in care of Chas. J. Gallagher, 155 N. Clark St.....	555
Sterling Craft Kitchens Unique, Inc., 531-533 N. LaSalle St.....	222

COOK COUNTY—Continued

Name and address of corporation	Net assessment
Sterling Garage Co., 1110 E. 47th St.....	3,330
Sterling, Ray T., & Co., 120 S. LaSalle St.....	1,978
Sterling Theatre Co., 80 E. Randolph St.....	2,775
Stevens, Jewell F., Co., 19 S. LaSalle St.....	2,818
Stevenson & Schalk, Inc., 757 E. 79th St.....	11,100
Stewart Building Corp., in care of H. C. Kinne, 160 N. LaSalle St.....	1,110
Stitch, Nick, & Company, 845 Center St.....	2,341
Stockholders Securities Corporation, 100 N. LaSalle St.....	185
Stockholm Health Institute, Inc., 4358 Broadway.....	1,110
Stockholm Laundry Co., 2015 W. 22nd St.....	2,683
Stockman Construction Co., The, 2215 E. 79th St.....	2,775
Stockmens Live Stock Commission Company, Union Stock Yards.....	421
Stockton, Jos., Transfer Co., 1014 W. Van Buren St.....	185
Stock Transfer Corporation, 105 W. Adams St.....	639
Stock Yards Mortgage Company, Room 2002, Board of Trade Building.....	1,858
Stock Yards Safety Deposit Company, 4150 S. Halsted St.....	2,185
Stockyards Transit Co., 59 E. Van Buren, 20th Floor.....	2,775
Stokes, Woolf & Co., Inc., 105 S. LaSalle St.....	205
Stonebridge Securities Corp., Board of Trade Bldg.....	555,000
Stoneleigh Building Corp., The, 38 S. Dearborn St., in care of Harold J. Green..	11,100
Stone's Bonded Distributing Service, Inc., 1253 W. Van Buren St.....	13,875
Stonewall Agency, 1540 E. 53rd St.....	2,687
Stowell, Frank H., Co., 111 W. Monroe St.....	5,550
Stratford Bldg. Corp., in care of H. L. Rissman, 225 N. Wabash Ave.....	2,775
Stratford Motor Sales Company, 6739 S. Western Ave.....	1,110
Strauss Securities Corporation, 310 S. Michigan Ave.....	36,750
Strauss, Charles, & Co., in care of J. J. Drucker, Sabath, Perlman, Goodman and Rein, 10 S. LaSalle St.....	13,875
Strauss, S. L., Investment Company, in care of J. Drucker, Room 1030, 134 N. LaSalle St.....	13,875
Streeterville Cinema, Inc., 151 E. Chicago Ave.....	2,775
Strobel Construction Company, 53 W. Jackson Blvd.....	1,500
Strom, Carlson & Aluer, Inc., 175 W. Jackson Blvd.....	5,550
Strong, C. D., Merchandising System, 608 S. Dearborn St.....	1,110
Stuart, Wm. R., & Co., 135 S. LaSalle St.....	6,953
Studebaker Sales Co. of Chicago, 24th and Federal Sts.....	610,500
Studio Martha Woollett, Inc., 820 Tower Ct.....	55,500
Submarine Exhibiting Co., Room 1417, 77 W. Washington St.....	555
Suburban Construction Company, 4120 Oakton St., Niles Center.....	148
Suburban Finance Co., 5100 W. 25th St., Cicero.....	11,100
Subway Construction Co., in care of W. J. Newman, 21 N. Curtis St.....	555
Suchard System, Inc., 5 S. Wabash Ave.....	555
Sugden, J. L., Advertising Co., 307 N. Michigan Ave.....	6,382
Sugerman, Louis, & Sons, Inc., 1021 W. Lake St.....	8,325
Sullivan, E. J., & Co., 245 W. North Ave.....	5,985
Sunmerdale Garage, Inc., 5242-50 N. Damen Ave.....	740
Summers Real Estate Improvement Corp., 14950 Dixie Highway, Harvey.....	1,073
Sunnerville, G. H., & Co., 15318 Park Court, Harvey.....	8,085
Sunair Corporation, 82 W. Washington St.....	22,200
Sundstrom & McGuire Fire Proof Storage Co., 2735 Lincoln Ave.....	2,775
Sunlight Launderers, Inc., Room 920, 38 S. Dearborn	277,500
Sunn Rae Hand Laundry, Inc., 4502 N. Racine Ave.....	555
Super Compressed Air Motor Corporation, The, 19 S. LaSalle St.....	41,625
Superior Credit Exchange, Inc., in care of T. Freeman, Jr., 4100 S. Ashland Ave	2,775
Superior Investment Company, 3224 Madison St.....	2,220
Superior Pictures, Inc., 806 S. Wabash Ave.....	2,775
Superior Securities Corp., 1147 Blue Island.....	44,400
Supreme Audit Co., 105 N. Clark St.....	1,387
Supreme Tire & Auto Supply Co., 1541 E. 67th St.....	5,550
Supreme Wet Wash Laundry Co., 2816 Addison St.....	21,945
Surface Garage Corporation, 2115 Larrabee St.....	408
Susman Real Estate Improvement Corporation, 434 Wellington St.....	555
Sutherland Hotel Co., 4659 Drexel Blvd.....	5,550
Sutton & Peterson, Inc., 8126 Cottage Grove Ave.....	155
Swanson & House, Inc., 7046 Stony Island Ave.....	555
Swanstrom Express & Storage, 4441 N. Kedzie Ave.....	296
Swan-Taylor Super Service Garage, Inc., 1823 Benson Ave., Evanston.....	1,703
Swartz, Max, Co., 8015 Cottage Grove Ave.....	555
Swayne, Albert W., Real Estate Imp. Co., 520 N. Michigan Ave.....	456,055
Swenson, Hilmer V., Company, 1801 Bryon St.....	16,195
Sylvia Building Corp., Room 438, 160 N. LaSalle St.....	5,550
System Burial Company, 418 E. 47th St.....	1,110
System Engineering Corp., in care of Felsenthal, Struckmann, Miller and Rosenberg, 69 W. Washington St.....	13,875
T. G. Real Estate Imp. Corp., 1112 Marquette Road, in care of Louis Tatar....	24,420
T. W. C. Trading Corp., 2600 Board of Trade Building.....	27,167
T. W. T. Freight Line, Inc., 818 E. 47th St.....	2,775
Tanel Investment Co., 127 N. Dearborn St.....	11,100
Tarr & Co., W. W., 79 W. Madison St.....	555
Tax Appraisers, Inc., 188 W. Randolph St.....	177
Tax Investment Corp., 5242 W. 25th St.....	7,342
Taylor Enterprises, Inc., Earl, 192 N. Clark St.....	693

COOK COUNTY—Continued

Name and address of corporation	Net assessment
Taylor & Lynch Cartage Co., Inc., 656 N. Green St.....	11, 100
Tecalote Corporation, Room 1720, 105 S. LaSalle St.....	55, 500
Teitel Films, Inc., 806 S. Wabash Ave.....	828
1055-57 Belmont Ave. Bldg. Corp., 1051 Belmont Ave.....	5, 550
Ten Seventeen Grove Bldg. Corp., 636 Church St., Evanston.....	58, 941
1016 Randolph Bldg. Corp., 14 E. Jackson Blvd.....	1, 110
1016 Wilson Ave. Hotel Co., 1016 Wilson Ave.....	555
1030 North Dearborn Bldg. Corp., 1032 N. Dearborn St.....	20, 535
1038-40 Byron St. Bldg. Corp., 1034 Byron St.....	2, 775
1032-34 Byron St. Bldg. Corp., 1034 Byron St.....	2, 775
1028-30 Byron St. Bldg. Corp., 1034 Byron St.....	2, 775
1026-28 Washington Blvd., 1026-28 Washington Blvd., Oak Park.....	8, 325
Terminal Beauty Shop, Inc., 112 W. Adams St.....	5, 550
Terminal Cab Corp., Room 1818, 111 W. Monroe St.....	185
Terminal Cartage Co., in care of James F. Duffy, 38 S. Dearborn St.....	555
Terminal Safe Deposit Co., 400 W. Madison St.....	5, 550
Terrace Garage, Inc., 657 South Blvd., Evanston.....	100
Tessmer, E., & Co., 3123 N. Ashland Ave.....	130
Theatres Clock Service, Inc., in care of Frank E. Shudnow, Room 1610, 100 N. LaSalle St.	166
Theatrical Poster Co., 1243 S. Wabash Ave.....	135
Thelin & Thelin, Inc., 6818 W. North Ave.....	358
Thomas, Paul A., Inc., 844 Rush St.....	1, 110
Thomas Management Corp., The, 844 Rush St.....	1, 110
Thompson, John R. Securities Corp., 350 N. Clark St.....	555
Thompson & Oresat, Inc., 3429 Fullerton Ave.....	357
Thorgenson & Erickson Co., 228 N. LaSalle St.....	12, 395
Thornton Cartage Co., Thornton, Ill.....	349
Thornton Coursing Club, Inc., 175th & Halsted Streets, Homewood.....	161, 560
Thorsen & Sons, Inc., James B., 11 S. LaSalle St.....	1, 864
1363 E. 53rd St. Bldg. Corp., Room 1702, 134 N. LaSalle St.....	11, 100
3815-23 Greenview Ave. Bldg. Corp., in care of Linenthal, Scheyer and Myles, 127 N. Dearborn St.	1, 110
3816 Wrightwood Bldg. Corp., Room 1209, 111 W. Washington St.....	555
3059 Wilson Ave. Bldg. Corp., in care of J. T. Brown, Room 603, 11 S. LaSalle	555
3515 Leland Ave. Bldg. Corp., Room 1955, 1 N. LaSalle St.....	1, 110
3443 N. Cicero Ave. Bldg. Corp., Suite 1021, 1 N. LaSalle St.....	4, 440
3401 Michigan Blvd. Bldg. Corp., 3401 S. Michigan Blvd., in care of E. L. Marks	10, 744
3435 Lawrence Bldg. Corp., in care of Victor Nemeroff, 611 West Adams St.....	11, 100
3437 N. Cicero Ave. Bldg. Corp., Room 1201, 1 N. LaSalle St.....	3, 330
3901 Adams St. Bldg. Corp., 3901 Adams St.....	555
3966-3974 Vincennes Ave. Bldg. Corp., in care of Jack A. Cohon, Room 1021, 1 N. LaSalle St.	11, 100
39th St. Bldg. Corp., in care of Harry Lanski, 105 W. Madison St.....	555
3117-3119 Armitage Ave. Bldg. Corp., Room 1104, 134 N. LaSalle St.....	5, 550
3125-27 Logan Blvd. Bldg. Corp., Room 1702, 134 N. LaSalle St.....	11, 100
3016 Roosevelt Road Bldg. Corp., 3016 Roosevelt Road.....	11, 100
3035 Rosemont Ave. Bldg. Corp., in care of J. T. Brown, 11 S. LaSalle St.....	5, 550
Thirty-Three Investment Co., Room 1600, 160 N. LaSalle St.....	1, 110
3308 Palmer St. Bldg. Corp., 3308 Palmer St.....	2, 775
3245 Roosevelt Road Bldg. Corp., 1918 Prairie Ave.....	100
Thirty-Two South State St. Bldg. Corp., 1918 Prairie Ave.....	112, 624
Three Best Cleaners, Inc., 4633-41 Cottage Grove Ave.....	12, 908
Three Star Garage Co., Inc., 3348-54 W. Chicago Ave.....	1, 387
Three Star Wet Wash Laundry, Inc., 4407-11 W. Division St.....	1, 500
338 East 47th St. Bldg. Corp., Suite 1665, 1 N. LaSalle St.....	4, 505
Thrift Incorporated, 1117 Lake St., Oak Park.....	7, 220
Thulin & Co., 10 S. LaSalle St.....	19, 425
Tift & Daniels Health Institute, Dr., 1528 N. Rockwell St.....	1, 387
Time Payments Company, 1708 Oak Street, Chicago Heights.....	540
Tinkham, Dr., Animal Hospital, Inc., 112 W. Division St.....	2, 728
Tishler Audit Co., I., 6 N. Clark St.....	561
Title Finance Co., 10 S. LaSalle St.....	9, 750
Title Search Corp., 201 N. Wells St.....	2, 220
Tittman-Kimbark Co., Agency & Loan Corp., 1571 Ogden Ave.....	1, 800
Tivoli Laundry Co., 6962 Cottage Grove Ave.....	36, 075
Toale Appraisal Organization, Inc., 111 W. Washington St.....	407
Tobin, James J., & Co., 609 N. Wells St.....	432
Todd, H. W., Construction Co., 4538 Fullerton Ave.....	100
Tai Shing Bldg. Corp., 2245 S. Wentworth.....	11, 100
Toll Brothers Laundry, 1725 Augusta Blvd.....	8, 325
Tolpin Studios, Inc., 2129 W. Van Buren St.....	27, 750
Tomasco, D. N., & Co., 100 W. Monroe St.....	5, 550
Topinka Realty & Investment Co., 6721 W. 22nd St., Berwyn.....	553
Toplis & Harding, Inc., 166 W. Van Buren St.....	4, 008
Torpe, August, Jr., & Co., Inc., 175 W. Jackson Blvd.....	1, 079
Torpe, George W., & Co., Inc., 2358 Lincoln Ave.....	317
Tourists Guide & Buying Ass'n., 4920 Gladys Ave.....	228
Towell-Peiser Co., 6256 Champlain Ave.....	5, 550
Tower, C. W., & Co., Inc., Room 4301, 1 N. LaSalle St.....	69, 375
Tower Finance Corp., 28 E. Jackson Blvd.....	32, 131
Tower Garage Company, 215 E. Chicago Ave.....	657

COOK COUNTY—Continued

Name and address of corporation	Net assessment
Tower Orpheum Corp., 175 N. State St.....	832
Towertown Studio, Inc., in care of P. C. Sheehan, 175 W. Jackson Blvd.....	5,550
Trade Association Collection Service, Incorporated, Room 726, 38 S. Dearborn St	1,110
Trade Builders Corp., 542 S. Dearborn St.....	555
Traders Advertising Syndicate, Inc., 309 S. LaSalle St.....	2,775
Traders Bond & Share Co., in care of J. B. Silverman, 1722 Juneway Ter.....	4,500
Traders Bldg. Corp., in care of Erwin Grossman, 11 S. LaSalle St.....	7,500
Traff, John Bldg. Const. Co., 3735 N. Clark St.....	4,485
Transcontinental Adjustment Co., 228 N. LaSalle St., in care of E. B. Confelt..	3,330
Transit Associates, Inc., 421 Wisner Ave., Park Ridge.....	164
Transportation Underwriters Agency, Inc., 166 W. Van Buren St.....	525
Transport Publicity Co., Room 1611, 180 N. Michigan Blvd.....	555
Travel Exchange, Inc., 110 S. Dearborn St.....	277
Travelog Advertising Co., Room 1501, 38 S. Dearborn St.....	5,550
Traver & Company, 120 S. LaSalle St.....	5,550
Treaty Elm Bldg. Corp., 4814 Addison St.....	555
Triangle Decorating Co., 1519 N. Clark St.....	2,143
Triangle Employment Agency, Inc., 25 E. Jackson Blvd.....	517
Triangle Finance Co., 2415 S. Michigan Ave.....	11,100
Triangle Steel Corp., 1815 W. 74th St.....	4,995
Triangle Supply Co., 858 E. 39th St.....	2,775
Triangle Truck Service Co., 2108 Southport Ave.....	2,775
Trianon Operating Co., Inc., in care of Krinsky, Levitan and Glassner, 120 S. LaSalle St.	2,220
Tri City Cab Co., 18 Fairview Ave., Park Ridge.....	925
Trinity Clearing Ass'n., in care of Litsinger, Healy, Reid and Bye, 111 W. Washington St.	5,550
Trionne Hotel Co., 11 S. LaSalle St.....	555
Troy Bldg. Corp., in care of Perlman, Goodman and Scolnik, 10 S. LaSalle St.	555
Trustees Estates of America, 179 W. Washington St.....	166,500
Trustees System Co. of Chicago, 818 W. 63rd St.....	10,500
Trustees System Extension Corp., of Ill., 201 N. Wells St.....	2,304
Tullgren, Roy E. Co., 733 W. 64th St.....	320
Tully-Costello Co., 33 N. LaSalle St.....	23,923
Turner & Turner, Inc., 163 E. Ontario St.....	11,100
Twayne Bldg. Corp., 6812 Wayne Ave.....	10,500
Twelve Forty-Four North Dearborn Hotel Co., 1244 N. Dearborn Parkway.....	2,960
1244 S. Avers Ave. Bldg. Corp., 1021, 1 N. LaSalle St., in care of Jacob Brisgoll	8,325
1272 Milwaukee Bldg. Corp., Room 1600, 160 N. LaSalle St.....	555
1223 S. Honan Ave. Bldg. Corp., in care of Harry Weiner, 127 N. Dearborn St..	555
Twentieth Century Bldg. Corp., in care of Craig B. Ketcham, Pres., 40 S. Clinton St.	1,665
Twentieth Century Cleaners & Dyers, 2535 N. Western Ave.....	5,550
Twentieth Century Investment Corp., 40 S. Clinton St.....	10,222
2842-44 N. Harding Bldg. Corp., 127 N. Dearborn St., Room 1231.....	16,650
2800 Milwaukee Ave. Bldg. Corp., 1918 Prairie Ave.....	30,910
Twenty-Eight Nought One Lunt Bldg. Corp., S. W. Cor. Lunt and California....	2,775
2804 W. North Ave. Bldg. Corp., 2804 W. North Ave.....	8,325
2832 Archer Bldg. Corp., in care of Sidney Oppenheim, Room 1703, 139 N. Clark St.	4,440
2434 Laramie Bldg. Corp., 5201 W. Chicago Ave., in care of Wm. J. Corigan....	31,635
2942 N. Richmond St. Corp., Room 901, 29 S. LaSalle St.....	5,414
2143-45-47 W. 22nd St. Bldg. Corp., 230 N. Pine St.....	9,990
2106-16 Seminary Bldg. Corp., 629 Cornelia Ave., in care of Dr. N. A. Fox....	5,332
Twenty-Second & California Bldg. Corp., in care of O. J. Hansa, 3159 W. Roosevelt Road	5,505
Twenty-Second & Fifty First Ave. Bldg. Corp., 814 W. 18th St.....	2,764
2735 N. Clark St. Bldg. Corp., Room 2702, 134 N. LaSalle St.....	204
2600 Kimball Ave. Hotel Corp., 2600 Kimball Ave.....	100
2635 No. Kildare Ave. Bldg. Corp., 2635 N. Kildare Ave.....	33,300
2028 W. Madison St. Bldg. Corp., in care of J. J. Levin, 134 N. LaSalle St.....	2,775
2207 E. Seventy-Fifth St. Bldg. Corp., in care of Lavin & Jaffe, 33 N. LaSalle St.	11,100
Two-Thirty-One State St. Bldg. Corp., in care of Myer N. Rosengard, 11 S. LaSalle St.	3,052
232 E. Walton Pl. Bldg. Corp., Room 705, 75 E. Wacker Dr.....	3,108
228 S. DesPlaines St. Bldg Corp., in care of Edward A. Harriger, 111 W. Washington St.	5,550
U. S. A. Company, 844 Rush St., No. 430	58,275
U. S. Contracting & Engineering Company, 5092 Kimberley Ave.....	1,954
U. S. Fireproofing Company, 228 N. LaSalle St.....	10,552
Ultravision Incorporated, 7 S. Dearborn St.....	30,525
Underground Construction Co., 130 N. Wells St., No. 1406.....	8,325
Underwriters Adjusting Company, 175 W. Jackson Blvd.....	2,399
Underwriters Laboratories, 134 S. LaSalle St., in care of Mr. Darrell S. Boyd...	555
Union Express Company, 53 W. Chicago Ave.....	100
Union Finance Corp., 134 N. LaSalle St.....	388,500
Union Linen Supply Company, 4129 Ravenswood Ave.....	4,478
Union Motor Coach Terminal Co., 1157 S. Wabash Ave.....	1,863
Union Park Hotel Company, 1519 Warren Blvd.....	33,300
Union Security Company, 29 S. LaSalle St.....	2,836
Union Trucking Company, 127 N. Dearborn, No. 722.....	555
Unique Homes Incorporated, 7141 N. Western Ave.....	555

COOK COUNTY—Continued

Name and address of corporation	Net assessment
United Advertising Companies, 400 W. Erie St.....	1,031
United Building Cleaners, 39 W. Adams St.....	2,775
United Cleaners & Tailors Co., 3527 N. Clark St.....	41,625
United Display Service, Inc., 440 S. Dearborn St.....	5,550
United Express Lines, 1225 W. Harrison St.....	167
United Fire Agency, 175 W. Jackson Blvd.....	1,525
United-Illinois Company, 122 S. Michigan Ave.....	348
United Investment Company, 6000 S. Halsted St.....	111,000
United Iron & Wire Co., Inc., 3715 S. St. Louis Ave.....	27,750
United Laboratories, Inc., 141-143 W. Austin Ave.....	2,775
United Memorial Park, Inc., 100 N. LaSalle St.....	6,937
United Motor Terminals, Inc., 728 S. Clinton St.....	2,853
United Program Producers, 1137 E. 50th St.....	555
United Research Company, 125 W. Madison St.....	2,775
United Secret Service, Inc., 33 N. LaSalle St.....	1,110
United Service Bureau, 223 W. Jackson, No. 803.....	1,926
United Shares Corporation, 19 S. LaSalle St., in care of R. H. Eberle.....	5,550
United States Adjustment Bureau Incorporated, 11 S. LaSalle St., in care of Samuel S. Siegel	11,100
United States Audit Co., 30 N. Dearborn St.....	600
United States By-Products Corp., 134 N. LaSalle St., in care of Levinson and Scher	555
United States Cold Storage & Ice Company, 2101 W. Pershing Rd.....	141,474
United States Corp. Co. of Illinois, 33 North LaSalle St.....	319
United States Development & Operating Co., 111 W. Washington St., No. 1717..	537
United States Golf Architects, Inc., 134 N. LaSalle St., in care of Fisher, Boyden, Kales and Bell	22,200
United States Trucking Co., 6307 Winthrop Ave.....	5,550
United Warehouse Company, 709 Chicago Ave., Evanston.....	11,100
Unity Agency & Loan Company, 4719 Indiana Ave.....	454
Universal Adjusting Company, 175 W. Jackson Blvd.....	555
Universal Amusement Company, 175 N. State St.....	2,053
Universal Mortgage Corporation, 2415 S. Michigan Ave.....	11,182
Universal Motor Transport Co., Incorporated, 453 W. 43rd St.....	1,110
Universal Secret Service, Inc., 176 W. Adams St.....	555
Universal Wet Wash Laundry, 2125 S. Spaulding Ave.....	19,425
University Auto Garage Co., 1169 E. 55th St.....	200
University Extension Conservatory, 702 E. 41st St.....	5,324
Upper Avenue Realty Company, 140 N. Dearborn, No. 506.....	5,550
Upper LaSalle Building Corp., 38 S. Dearborn St., No. 1654.....	472
Upton, H. C., & Company, 306 E. 81st St.....	2,775
Uptown Amusement Corporation, 4444 Broadway.....	5,550
Uptown Laundry Company, Inc., 6506 North Clark St.....	6,937
Up-Town Rug Cleaners, 4632 Lawrence Ave.....	4,500
Uptown Square Building Corp., 69 W. Washington St., No. 1410.....	1,110
Urbanek Funeral Service, Inc., 3814 W. 26th St.....	295
Urban Realty Mortgage Co., 201 N. Wells St.....	22,200
Urech Engineering & Constr. Co., 2336 Southport Ave.....	11,100
Utilities Building Corp., 327 S. LaSalle St.....	55,500
Utilities Stock Transfer Co., 72 W. Adams St.....	53,836
Utility Discount Corp., 134 N. LaSalle St.....	993
Valos Realty Company, 109 W. Chicago Ave.....	555
Van-Auken-Ragland, Inc., 400 W. Madison St.....	898
Van Cleve Investment Corp. 208 S. LaSalle St.....	55,500
Vanek, Anton, & Sons, Inc., 3707 W. 26th St.....	1,061
Vanguardia Press, Inc., 1 North LaSalle St., in care of Freyburger, Baker and Rice	2,775
Van Hecker-Mac Leod, Inc., 59 E. Van Buren St.....	1,261
Velo Construction Company, 337 W. 115th St.....	13,875
Vernon Hotel Corporation, 758 W. Jackson Blvd.....	10,500
Vernon Lake Corporation, 1 North LaSalle St.....	58,275
Verschoore's Storage Warehouse, 4040 N. Kedzie Ave.....	15,000
Vesta Building Corporation, 3454 W. 26th St.....	8,325
Vic Theatre Corporation, 3143 Sheffield Ave.....	2,775
Victoire Bldg. Corp., Room 1310-7 West Madison St.....	11,100
Victor Fireproof Warehouse, 4809 West Lake St.....	220
Victoria Hotel Company, 334 S. Clark St.....	27,750
Victor Securities Co., 5750 Roosevelt Road.....	3,577
Victory Bus Lines of Ill., Incorporated, 34 W. Randolph St.....	11,655
Vienna Dye House, Inc., 3036 Wentworth Ave.....	3,792
Viking Construction Co., 228 N. LaSalle St.....	1,489
Village Cleaners, Inc., 1152 Central Ave., Wilmette.....	655
Villa Grand Hotel Co., 4717 Kenwood Ave.....	999
Vision Finance Corporation, 1709 W. 68th St., in care of Benjamin Itskowitz....	421
Vista Terrace Bldg. Corp., 1 LaSalle St., No. 2165.....	1,110
Vista Terrace Finance Co., 1 LaSalle St., No. 2165.....	27,750
Vogel Cleaning Co., Ben, 3209 Cottage Grove Ave.....	4,440
Vogue Photographers, Inc., 716 W. Madison St.....	370
Vogue-Wright Studios, Inc., 844 Rush St.....	10,957
WBBM Broadcasting Corp., 306 S. Wabash Ave.....	8,325
WGN, Inc., 33 N. LaSalle St., in care of Kirkland, Fleming, Green and Martin..	38,767

COOK COUNTY—Continued

Name and address of corporation	Net assessment
WHFC, Inc., 6138 W. Cermak Road, Cicero.....	7,977
WLS Artists, Inc., 1230 Washington Blvd.....	352
W. R. Construction Co., 4924 Blackstone Ave.....	1,110
W-W Development Corp., 6712 N. Clark St.....	542
Wabansia Garage & Service Co., 2155 Wabansia Ave.....	832
Wabash & Madison Parking Station, Inc., 7-9 N. Wabash Ave.....	11,100
Waern Bldg. Corp., 6800 Normal Ave.....	41,625
Waggoner's Greasing Palace No. 39, Inc., in care of A. E. Kollenberg, 160 N. LaSalle St.	555
Waggoner's Greasing Palace No. 40, Inc., in care of A. E. Kollenberg, 160 N. LaSalle St.	555
Wagner, Percy E., Inc., 6236 Cottage Grove Ave.....	531
Wagstaff, C. D. & Co., 2611 Broadway, Evanston.....	284
Wahl-Henius Institute, 2374 Lincoln Ave.....	7,775
Waindies's Rex Amusement Co., 5819 W. Chicago Ave.....	2,275
Waldheim Cemetery Co., 868 S. Desplaines Ave., Forest Park.....	61,050
Waldorf Company, The, 1 N. LaSalle St., Room 929.....	2,775
Walgreen Agency Co., 744 Bowen Ave.....	5,550
Wall, J., Trucking Co., 2630 S. Wabash Ave.....	555
Wallace Theatre Corp., 622 W. 31st St.....	2,997
Wallen, W. L., & Sons, Inc., 6712 N. Clark St.....	1,550
Wall St. Security Corp., 30 W. Washington St.....	3,264
Walsh & Masterson, Inc., 307 N. Michigan Ave.....	686
Walter Wet Wash Laundry, Inc., 1521 W. Walton St.....	5,550
Walton Finance Corp., 767 Milwaukee Ave.....	5,550
Walton Motor Sales, Inc., 1311-19 Walton St.....	5,550
Walton School of Commerce, Michigan Ave. at Van Buren.....	11,100
Walton-Way Laundry, Inc., 1521 W. Walton.....	5,550
Ward, Inc., Harley L., 360 N. Michigan Ave.....	27,750
Warfield Apt. Bldg., 3307 Warren Blvd.....	5,550
Warner Associates, Inc., 105 W. Monroe St.....	2,775
Warner Construction Co., The, 173 W. Madison St.....	2,299
Warren Building Corp., 8258 S. Sangamon St., in care of Robert Swanson.....	555
Warren, Patrick, Construction Co., 228 N. LaSalle St.....	22,200
Warwick Bldg. Corp., 8 S. Michigan Ave., Room 401.....	17,977
Washington Heights Motor Transfer Co., 10318 Charles.....	1,110
Washington-Humphrey Bldg. Corp., 105 W. Madison St., Room 1204.....	13,875
Washington National Safe Deposit Co., 6306 Cottage Grove Ave.....	3,330
Washington Park Jockey Club, Inc., 175th and Halsted, Homewood.....	48,337
Washtenaw Bldg. Corp., 4708 N. Lincoln.....	1,942
Wasilewski & Goldberg, Inc., 1252 N. Oakley Blvd.....	2,775
Wasleff, Alex, Bldg. Maint. Corp., 542 S. Dearborn St.....	5,510
Wasleff, Alex, Window Cleaning Co., 542 S. Dearborn St.....	3,018
Waterbury Remedy Co., Dr., 105 W. Monroe St., in care of Ray E. Lane.....	5,550
Watts, Harry C., & Co., Inc., 39 S. LaSalle St.....	27,750
Waveland Ave. Bldg. Corp., 640 Waveland Ave.....	11,100
Wayne, H. L., Co., 175 W. Jackson Blvd.....	2,775
Webb Corporation, 339 S. LaSalle St.....	5,550
Webb, Frank L., Inc., 175 W. Jackson Blvd.....	122
Webber, Darch & Vigo, Inc., 208 S. LaSalle St.....	4,014
Weber's, Dr. A. J., Health Service, Inc., 3257 W. Madison St.....	925
Weber, Herman, & Co., 120 S. LaSalle St.....	1,583
Weber's Laundry, 1421 N. Wells St.....	1,393
Weber Storage & Distributing Co., 3953 S. Federal St.....	95,281
Weeks, C. M., & Co., 127 N. Dearborn St.....	7,861
Weinstein Brothers, Inc., 3546 W. Roosevelt Rd.....	13,875
Weinstein Bldg. Corp., 1 N. LaSalle St., in care of Epstein and Arvey.....	8,325
Weints Trucking & Transfer Co., 421 S. Peoria St.....	3,330
Welfare Credit Co., 14 E. Jackson St.....	5,550
Wellington Apt. Bldg. Corp., 29 S. LaSalle St.....	55,500
Wells, Charles C., & Co., 231 S. LaSalle St.....	1,112
Wells Forwarding Co., Inc., 432 W. Superior St.....	454
Wells-Monroe Service & Parking Station, 111 W. Washington St.....	2,775
Wells-Murray & Co., 1139 Lawrence Ave.....	196
Wells, T. E., & Co., 33 S. Clark St., Room 1541.....	3,429
Wellworth Theatre Corp., 828 E. 47th St.....	3,330
Welsbach Street Lighting Co. of America, Peoples Gas Bldg.....	12,900
Wenoso Co., 134 S. LaSalle St.....	370
Werner Bros. Kennelly Co., 2815 Broadway.....	2,970
West Albion Motors, Inc., 6630 N. Western Ave.....	555
Westberg, Carl, & Co., Inc., 6234 S. Oakley Ave.....	111
West Coast Oil & Refining Co., 3401 S. Iron St.....	5,550
Westco Motors, Inc., 3841 W. Ogden Ave.....	2,775
West End Bowling Association, 111 W. Washington St., Room 1726.....	185
West End Cleaners & Dyers, Inc., 4340 Madison St.....	8,880
Western Adjustment & Inspection Co., 175 W. Jackson Blvd.....	37,389
Western Agency & Loan Corp., 5600 W. Cermak Rd., Cicero.....	1,440
Western Auto Body Co., Inc., 3053 S. Ashland Ave.....	652
Western Bldg. Corp., 36 S. State St.....	5,250
Western Coach Lines, 1619 S. State St.....	1,882
Western Finance Corp., 1 LaSalle St., Room 1848.....	111,000

COOK COUNTY—Continued

Name and address of corporation	Net assessment
Western Motor Service, Inc., 4857 Christiana Ave., in care of Burrell J. Cramer	555
Western Samaritan Real Estate Improvement Corporation, 3026 E. 92nd St.....	27,750
Western Shipping Co., The, 332 S. LaSalle St.....	494
Western Springs Agency & Loan Corp., 901 Burlington St., Western Springs....	718
Western Sprinkled Risk Assn., 175 W. Jackson Blvd.....	555
Western States Garage, Inc., 3016 Roosevelt Rd.....	111
Western Warehousing Co., 323 W. Polk St.....	5,835
West Irving Investment Co., 6039 W. Irving Park Blvd.....	11,100
West Irving Safety Deposit Co., 6001 Irving Park Blvd.....	5,550
West Lake Laundry Co. of Chicago, 3323 S. State St.....	529
West Madison Finance Corp., 2919 W. Madison St.....	5,550
West Ridge Recreation Parlor, Inc., 7219 N. Western Ave.....	16,650
West Side Auto Exchange, Inc., 4635 W. Madison St.....	2,861
West Side Hospital of Chicago, 1850 W. Harrison St.....	83,250
West Side Rug & Carpet Cleaners, The, 3642 Ogden Ave.....	456
West Side Theatre Co., 2205 Marshall Blvd.....	5,550
West Suburban Finance & Thrift Co., 1011 W. Lake St., Oak Park.....	5,898
West Suburban Hospital Association, 506 N. Austin Ave., Oak Park.....	15,000
Westwood Laundry Co., 7727 Grand Ave., Elmwood Pk.....	24,669
Wheeling Safe Deposit Bldg. Corp., Milwaukee Ave. and Dundee Rd., Wheeling..	1,716
Whirlwind Carburetor Sales, Inc., 38 S. Clark St., in care of H. J. Ferguson....	1,110
Whirl Corporation, 134 N. LaSalle St., in care of Max Krauss.....	83,250
White Bear Laundry, Inc., 2936 Belmont Ave.....	10,084
White, Charlie, Muscle Sense System, Inc., 6 N. Michigan Ave.....	13,875
White Eagle Laundry Service Corp., 2719 Fullerton Ave.....	1,665
Whitehall, Inc., 105 E. Delaware Place.....	4,162
Whitehouse, Howard, & Co., 231 S. LaSalle St.....	146
Whiteside Amusement Co., 180 N. Michigan Ave., in care of C. A. Serriades....	555
White Star Laundry, Inc., 2604-8 W. Chicago Ave.....	11,100
White Way Laundry Co., 3410 Cottage Grove Ave.....	1,110
Whiteway Wet Wash Laundry Co., 3410 Cottage Grove Ave.....	4,163
Whiting & Co., 666 Lake Shore Drive.....	3,819
Whiting, H. E., & Co., 175 W. Jackson Blvd.....	4,373
Wicker Park Amusement Co., 1433 Milwaukee Ave.....	573
Wicker Park Medical Center, Inc., 1530 N. Damen Ave.....	1,605
Wieboldt, R., Co., 1412 Washington Blvd.....	4,479
Wieringa Bros. Cartage Co., Inc., 2205 W. Harrison St.....	1,807
Wilbur Cartage Co., 33 N. LaSalle St., in care of L. Morell Gross.....	1,665
Wilclare Bldg. Corp., 4544 N. Western Ave.....	6,660
Willard Auto Electric Co., 2844 N. Kedzie Ave.....	8,325
Willard Cinema Co., 340 E. 51st St.....	3,330
Willard, Ltd., 4554 Broadway.....	1,110
Willett Co., The, 700 S. Desplaines St.....	160,571
Willetts Court Garage, Inc., 2518 Willette Ct.....	1,387
Williams Construction Co., 2126 W. Madison St.....	4,261
Williams, Roger, Bldg. Corp., 1219—25 N. LaSalle St.....	83,250
Williams Transportation Co., 6200 Kenwood Ave.....	4,776
Williamson Bldg. Corp., 4701 Armitage Ave.....	27,750
Williamson System, Inc., 159 N. State St.....	11,100
Williamson Testing Laboratories, Inc., 110 S. Dearborn St., in care of Brundage, Landon and Holt	5,550
Willis, P. P., Corp., 105 W. Adams St.....	5,251
Willsden, S. Blake, Inc., 29 E. Madison St.....	3,996
Wilmette Life Bldg. Corp., 1232 Central Ave., Wilmette.....	4,359
Wilmette Theatre Corp., 1120 Central St., Wilmette.....	100
Wilsey Investment Co., 120 S. LaSalle St.....	6,271
Wilson Avenue Fast Express Co., 4543 N. Racine Ave.....	1,387
Wilson-Lincoln Bldg. Corp., 77 W. Washington St., in care of Samuel Lettvin..	1,665
Winberry, Dr., Dentist, Inc., 3457 S. State St.....	1,110
Windsor Laundries, Inc., 1726 E. 75th St.....	16,650
Windsor Park Garage Bldg. Corp., 1501 E. 72nd Place in care of H. P. Regan..	38,850
Windsor Park Laundry Co., 1726-28 E. 75th St.....	8,325
Windsor Shore Bldg. Corp., 2207 E. 75th St.....	11,100
Wing Chong Sing, Inc., 2247 Wentworth Ave.....	11,100
Wink, H., South Side Steam Dye Works, 2544 S. Parkway.....	2,250
Winkler Motor Service, Inc., 2107 Fulton St.....	83,250
Win-Maur Hand Laundry Co., 1107 Bryn Mawr Ave.....	5,550
Winter Sports Corp., 1513 S. Wabash Ave., in care of Chicago Amateur Hockey Assn.	1,110
Winzer & Co., 29 S. LaSalle St.....	3,384
Wirtz, Hubert & Little, Inc., 3152 Sheridan Rd.....	27,750
Wittbold Investment Co., 134 N. LaSalle St.....	4,232
Wittbold, John & Co., 134 N. LaSalle St.....	365
Wolf, Anderson, Harper, Trueax, Inc., 435 N. Michigan Ave.....	11,100
Wolf, Carl N., Inc., 3266 N. Clark St.....	27,750
Wolf, E. A., Co., The, 117 W. Harrison St.....	1,081
Wolf, J. A., & Co., Inc., 105 W. Adams St.....	574
Wolfes, Jensen & Co., 127 N. Dearborn St.....	836
Wolverine Reserves, Inc., 32 N. State St.....	100
Wonder Cleaner & Dyers, Inc., 1032 N. California Ave.....	1,665
Wonderland Amusement Corp., 462 South State St.....	11,100
Woodlawn Safety Deposit Co., 1180 East 63rd St.....	3,203

COOK COUNTY—Continued

Name and address of corporation	Net assessment
Woodman-Stewart Co., 530 N. Michigan Ave.....	524
Woodrich Bros., Inc., 7848 Cottage Grove Ave.....	1,335
Wool Blanket Cleaning Co., 6 N. Michigan Ave.....	930
Woolf, E. B., Realty Co., 139 N. Clark St.....	1,041
Workers Loan Co., 2423 W. North Ave.....	313
World Exchange Travel & Trading Corp., 203 S. Dearborn St.....	431
World's Fair Greyhound Lines, Inc., 2600 Board of Trade Bldg.....	447,287
World's Fair Horse Show Ass'n., 39 S. LaSalle St.....	5,550
World's Fair Parking System, Inc., 35 E. Wacker Drive.....	5,550
World's Fair Tours, Inc., 360 N. Michigan Ave.....	5,550
World Window Cleaning Co., 62 W. Washington St.....	555
Wrigley, Charles W., Co., 400 North Michigan Ave.....	2,513
Wy Company, 10 S. LaSalle St., in care of Frederic L. Goff.....	5,550
Yaffe Auto Livery Company, 4128 W. Van Buren St.....	2,100
Yondorf, S., & Company, Inc., 105 W. Adams St.....	4,491
York & Nelson Co., 228 N. LaSalle St.....	511
Young, E. J., & Co., Inc., 416 W. Erie St.....	17,278
Young, Ernie, Agency, Inc., 162 N. State St.....	305
Youngberg-Carlson Co., 175 W. Jackson Blvd.....	683
Youngren Services, Inc., 6207 Ravenswood Ave.....	100
Zeigler, W. G., Co., Inc., 2624 Lawrence Ave.....	832
Zelosky, William, Company, 111 W. Washington St.....	3,601
Zengler, A. W., Co., 899 Linden Ave., Hubbard Woods.....	1,218
Zygmunt, L. F., & Company, Inc., 2300 North Lorel Ave.....	3,713
Total	\$59,090,206

CRAWFORD COUNTY

Economy Investment Company, Robinson.....	\$3,125
Home Theatres Circuit Corporation, Oblong.....	75
Hutsonville Telephone Company, Hutsonville.....	2,050
Robinson Building Corporation, Robinson.....	1,850
Total	\$7,100

CUMBERLAND COUNTY

Cass Loma Mineral Well, Inc., Greenup.....	\$325
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DEKALB COUNTY

Central Agency, Inc., DeKalb.....	\$ 2,025
DeKalb County Abstract Co., Sycamore.....	525
DeKalb-Ogle Telephone Company, Sycamore.....	96,425
Livestock Credit Corp. of Sycamore, Sycamore.....	4,350
Sannauk Golf Club, Sandwich.....	3,350
Total	\$106,675

DEWITT COUNTY

Illinois Central Telephone Co., Clinton.....	\$294,150
Maple Grove Cemetery Assn. of Farmer City, Farmer City.....	550
Memorial Park Cemetery, Clinton.....	2,100
Total	\$296,800

DUPAGE COUNTY

Antiseptic Family Laundry, Inc., Glen Ellyn.....	\$ 27,750
Downers Grove Garage, Downers Grove.....	450
Downers Grove Theatre Corporation, Downers Grove.....	22,200
DuPage Cleaners & Dyers, Elmhurst.....	2,175
DuPage-Kane Credit Bureau, Wheaton.....	3,500
DuPage Sand & Gravel Company, Winfield, Box 167.....	27,750
DuPage Title Company, Wheaton.....	9,850
Elmhurst Safe Deposit Company, Elmhurst.....	1,450
Evahern Theatre Corporation, Hinsdale.....	775
First Natl. Investment Agency & Loan Corp., Elmhurst.....	10,650
Glen Amusement Corporation, Glen Ellyn.....	175
Green Valley Country Club, Inc., Wheaton.....	27,750
Harford Field, Inc., Hinsdale.....	50
Hinsdale Laundry Company, Hinsdale.....	625
LaPrell Construction Co., Villa Park.....	5,525
Lombard Theatre Corporation, Elmhurst.....	13,875
Lord DuPage County Real Estate Improvement Co., Downers Grove.....	550
Midwest Golf Club, Hinsdale	6,950
Mt. Emblem Cemetery Assn., Inc., Elmhurst.....	440,000
Otto, Edgar D., Inc., Downers Grove.....	7,850
Patch Truck Service, Inc., Lombard.....	400
Roath, O. J. Realty Co., Lombard.....	1,100
Scott, Egermann & Lambe, Inc., Naperville.....	900
Soltwisch, William & Son, Inc., Hinsdale.....	2,025
Suburban Realty Co., Elmhurst	5,600

DUPAGE COUNTY—Continued

Name and address of corporation	Net assessment
Villa Park Safe Deposit Company, Villa Park.....	2, 175
Villa Park Temple Building Corp., Villa Park.....	450
Wilson, Howard G., & Co., Glen Ellyn.....	450
Total	\$623, 000

EDGAR COUNTY

Community Thrift & Loan Co., Paris.....	\$5, 625
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EDWARDS COUNTY

Ziegler Finance Company, Albion.....	\$2, 100
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EFFINGHAM COUNTY

Effingham Finance Co., Inc., Effingham.....	\$ 3, 550
Mason Telephone Company, Mason.....	1, 100
Mautz & Oren, Inc., Effingham.....	2, 975
Montrose Mutual Telephone Co., Montrose.....	2, 975
Total	\$10, 600

FAYETTE COUNTY

Clear Oil Company, Ramsey.....	\$2, 150
St. Peter Telephone Company, Inc., St. Peter.....	825
Total	\$2, 975

FORD COUNTY

Ford County Abstract Co., Paxton.....	\$2, 775
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FRANKLIN COUNTY

Commonwealth Agency, Benton	\$ 925
Security Abstract Company, Benton.....	825
United Realty Agencies, Inc., W. Frankfort.....	800
Total	\$2, 550

FULTON COUNTY

Dalton Bros., Inc., Farmington.....	\$5, 150
Jones & Buffum, Inc., Canton.....	375
Lane, S. B. Motor Truck Line Co., Farmington.....	800
Total	\$6, 325

HANCOCK COUNTY

Curtis-Pearson Funeral Service, Inc., Warsaw.....	\$ 1, 300
Keokuk Electric Company, Hamilton.....	23, 600
Mississippi Valley Telephone Co., Carthage.....	5, 575
Nauvoo Electric Light & Power Co., Nauvoo.....	775
Superior Broadcasting Service, Carthage.....	125
Wendt Motor Coach Lines, Inc., Warsaw.....	200
Total	\$31, 575

HARDIN COUNTY

Hardin County Abstract & Title Co., Elizabethtown.....	\$ 185
Riverview Chevrolet Company, Rosiclare.....	2, 025
Total	\$2, 210

HENRY COUNTY

Galva Telephone Company, Galva.....	\$ 2, 750
Geneseo Co-Operative Telephone Co., Geneseo.....	15, 575
Henry County Telephone Co., Atkinson.....	1, 100
Ideal Loan Company, Kewanee.....	8, 375
Illinois Valley Agency Corporation, Geneseo.....	1, 035
Keller Hotel Company, Galva.....	1, 875
Kelly Motor Company of Kewanee, Kewanee.....	3, 330
Kewanee Citizens System Co., Kewanee.....	15, 125
Kewanee—Peoria Transfer Company, Kewanee.....	1, 665
Kewanee Public Service Company, Kewanee.....	70, 725
Peterson, Wallin & Company, Inc., Alpha.....	3, 575
Oakwood Cemetery Assn., Geneseo.....	1, 850
P. & G. Laundry Co., Kewanee.....	590
Sherrard Power System, Orion.....	34, 050
Total	\$161, 620

IROQUOIS COUNTY

Name and address of corporation	Net assessment
Milford Telephone Exchange Co., Milford.....	\$10,705
Watseka Credit Corporation, Watseka.....	1,650
Woodland Telephone Co., Woodland.....	750
Total	\$13,105

JACKSON COUNTY

Illini Security System Corporation, Carbondale.....	\$ 3,400
Illinois Commercial Telephone Co., Murphysboro.....	62,325
Twin City Abstract Co., Carbondale.....	295
Total	\$66,020

JASPER COUNTY

Newton Investment Company, Newton.....	\$660
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JEFFERSON COUNTY

Jefferson Motor Service Company, Mt. Vernon.....	\$ 600
King City Hotel Co., Mt. Vernon.....	925
Total	\$1,525

JERSEY COUNTY

Cutting Agency, Inc., Jerseyville.....	\$ 555
Jerseyville Telephone Co., Jerseyville.....	3,375
Piasa Finance Corporation, Jerseyville.....	915
Total	\$4,845

JO DAVIESS COUNTY

Elizabeth Light & Power Co., Elizabeth.....	\$13,900
Jo Daviess County Abstract Co., Galena.....	1,290
Mound Utilities Corporation, Scales Mound.....	2,215
Trost & Polhill Corporation, Stockton.....	275
Total	\$17,680

JOHNSON COUNTY

Burris Telephone Exchange, Simpson.....	\$300
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KANE COUNTY

Aurora Imperial Oil Co., Aurora.....	\$ 1,250
Broadway Agency, Aurora	700
Central Ill. Memorial Park & Mausoleum Corp., Aurora.....	11,100
Dundee Coach Line, Inc., Dundee.....	900
Dundee Theatre Corp., Dundee	575
Elgin Finance Corp., Elgin.....	7,000
Elgin Securities Co., Elgin	1,450
Elgin Spray Co., Elgin.....	75
First American Safe Deposit Co., Aurora.....	2,750
Flentye, H. William & Co., Inc., Aurora.....	1,075
Fox Theatre Co., Aurora.....	450
Fox Valley Builders Finance Co., Aurora.....	1,050
Fox Valley Jockey Club, Inc., Exposition Park, Aurora.....	1,825
Fox Valley Motor Service, Inc., Aurora.....	4,350
Fox Valley Real Estate Improvement Corp., Geneva.....	2,775
Gem City Real Estate Improvement Corp., Geneva.....	13,875
Geneva Construction Co., Geneva.....	34,000
Geneva Hotel Bldg. Corp., Geneva.....	28,850
Geneva Securities Co., Geneva	27,750
Globe Wrecking Co., Aurora.....	5,400
Healy Undertaking Co., Aurora.....	27,750
Hollister Funeral Co., Batavia.....	300
Home Credits, Inc., Aurora.....	11,250
Home Finance Service, Inc., Aurora.....	3,150
Hotel Geneva, Inc., Geneva.....	2,775
Johnson, G. R. Co., Elburn.....	225
LeKay Theatre Corp., Geneva.....	175
Main Garage, Inc., Batavia.....	3,275
Martin Transfer & Storage Co., Aurora.....	275
McBride Bros. Co., Inc., Elgin.....	825
Pelton Clinic of Elgin, Inc., Elgin.....	800
Riverside Cemetery & Mausoleum Assn., Aurora.....	80,475
Secure Bldg. Corp., Geneva.....	1,100
Skinner Motor Service, Inc., St. Charles.....	575
Standard Farms, Inc., Geneva.....	5,550
State Street Garage Co., Geneva.....	2,775
Tri City Garage, Geneva.....	100
Unity Building Corporation, Geneva.....	1,100
Wait-Ross-Allanson Co., Inc., Elgin.....	1,175
W J J D, Inc., Mooseheart.....	1,850
Total	\$292,700

KANKAKEE COUNTY

Name and address of corporation	Net assessment
Belt Route Warehouse & Storage Co., Kankakee.....	\$ 1, 150
Farmers Telephone Co. of Union Hill, Union Hill.....	250
Kankakee Citizens System Co., Kankakee.....	5, 400
Kankakee County Title & Trust Co., Kankakee.....	4, 600
Kankakee Investment Co., Kankakee.....	10, 000
Kankakee Memorial Park, Kankakee.....	925
Lemenager, Wm. A. & Co., Kankakee.....	300
Majestic Amusement Co., Kankakee.....	3, 600
Provident Finance Co., Kankakee.....	10, 325
Taylor Transfer Co., Kankakee.....	625
Triangle Construction Co., Kankakee.....	2, 950
Total	\$40, 125

KENDALL COUNTY

Copley Press, Inc., Bristol.....	\$188, 350
Kendall County Loan Abstract Co., Yorkville.....	1, 000
Lincoln Highway Cemetery Co., Inc., Aurora.....	4, 520
Total	\$193, 870

KNOX COUNTY

Abingdon Finance Corporation, Abingdon.....	\$ 1, 325
Altona Farmers Telephone Co., Altona.....	765
Boutelie Agency, Inc., Galesburg.....	3, 885
Dunndale Cemetery Co., R. R. No. 6, Galesburg.....	4, 050
Galesburg Finance & Thrift Co., Galesburg.....	7, 050
Ideal Laundry, Inc., Galesburg.....	150
Intra State Telephone Company, Galesburg.....	125, 420
Knox Motor Sales, Inc., Galesburg.....	3, 200
McGrew & McGrew Agency, Inc., Galesburg.....	600
Merchants Cartage Co., Inc., Galesburg.....	4, 260
Private Finance Co., Galesburg.....	5, 500
Reliable Agency, Inc., Abingdon.....	250
Total	\$156, 455

LAKE COUNTY

Anderson, James Co., Lake Forest.....	\$ 250
Antioch Telephone Co., Antioch.....	325
Arlington-Peerless Cleaners & Dyers Co., Highland Park.....	2, 775
Ashwood Co., Waukegan.....	200
Automobile Discount Corp., Waukegan.....	150
Builders Real Estate Improvement Corp., Waukegan.....	450
Cerny, Jerome Robert, Inc., Lake Forest.....	175
Cosover's Agency, Inc., Waukegan.....	3, 450
Deerpath Theatre Corp., Lake Forest.....	2, 775
Downs Motor Express Co., Wauconda.....	225
First Lake County Co., Inc., Libertyville.....	1, 000
First National Safe Deposit Co., Libertyville.....	150
Green Mill Cleaners, Inc., Waukegan.....	2, 000
Haak's Auto Supply Co., Highland Park.....	2, 800
Highland Park Agency, Highland Park.....	250
Illinois Title Co., Waukegan.....	23, 225
Lake County Cleaners & Dyers, Inc., N. Chicago.....	6, 650
Lake County Safe Deposit Co., N. Chicago.....	5, 550
Lake County Sportsmen's Park, Inc., Waukegan.....	550
Libertyville Bond & Mortgage Co., Libertyville.....	4, 325
Libertyville Construction Co., Libertyville.....	1, 925
Miller, G. L. Motor Sales, Inc., Waukegan.....	2, 975
Miller Investment Co., Libertyville.....	250
Mohawk Investment Co., Barrington.....	3, 500
North Shore Finance Corp., Waukegan.....	950
North Shore Gas Co., Waukegan.....	252, 700
Orchard Theatre Corp., Highland Park.....	750
Parker Cleaning & Dyeing Co., Lake Forest.....	125
Rause Motor Express, Inc., N. Chicago.....	1, 675
Reliable Laundry & Dry Cleaning Co., Inc., Highland Park.....	2, 650
Round Lake Beach Bus Line, P. O. Box 157, Round Lake.....	100
Schwartz & Co., Inc., Waukegan.....	15, 125
Security Industrial Finance Co., Waukegan.....	11, 850
Sherman, R. C. Co., Inc., Waukegan.....	3, 800
State Securities Co., Lake Forest	2, 325
Thomsen & Thomsen, Inc., Waukegan.....	950
Waukegan Finance & Thrift Co., Waukegan.....	11, 400
Waukegan Terminal Warehouse Co., Waukegan.....	775
Waukegan Underwriters Agency, Waukegan.....	350
Webber Cartage Line, Inc., Waukegan.....	2, 600
Zengler, John, Inc., Highland Park.....	1, 200
Zion Agency, Inc., Zion.....	850
Total	\$376, 100

LASALLE COUNTY

Name and address of corporation	Net assessment
Alger Amusement Corp., Peru.....	\$ 3,400
Blackley-Gould Corporation, Ottawa.....	2,225
Citizens Loan & Investment Co., Streator.....	3,850
Farmers Mutual Telephone Co. of Allen, Ransom.....	1,375
Hummer & Wirtz Agency, Inc., LaSalle.....	625
Illinois Valley Construction Co., Ottawa.....	31,575
Illinois Valley Grain & Barge Co., Ottawa.....	8,325
Illinois Valley Telephone Co., Streator.....	83,100
Indian Acres, Inc., Streator.....	1,675
Knowles Co., Ottawa.....	5,550
Oglesby Motor Transportation Co., Oglesby.....	850
Ottawa Public Finance Corp., Ottawa.....	750
Ottawa Safety Deposit Co., Ottawa.....	100
Public Loan Corp. of LaSalle, LaSalle.....	2,775
Starved Rock Ferry Co., LaSalle.....	3,025
Valley Motor Bus Co., Ottawa.....	550
Wilson General Agency, LaSalle.....	325
Wilson, L. A. & Co., Inc., Ottawa.....	124,875
Total	\$274,950

LAWRENCE COUNTY

Clark, George Rogers Agency Co., Lawrenceville.....	\$13,875
Southern Illinois Investment Co., Lawrenceville.....	5,550
Total	\$19,425

LEE COUNTY

Illinois Northern Utilities Co., Dixon.....	\$2,392,675
Pioneer Service Co., Inc., Dixon.....	150
Total	\$2,392,825

LIVINGSTON COUNTY

Barrow-Johnson, Inc., Pontiac.....	\$ 2,300
Central Ill. Memorial Park & Mausoleum, Pontiac.....	1,975
Illinois Water Service Co., Reading.....	275,650
Livingston County Co., Pontiac.....	10,400
Lobb Construction Co., Pontiac.....	3,000
Total	\$293,325

LOGAN COUNTY

Johnston, P. B. Company, Inc., Lincoln.....	\$ 850
Lincoln Lakes Company, Lincoln.....	550
Mt. Pulaski Telephone & Electric Co., Mt. Pulaski.....	27,750
Work, Inc., Atlanta.....	550
Total	\$29,700

MACON COUNTY

Allen & Company, Inc., Decatur.....	\$ 960
Bennett & Shade Company, Decatur.....	1,100
Citizens Personal Loan Corporation, Decatur.....	815
Cobb-Creighton Co., Decatur.....	660
Decatur's Bowling Parlors, Inc., Decatur.....	450
Decatur Short Loan Company, Decatur.....	4,950
Decatur Warehouse Company, Decatur.....	490
Industrial Roofing Co., Decatur.....	2,095
Levere Building Corporation, Decatur.....	6,100
Norman Laundry & Dry Cleaning Co., Decatur.....	8,600
O'Mara, James & Son, Inc., Decatur.....	1,000
Perfect Cleaners & Launderers, Inc., Decatur.....	815
Public Loan Corp. of Decatur, Ill., Decatur.....	2,775
Rasar Collecting Agency, Inc., Decatur.....	475
Richardson Construction Co., Decatur.....	5,000
Smith Nuckolls, Inc., Decatur	1,050
Warren & Van Pragg, Inc., Decatur.....	110
Washrite Laundry Corporation, Decatur.....	75
Total	\$37,520

MACOUPIN COUNTY

Associates Investment Co. of Illinois, Staunton.....	\$3,550
Isenberg & Co., Brighton.....	760
Modesto Telephone Co., Modesto.....	750
Total	\$5,060

MADISON COUNTY

Name and address of corporation	Net assessment
Alton Gas Company, Alton.....	\$ 13,350
Alton Light & Power Company, Alton.....	56,375
Alton Loan Service Co., Alton.....	3,200
Alton Water Company, Alton.....	22,075
Alton Wimssett Company, Alton.....	11,475
Columbia Hotel Corp. of Alton, Ill., Alton.....	1,850
Continental Building Corporation, Alton.....	48,550
Edwardsville Construction Company, Edwardsville.....	7,625
Edwardsville Water Company, Edwardsville.....	20,350
Halld Lumber & Construction Co., Highland.....	1,175
Hamel Mutual Telephone Co., Hamel.....	700
Hellrung Construction Company, Box 325, Alton.....	11,200
Highland Motor Service, Inc., Highland.....	315
Hyndman Ice & Fuel Company, Alton.....	11,825
Illinois Insurance Agency of E. Alton, E. Alton.....	965
Jackson Chevrolet Company, Granite City.....	11,100
Kesl, Joseph & Sons Company, Edwardsville.....	16,025
Kunemann, C. H. & Company, Granite City.....	300
Local Finance Corporation, Alton.....	2,475
Marks-Weber, Inc., Edwardsville.....	3,250
Needa Loan Corporation, Collinsville.....	1,100
Pearlron Amusement Company, E. Alton.....	550
Public Loan Corporation of Alton, Ill., Alton.....	2,775
Public Loan Corp. of Granite City, Ill., Granite City.....	2,775
Reliable Loan Corporation, Collinsville.....	7,225
Scott's Cleaning Company, Alton.....	15,875
Smiley, Geo. H., & Company Agency, Alton.....	1,000
Stocker Gravel & Construction Co., Highland.....	6,950
Strubel & Helmick Construction Co., Alton.....	3,175
Tri City Abstract & Title Co., Granite City.....	1,375
Wood River Motor Co., Inc., Wood River.....	485
Total	\$287,465

MARION COUNTY

Bryan, Henry R., Inc., Centralia.....	\$ 5,000
Commercial Loan Company, Salem.....	5,550
Daniels Telephone Company, Iuka.....	1,850
Illinois Bond & Investment Co., Salem.....	53,675
Miller, F. B., Agency, Inc., Centralia.....	225
Reliance Loan Co., Salem.....	2,850
Roddy, W. O., Abstract Co., Salem.....	13,875
Superior Loan Company, Salem.....	1,100
Total	\$84,125

MARSHALL COUNTY

Henry Loan Company, Henry.....	\$1,250
Henry Motor Co., Henry.....	2,875
Marshall County Loan Company, Lacon.....	4,175
Total	\$8,300

MASON COUNTY

Forest City Telephone Company, Forest City.....	\$11,100
Lawford Theater Corporation, Havana.....	400
Mason City Telephone & Telegraph Co., Mason City.....	1,000
Total	\$12,500

MASSAC COUNTY

Golden Stages, Inc., Metropolis.....	\$85
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McDONOUGH COUNTY

Ranney-Hainline, Inc., Macomb.....	\$375
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McHENRY COUNTY

Farmers New Era Telephone Co., Hebron.....	\$15,825
Home Investments & Finance Co., Hartland.....	350
Kent & Company, Inc., McHenry.....	185
McHenry County Abstract Company, Woodstock.....	1,400
Richard, Jewett & Wright Abstract Co., Woodstock.....	3,065
Station to Lake Bus Line, Crystal Lake.....	1,100
Thibodeau, W. J., Motor Express, Inc., Marengo.....	5,550
Tonyan Construction Company, R. F. D. No. 1, McHenry.....	325
Total	\$27,800

McLEAN COUNTY

Name and address of corporation	Net assessment
Bloomington Cemetery Association, Bloomington.....	\$ 5,550
Bloomington Investment, Inc., Bloomington.....	100
Central Agency & Loan Corporation, Bloomington.....	1,150
Cooksville Telephone Company, Cooksville.....	2,150
Cropsey Light & Water Company, Cropsey.....	300
Danvers Motor Company, Inc., Danvers.....	625
Danvers Telephone Company, Danvers.....	1,350
Farmers Deposit Company, Bloomington.....	300
Freese & Jefferson, Inc., Bloomington.....	1,725
Graff Agency & Loan Corp., Bloomington.....	225
Industrial Casualty Insurance Co., Bloomington.....	450
Lain, I. D., Company, Bloomington.....	800
Loomis, H. L., Inc., Bloomington.....	150
McLean County Abstract Company, Bloomington.....	1,325
Ray, Harvey, Inc., Bloomington.....	5,550
Rogers Hotel Bldg. Corp., Bloomington.....	1,950
Sampson Oil Company, Bloomington.....	875
Union Gas & Electric Company, Bloomington.....	395,850
Union Insurance Exchange, Bloomington.....	825
Wabash Telephone Company, Bloomington.....	324,900
Yates Company, Inc., Bloomington.....	5,475
Total	<hr/> \$751,625

MENARD COUNTY

Peoples Telephone & Telegraph Co., Petersburg.....	\$2,500
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MERCER COUNTY

Joy Telephone Company, Joy.....	\$ 1,625
Mercer County Abstract Company, Aledo.....	1,900
Western Illinois Telephone Co., Aledo.....	12,050
Total	<hr/> \$15,575

MONROE COUNTY

Farmers' Fountain Telephone Co., Columbia.....	\$3,225
Harrisonville Telephone Company, Waterloo.....	1,400
Nobbe Chevrolet Company, Waterloo.....	425
Schloemer Motor Company, Inc., Waterloo.....	1,025
Total	<hr/> \$6,075

MONTGOMERY COUNTY

Buske Lines, Inc., Litchfield.....	\$1,890
Community Theatres, Inc., Raymond.....	750
Litchfield Abstract Company, Litchfield.....	325
Litchfield Poster Advertising Company, Litchfield.....	1,150
Raymond Agricultural Credit Corp., Raymond.....	2,525
Total	<hr/> \$6,640

MORGAN COUNTY

Central Illinois Telephone Company, Waverly.....	\$ 4,850
Illinois Standard Telephone Company, Waverly.....	15,500
Illinois Telephone Company, Jacksonville.....	107,575
Jacksonville Bus Line Company, Jacksonville.....	700
Jacksonville-Springfield Transportation Co., Jacksonville.....	700
Jacksonville Transfer & Storage Co., Jacksonville.....	445
Morgan County Abstract & Title Co., Jacksonville.....	500
Pike County Abstract & Title Company, Jacksonville.....	900
Western Illinois Bus Lines, Chapin.....	100
Total	<hr/> \$131,270

MOULTRIE COUNTY

Citizens Abstract Company, Sullivan.....	\$450
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OGLE COUNTY

Community Amusements Corporation, Rochelle.....	\$ 1,300
Community Real Estate Improvement Corp., Rochelle.....	11,100
Etnyre, Charles D., & Co., Inc., Oregon.....	625
Forreston Mutual Telephone Co., Forreston.....	850
Manning Motor Sales, Inc., Rochelle.....	1,350
New Milford Telephone Co., Byron.....	625
Ogle County Abstract Office, Oregon	850
Winnebago County Telephone Co., Byron.....	2,825
Total	<hr/> \$19,525

PEORIA COUNTY

Name and address of corporation	Net assessment
Bahler, Simon Company, Peoria.....	\$ 450
Bourland, F. B., Company, Peoria.....	285
Capitol Laundry Co. of Peoria, Peoria.....	725
Casey, James J., Co., Peoria.....	375
Cast Stone Construction Company, Mapleton.....	1, 475
Central Illinois Light Company, Peoria.....	2, 924, 425
Central National Trust & Safe Deposit Co., Peoria.....	300
Central States Painting Co., Peoria.....	185
Central Transfer Company, Brimfield.....	475
Commercial National Realty Co., Peoria.....	7, 600
Dixon, Locher & Co., Peoria.....	450
Electrical Testing Company, Peoria.....	2, 775
Family Wet Wash Laundry of Peoria, Peoria.....	16, 650
Finley Rent-A-Car Co., Peoria.....	875
First National Realty Co. of Peoria, Peoria.....	670
Gould Stuart & Co., Inc., Peoria.....	1, 540
Hackshaw, Franklin Co., Inc., Peoria.....	375
Harman, Harris J., Company, Peoria.....	1, 100
Hartmann-Clark Bros. Company, Peoria.....	26, 970
Howes-Farnestock & Bryant, Inc., Peoria.....	3, 250
Inter City Transfer Co., Peoria.....	4, 050
Interstate Funding Corporation, Peoria.....	2, 500
Jefferson Realty Company, Peoria.....	550
K. E. W. Laundry Co., Inc., Peoria.....	1, 340
Kupper Cab & Rental Co., Peoria.....	210
McCarty Realty Co., Peoria.....	850
Peoria Cartage Company, Peoria.....	1, 750
Peoria Loan Service, Inc., Peoria.....	5, 400
Peoria Paving & Construction Co., Peoria.....	1, 375
Peoria X-Ray Laboratory, Peoria.....	12, 640
Pinkerton Incorporated, Peoria.....	330
Sloan Abstract Company, Peoria.....	120
Standard Cleaners, Inc., Peoria.....	375
Title & Trust Company, Peoria.....	8, 175
Traction Advertising Co., Peoria.....	3, 585
Triangle Amusement Company, Peoria.....	625
Wilson Putnam Co., Peoria.....	225
Total	\$3, 035, 050

PIATT COUNTY

Cahokia Manufacturers Gas Co., Monticello.....	\$ 6, 200
Illinois Power & Light Corporation, Monticello.....	3, 700, 625
Kaiser Abstract Company, Monticello.....	450
Total	\$3, 707, 275

PIKE COUNTY

Griffith Chevrolet Company, Pleasant Hill.....	\$5, 550
Griggsville Agricultural Credit Corp., Griggsville.....	1, 370
Heidloff Elevator Co., New Canton.....	750
Total	\$7, 670

PULASKI COUNTY

Fruitville Telephone Company, Villa Ridge.....	\$900
Tri City Transportation Co., Mound City.....	75
Total	\$975

PUTNAM COUNTY

Putnam Telephone Company, Putnam.....	\$200
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RANDOLPH COUNTY

Juergens, Inc., Chester.....	\$190
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RICHLAND COUNTY

Consolidated Investment Corp., Olney.....	\$ 8, 325
Olney Public Warehouse & Milling Co., Olney.....	550
Pemberton Oil & Gas Company, Olney.....	9, 575
Total	\$18, 450

ROCK ISLAND COUNTY

Birdsell Loan & Finance Co., Inc., Rock Island.....	\$ 1, 375
Central States Improvement Co., Rock Island.....	7, 500
Consolidated Mortgage Corporation, Rock Island.....	115
Girderless Ribbed Slab Corporation, Rock Island.....	2, 300
Good Management Corporation, Moline.....	325

ROCK ISLAND COUNTY—Continued.

Name and address of corporation	Net assessment
Guardian Finance Corporation, Rock Island.....	3,585
Moline Rock Island Manufacturing Co., Moline.....	110,275
Moline Water Power Company, Moline.....	64,800
Moline Winsett System Co., Moline.....	16,850
National Union Credit Society, Inc., Rock Island.....	2,780
Peerless Finance Co., Rock Island.....	25,000
Peerless Laundry Co., Rock Island.....	6,130
Peoples Power Company, Rock Island.....	825,625
Pioneer Motor Service, Inc., Rock Island.....	1,725
Randall, O. M., Construction Co., Rock Island.....	1,110
Realty Trust Company, Moline.....	2,400
Roberts, Ira J., & Co., Rock Island.....	1,850
Rock Island Davenport Ferry Co., Rock Island.....	800
Sanitex Cleaners & Dyers, E. Moline.....	75
Shearer, B. A., General Agency, Inc., Moline.....	670
Thompson Construction Company, Rock Island.....	3,850
Tri County Finance Corp., Rock Island.....	1,600
Valhalla Cemetery Association, Moline.....	980
Valley Construction Company, Rock Island.....	820
Wheelan Funeral Home, Rock Island.....	600
Total	\$1,083,140

ST. CLAIR COUNTY

Aeronautical Service Company, E. St. Louis.....	\$ 375
Ajax Cleaners, E. St. Louis.....	200
Atlas Loan & Investment Co., E. St. Louis.....	2,550
Aviation Associates, Inc., E. St. Louis.....	1,125
Belleville House, Inc., Belleville.....	550
Belleville Realty Corporation, Belleville.....	550
Belleville-St. Louis Coach Company, Belleville.....	800
Belleville Swimming Pool Company, Belleville.....	6,975
Brichler & Company, E. St. Louis.....	600
Costello-Menges, Inc., E. St. Louis.....	790
E. St. Louis House & Window Cleaning Co. E. St. Louis.....	375
E. St. Louis & Interurban Water Co., E. St. Louis.....	197,850
East Side Park, Inc., E. St. Louis.....	250
East Side Sales & Service Co., E. St. Louis.....	2,000
Geissler Roofing Co., Inc., Belleville.....	350
General Amusement Company, Belleville.....	1,375
Gerold Moving & Warehousing Co., E. St. Louis.....	825
Greenwood Cemetery Assn. of St. Clair Co., R. R. No. 4, Caseyville.....	2,825
Gundlach & Company, Belleville.....	900
Hall, H. H., Construction Company, E. St. Louis.....	225
Hessler Brothers, Inc., Belleville.....	700
Husband-Ziebold Company, Inc., E. St. Louis.....	575
Industrial Warehouse Co., E. St. Louis.....	1,950
Lakeview Miniature Golf Course Co., E. St. Louis.....	550
Lawn Ridge Cemetery, E. St. Louis.....	1,225
Liebig Motor Company, Mascoutah.....	1,050
Millstadt Telephone Company, Millstadt.....	625
Monsanto Bonded Storage Company, Monsanto.....	375
Montgomery, J. Knox Pester Adv. Co., Belleville.....	800
Petro Oil & Gas Company, E. St. Louis.....	6,425
Public Loan Corp. of E. St. Louis, E. St. Louis.....	2,775
Rich, Louis Construction Co., E. St. Louis.....	1,750
St. Clair Laundry Co., Inc., E. St. Louis.....	4,200
St. Clair Recreation Company, E. St. Louis.....	1,900
Southern Illinois Company, E. St. Louis.....	9,500
Summers College of Commerce, E. St. Louis.....	1,000
Therma Bldg. Corp., Belleville.....	4,875
Union Electric Light & Power Co., Monsanto.....	1,236,150
Washington Theatre Company, E. St. Louis.....	300
Weckermeyer Electric Company, E. St. Louis.....	3,700
Western Trucking Company, E. St. Louis.....	1,200
Wiggins Ferry Co., E. St. Louis.....	102,550
Total	\$1,605,665

SALINE COUNTY

Colonial Amusement Company, Harrisburg.....	\$18,800
Eldorado Amusement Co., Eldorado.....	19,300
Harrisburg Broadcasting Company, Harrisburg.....	340
Maretta Oil Company, Inc., Harrisburg.....	215
Murphy, Davenport & Lee, Inc., Harrisburg.....	300
Saline Bus Line, Inc., Eldorado.....	450
Total	\$39,405

SANGAMON COUNTY

Name and address of corporation	Net assessment
Abstract & Title Co. of Sangamon Co., Springfield.....	\$ 1,000
American Life Finance Company, Springfield.....	2,225
American Loan Company, Springfield.....	2,775
Asphalt Sales & Contracting Co., Springfield.....	2,075
Barker, Goldman, Lubin Company, Springfield.....	1,625
Bisch, Charles T., & Son, Inc., Springfield.....	3,925
Central Illinois Bus Co., Springfield.....	825
Chicago St. Louis Transfer Co., Springfield.....	2,650
Community Loan & Finance Corporation, Springfield.....	1,650
Cross Country Coach Company, Springfield.....	200
Dixon-Bretscher Company, Inc., Springfield.....	4,100
Ellinger & Kunz, Inc., Springfield	11,100
Home & Auto Loan Company, Springfield.....	2,350
Illinois National Casualty Co., Springfield.....	15,385
Illinois Transit Lines, Inc., Springfield.....	200
Independent Toll Clearing Co., Springfield.....	75
Joyce Bros. Contracting Co., Springfield.....	1,375
Keys, Alvin S., & Company, Springfield.....	475
Lincoln Battery Co., Springfield.....	8,325
Lindburg, Russell S., Inc., Springfield.....	4,100
O'Connor Construction Co., Springfield.....	7,625
O'Neal, W. Q., Co. of Illinois, Springfield.....	2,600
Orlove & Company, Inc., Springfield.....	1,800
Personal Loan & Finance Company, Springfield.....	1,750
Physicians & Surgeons Information Exchange, Springfield.....	550
Public Loan Corp. of Springfield, Ill., Springfield.....	2,775
Sangamo Construction Co., Springfield.....	6,700
Sangamo Mortgage Company, Springfield.....	1,250
Sangamo County Abstract Co., Springfield.....	675
Silver Spray Oils, Inc., Springfield.....	400
Sirdevan Chemical Engineering Co., Inc., Springfield.....	450
Springfield Finance & Thrift Co., Springfield.....	4,600
Springfield Home Finance Corporation, Springfield.....	27,750
Springfield Protective & Detective Corp., Springfield.....	175
Springfield Transportation Co., Springfield.....	3,700
Terre Haute & Western Bus Line Co., Springfield.....	5,550
Thrift Loan Corporation of Springfield, Springfield.....	1,550
Vermilion County Motor Bus Co., Springfield.....	700
WCBS, Inc., Springfield.....	1,075
Total	\$138,110

SCHUYLER COUNTY

Rodewald & Dyson Securities Company, Rushville.....	\$370
Schuyler Agricultural Credit Corp., Rushville.....	185
Total	\$555

SCOTT COUNTY

Nelson, Mullen & Webster, Inc., Winchester.....	\$3,900
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STEPHENSON COUNTY

Coach Corporation of Freeport, Freeport.....	\$ 2,000
Economy Agency Company, Freeport.....	3,475
Freeport Thrift Co., Freeport.....	775
General Agency Corporation, Freeport.....	13,350
Gund, Graham Co., Freeport.....	6,680
Illinois Adjustment Finance Co., Freeport.....	1,350
Mid-West Agency Corporation, Freeport.....	890
Noeske Bros. Motor Sales Corp., Freeport.....	1,550
North West Co., Freeport.....	5,940
Northwestern Telephone Co., Freeport.....	75,375
Oakland Cemetery Assn. of Freeport.....	3,780
Service Transfer Company, Freeport.....	165
Stephenson County Abstract Co., Freeport.....	6,250
Total	\$121,580

TAZEWELL COUNTY

Home Laundry of Pekin, Pekin.....	\$ 850
Illinois River Packet, Inc., Pekin.....	2,050
Lake View Cemetery Assn., Pekin.....	2,400
Middle States Telephone Co. of Ill., Pekin.....	111,575
Pekin Loan Company, Pekin.....	11,470
Spring Lake Packet Company, Pekin.....	3,100
Super Power Company of Illinois, Powerton.....	559,265
Tazewell County Title & Abstract Co., Pekin.....	150
Total	\$690,860

VERMILION COUNTY

Name and address of corporation	Net assessment
Central Power & Light Corporation, Catlin.....	\$ 2,160
Danville Securities Corporation, Danville.....	3,035
Danville Transfer & Storage Company, Danville.....	800
Iroquois Underwriters, Inc., Danville.....	2,220
Moore, R. H., & Co., Inc., Danville.....	450
Swallow Coach Lines, Inc., Danville.....	2,775
Vermilion County Abstract Co., Danville.....	1,395
Vermilion County Agency, Danville.....	900
Total	\$13,735

WABASH COUNTY

Keyser Motor Company, Inc., Mt. Carmel.....	\$ 1,000
Mt. Carmel Public Utility & Service Co., Mt. Carmel.....	51,080
Total	\$52,080

WARREN COUNTY

Bruner Quinby Agency, Inc., Monmouth.....	\$2,000
Kissinger's Agency, Inc., Monmouth.....	185
Listed Securities Corporation, Monmouth.....	4,440
Total	\$6,625

WASHINGTON COUNTY

Okaw Commercial Telephone Co., Okawville.....	\$1,450
Washington County Abstract Co., Nashville.....	1,035
Total	\$2,485

WHITE COUNTY

Carmi Hospital, Carmi.....	\$ 450
Crossville Telephone Co., Crossville.....	2,065
Illinois Loan & Finance Co., Carmi.....	1,100
Total	\$3,615

WHITESIDE COUNTY

Matthews Brothers Construction Co., Erie.....	\$ 7,525
Morrison Capitol Theatre Building Corp., Morrison.....	555
Sterling Home Improvement Co., Sterling.....	1,100
Sterling Public Finance Corporation, Sterling.....	7,200
Total	\$16,380

WILL COUNTY

Central Consolidated Securities Co., Joliet.....	\$ 13,875
Gratz Chevrolet Sales & Service Co., Joliet.....	550
Hicks-Mattson Agency, Inc., Joliet.....	1,125
Investment Finance Company, Inc., Joliet.....	4,450
Joliet Financial Service Corporation, Joliet.....	3,875
Joliet-Rent-Car System, Joliet.....	85
Joliet Title & Guarantee Company, Joliet.....	27,750
Joliet Warehouse & Transfer Co., Joliet.....	3,175
Kaiser-Ducett Company, Joliet.....	3,700
Lincoln Fields Jockey Club, Inc., Crete.....	65,825
Oliver Hotel Company, Joliet.....	6,185
Oriental Cleaners & Dyers, Joliet.....	70
Powers-Thompson Construction Co., Joliet.....	3,485
Service, Inc., Joliet.....	185
Stephen, Oscar J. Agency, Inc., Joliet.....	800
Western United Gas & Electric Co., Lockport.....	4,203,400
Will County Cleaners & Dyers, Joliet.....	750
Wilmington Pure Milk Producers, Wilmington.....	375
Total	\$4,339,660

WILLIAMSON COUNTY

Bradshaw-Palmer Agency, Inc., Herrin.....	\$ 3,100
Consol Power Company, Herrin.....	2,000
Egyptian Contracting Company, Herrin.....	6,950
Marion Water Company, Marion.....	6,900
Total	\$18,950

WINNEBAGO COUNTY

Name and address of corporation	Net assessment
Arlington Memorial Park Assn., Rockford.....	\$ 750
Bowman, J. A., Co., Rockford.....	200
Broadway Assn. Management Corp., Rockford.....	75
Butler & Son of Rockford, Ill., Rockford.....	1,250
Central Illinois Electric & Gas Co., Rockford.....	121,885
City Mortgage Co., Inc., Rockford.....	1,075
Commercial Associated Mortgage Co., Rockford.....	5,000
Ferguson Construction Co., Rockford.....	2,775
Forest City Mortgage Co., Rockford.....	55,500
Forest City Underwriters, Rockford.....	350
Holland Ferguson & Co., Rockford.....	6,825
Illinois National Safe Deposit Co., Rockford.....	175
Illinois Painting Co., Rockford.....	875
Knox Motor Service, Inc., Cherry Valley.....	1,225
Lagerstom, Carl A., Realty Co., Rockford.....	275
New LaFayette Hotel Co., Rockford.....	550
Northern Illinois Mortgage Co., Rockford.....	500
Northwestern Service Corp., Rockford.....	75
Parson, W. W., Agency, Inc., Rockford.....	800
Pearce, Frank S., Co., Rockford.....	2,950
Perkins Oil Co., Rockford.....	425
Rockford Concrete Construction Co., Rockford.....	5,550
Rockford Finance & Thrift Co., Rockford.....	5,525
Rockford Mausoleum Co., Rockford.....	4,625
Rockford Memorial Park Assn., Rockford.....	3,575
Rockford Motor Service, Inc., Rockford.....	3,250
Rockford Nash Sales, Inc., Rockford.....	150
Rockford Poster Adv. Co., Rockford.....	3,975
Rockford Van Orman Hotel Co., Rockford.....	3,650
Scandroli Construction, Rockford	550
Sjostrom & Sons, Inc., Rockford.....	3,275
South Beloit, Water Gas & Electric Co., S. Beloit.....	21,725
Winnebago Construction Co., Rockford.....	2,775
Total	\$262,160

WOODFORD COUNTY

El Paso Telephone Co., El Paso.....	\$3,725
Downstate total	\$25,844,020
State total	\$88,408,226 ¹

¹ Includes \$3,474,000 certified late as omitted property.

PART IV

Digest of Court Decisions
on Tax Matters
1934-1935

PART IV

DIGESTS OF COURT DECISIONS, 1934-1935.

This supplement comprises the following:

(1) A digest of each case concerning taxation decided by the Illinois Supreme Court and reported in volume 357 and later volumes, through volume 362, p. 251, of the *Illinois Official Reporter*. These digests are for all tax decisions reported from May 1, 1934, to January 22, 1936, excepting two cases of June, 1934, for which digests were printed in the *15th Annual Report* of this Commission.¹

(2) A digest of each tax case reported from the Illinois Appellate courts between May 1, 1934, and December 31, 1935.

(3) Digests of decisions of the United States Supreme Court and Federal circuit and district courts directly affecting taxation in Illinois, in cases decided between May 1, 1934, and December 31, 1935.

The digests in each group are arranged in the order in which they appear in the reports, by volume and page number. The subjects to which each case relates are indicated by subheads. At the end of this supplement is an alphabetical list of the cases, with page references to the digests. The digests are indexed by subject-matter in the general index at the end of this volume.

St. John Evangelical Lutheran Congregation v. Board of Appeals, Cook County (State Tax Commission, appellant), 357 Ill. 69. Opinion filed June 19, 1934.

EXEMPTION: Religious purposes.

Parochial school property consisting of a residence occupied rent-free by a teacher is not exempt from taxation as used exclusively for religious or for school and religious purposes even though at times backward pupils are tutored there. Exemption is granted only if the use for either of these purposes is exclusive. Nor is ownership by a religious organization sufficient.

Since it appears in the statement of the owner that the purposes for which this property is used are not unlike those of a parsonage, the rule applied to parsonages is applicable here. (Re parsonages, see *First Congregational Church v. Board of Review*, 254 Ill. 220, 1912; *People v. Methodist Episcopal Church*, 315 Ill. 233, 1925.)

People ex rel. Wangelin v. Wiggins Ferry Co., 357 Ill. 173. Opinion filed June 20, 1934.

ASSESSMENT: Excessive valuation, review by court.

Appeal from judgment for delinquent real estate tax of 1932. Although its land was assessed at \$339,910 by the board of review, taxpayer paid upon a valuation of \$157,120, representing 40 per cent of its own estimate of the

¹ These two decisions were in the cases of *People v. Rice*, 356 Ill. 373, and *People v. Beemsterboer*, 356 Ill. 432. In both cases opinions were filed April 21, 1934, and rehearings were denied June 8, 1934.

fair cash value of the property, and objected to the remainder of the tax as excessive. There was testimony to the effect that no sales of property had occurred in the immediate neighborhood for several years prior to the hearing in the county court, that similar lots situated near those of the objecting taxpayer were assessed at less than half as much, that some property nearby had been abandoned to the State, that the customary ratio of assessments to full cash value was less than 40 per cent, that the custom of the board of review was to assess at 40 per cent of actual value, and that one member of the board of review thought that the property, lying opposite St. Louis, might possibly be valuable for a deep waterway port at some time.

Held: The preponderance of the evidence shows that the valuation of the property was an arbitrary one, willfully made, and is not a mere error of judgment. Actual fraud in its general sense need not be shown to set aside the assessment, as the act of willfully assessing the property grossly in excess of its market value amounts to a constructive fraud upon the taxpayer. The record does not justify collection of any greater amount of tax than the amount paid by taxpayer upon 40 per cent of its own estimate of value.

People v. Wiebolt & Co., 357 Ill. 208. Opinion filed June 15, 1934.

COLLECTION: (1) Form of judgment for delinquent tax; (2) Penalties on personal property taxes.

Judgment for taxes in a certain amount "together with penalty thereon at the rate of one per cent per month" from a certain date "until said debt shall be paid," is improper, as all judgments must be for a sum certain. Judgment should be for the amount due plus any interest or penalties accruing up to the time of judgment. Thereafter the amount found due draws interest under the interest statute.

Retroactive operation of a law will not be inferred unless expressly stated. Therefore, an act effective July 3, 1931 (*Laws, 1931*, p. 760) imposing a penalty of one per cent per month on unpaid personal property taxes applies only to personal property taxes levied and assessed after that date and not to personal property taxes levied and assessed before July 3, 1931 (following *People v. Thatcher*, 95 Ill. 109, 1880).

Provision of Sec. 177, Revenue Act of 1872, for partial waiver of penalties applies to collection proceedings instituted in the calendar years 1929, 1930, and 1931, not to taxes of those tax years.

People v. Linn, 357 Ill. 220. Opinion filed April 21, 1934; rehearing denied June 13, 1934.

INHERITANCE TAX: (1) Remainders controlled by powers of appointment; (2) Exemptions.

(1) Where the will of a testator who died in 1930 creates a trust estate giving certain beneficiaries the life income therefrom with power to appoint the remainder by will, the remainders are taxable, under sub-section 4 of section 1 of the then existing inheritance tax act, at the deaths of the donees of the power, whether their power of appointment is exercised or not. The remainders are not presently taxable under section 25 upon the death of the donor of the power.

This decision rests upon the construction given by New York courts to the former New York inheritance tax law from which the Illinois provisions were taken. Particular weight is given to the case of *In re Howe*, 86 App. Div. 286, 83, N. Y. Supp. 825, Aff'd 176 N. Y. 570, which the Illinois court interpreted as holding that the similar New York statute did not impose the tax until the deaths of the donees. Later New York cases holding that the remainders were taxable at the death of the donor were disregarded on the ground that before these cases were decided the New York

statute was amended in significant provisions, whereas the Illinois law was not so amended until 1933 (after testator's death).

(Orr and Farthing, JJ., dissent on the ground that sub-section 4 of section 1, as it existed in 1930, did not controvert section 25 and need not prevail over it, but could be construed harmoniously with it by holding that under section 25 the tax on the remainder subject to the power of appointment is effective immediately upon the donor's death, and that upon the death of the donee the tax is to be re-computed on the basis of the relationship of the appointee to the donee and a refund may then be had for the difference, if any, between the amount paid in the donor's estate and the amount found due under sub-section 4 of section 1 in the estate of the donee. Further, they dissent on the grounds that the *Howe* case is not controlling and that the decisions under the amended New York act are applicable to the present case, the New York amendments making no material difference in the substance of the law.)

(2) If transfers under a will and under a deed in trust executed by a testator are assessable upon his death, the gifts to the respective beneficiaries who take both under the will and under the trust indenture are properly considered in the aggregate in fixing the rate of tax and in allowing exemptions. In the instant case, the interest of the legatees under the will who are also beneficiaries under the trust indenture accrued at the same time, that is, at testator's death.

People ex rel. Wangelin v. St. Louis Bridge Co., 357 Ill. 245. Opinion filed June 20, 1934.

ASSESSMENT: Excessive valuation; review by court.

Appeal from judgment for delinquent real estate tax of 1932. Bridge and appurtenant real estate of appellant were assessed at \$3,150,000. Although alleging that \$1,500,000 would be an ample assessment, appellant paid upon a valuation of \$2,000,000 and objected to the remainder. There was testimony that the prevailing assessment ratio was not higher than 40 per cent; that the Missouri portion of the property was assessed at \$1,300,290 on the basis of a ratio of 65 per cent of actual value; that the fair cash market value of all the property in Illinois did not exceed \$2,877,080 if estimated from Interstate Commerce Commission valuation of the bridge plus appellant's testimony as to value of the land; that earnings capitalized at 6 per cent would reveal a full value for the entire property, including the Missouri portion, amounting to \$2,350,000 in 1931, \$1,300,000 for 1932; that, as stated by a member of the board of review, "The public demand is the reason we put it on."

Reversed. Although the court will not overturn an assessment because of mere difference of opinion, it will do so when evidence shows there has been a gross over-valuation, entirely out of proportion to the actual value of the property, so that it is obvious that the assessment was made unfairly, deliberately and willfully in gross defiance of the rights of the property owner. It is not necessary that intentional fraud be shown; when the valuation was grossly excessive and arbitrary, resulting in an unjust and unwarranted discrimination against appellant in violation of constitutional rights, such over-valuation amounted to constructive fraud.

A bridge is a type of property in a class by itself, and there is practically no market value for a completed bridge across the Mississippi River, hence the market or sale value cannot be taken as the sole basis for determining value; the reproductive cost and earnings are proper elements to be considered.

People ex rel. McDonough v. Mills Novelty Co., 357 Ill. 285. Opinion filed June 15, 1934; rehearing denied October 3, 1934.

(1) **LEVY:** (a) Supplemental levies; (b) Specific itemization; (c) Re-appropriations for accumulated deficits; (d) Working cash fund.

(2) **RATES:** Fractional adjustment.

Writ of error to Cook County court, after judgment for sale of property for delinquent taxes of 1930.

(1) (a) Under enabling acts of the special session of June, 1930, (Laws, 1930, spec. sess., pp. 2, 6, 8, 21, 29, 52), the Cook County board of commissioners and the Chicago city council were authorized to pass additional and supplemental appropriation ordinances after the passage of the annual ordinances for 1930, thereby increasing certain tax rates above the rates based on the original levy ordinances. The legislature had power to adopt such enabling acts.

(b) An appropriation "for the purpose of providing general supplies... for the several buildings, departments, and institutions of the county as specified, namely,...county hospital \$400,000, Oak Forest institutions \$300,000," is sufficiently itemized to show the purpose of the expenditure; it would be impracticable to name each specific item of supplies.

An appropriation "for the relief of the indigent poor and for the relief of indigent and suffering soldiers, sailors, marines, and their families, as provided by the terms of an act known as the Bogardus law," is for a double purpose and therefore invalid where it does not specify what amount should be devoted to those coming within the benefits of the Bogardus act and what amount to the indigent poor. Payments for relief of indigent persons generally are to be classed as charity, whereas assistance to veterans and their families is not to be thus classified. (The two purposes are administered by separate administrative bodies.)

The purpose of an appropriation may be sufficiently designated by reference to an official manual of a department of a municipality, and a Cook County appropriation ordinance is valid which refers to a contract recorded in the proceedings of the county board instead of incorporating the contract in the ordinance.

A library tax "for building purposes and purchase of buildings and sites and equipment for buildings" is sufficiently definite and specific when the statute authorizing the levy requires no further itemization.

(c) A county levy for an appropriation of a certain sum to "liquidate liabilities" will be sustained when the objector fails to overcome the presumption that the levy is valid by showing that there are solvent uncollected credits from taxes sufficient to meet the liabilities or that the liabilities were not incurred by the county in the exercise of its corporate functions.

(d) Although the act of 1930 authorizing the city of Chicago to create a working cash fund (Smith-Hurd, Rev. State., 1933, chap. 24, pars. 667a, 667f) provides in section 2 for the issuance of bonds up to \$12,000,000 and for the levy and collection of a tax to pay interest and principal of the bonds, and in section 3 for an annual levy of one mill to provide moneys for the working cash fund, strict construction in favor of the taxpayer requires that the two methods of establishing the fund shall be held to be alternative, especially in view of the provision in section 4 that "All moneys received from the issuance of bonds as herein authorized, *or* from any tax levied pursuant to the authority granted by this act, shall be set apart in said working cash fund...." The word "or" in section 4 must be given its usual disjunctive meaning. Where the city has sold bonds to the limit provided in the act, it cannot levy a tax for the purpose of augmenting the working cash fund.

(2) When the aggregate county rate is .534, as determined by adding the different rates for the several county purposes, the county clerk is authorized to extend the rate as .54, in accordance with the statutory provision that the fraction of a cent shall be extended as one cent (Revenue act of 1872, sec. 128); and the levy is not invalid because it exceeds the total which would be arrived at by adding the fraction of a cent to one component item.

People ex rel. Lloyd v. University of Illinois, 357 Ill. 369. Opinion filed June 20, 1934; rehearing denied October 5, 1934.

EXEMPTION: (1) Effect of former decision; (2) Farm owned by University of Illinois.

Appeal by the University from judgment of Vermilion County court overruling objections to application for sale of farm lands for delinquent taxes for the years 1926 to 1932, inclusive. *Affirmed*.

(1) These lands were held taxable in *People v. University of Illinois*, 328 Ill. 377, which decided that the property is not owned by the State and is not used exclusively for school and religious purposes. That case involved taxes for 1925. A cause of action for taxes for one year is not the same as a cause of action for taxes for a subsequent year, and the former judgment is not an absolute bar, even though exemption is claimed in both instances. The former judgment is binding only as to the questions actually raised and decided.

(2) An amendment of the revenue act (by Laws 1928, 2d spec. sess., p. 90) purporting to bring property owned by any public educational institution of the State into the category of exempted "property belonging to the State" is invalid, since it is for the courts, and not for the legislature, to determine whether particular property belongs to or is owned by the State and is therefore within the class to which exemption may be granted under the Constitution (art. ix, sec. 3).

A farm owned by the University of Illinois and used for farming purposes is not used exclusively for school purposes so as to be exempted.

It cannot be contended that the property is used exclusively for school purposes and not leased or otherwise used with a view to profit when the record shows that the farms were conducted in much the same manner as privately owned farms and with a view to producing income to the University, to be made available for loans to needy students. It is the use of the property and not the use of the income which determines.

The property is not exempt as belonging to a beneficent and charitable organization and exclusively used for such purposes, since the University is not such an organization and the property is neither actually nor exclusively used for such purposes.

The property is not exempt as used exclusively by a society for agricultural purposes and not for profit, since the University is not a society and the farms are operated for pecuniary profit.

People v. Crowe Name Plate Co., 357 Ill. 384. Opinion filed June 15, 1934; rehearing denied October 5, 1934.

ASSESSMENT: Personal property—assessor's addition to taxpayer's return.

Appeal from circuit court judgment in an action of debt for personal property taxes of 1931.

Assessor increased certain items of intangible personalty returned by the taxpayer and inserted an entry under item 40 of the schedule, "All other personal property," which the taxpayer had left blank. The taxpayer did not complain before board of appeals.

Held: (1) Appellant's objection cannot be sustained as to the items increased by the assessor. The assessor was in no way bound by the valuations as stated in the schedule. Appellant had recourse to the board of appeals in case of an over-valuation of the items.

(2) Objection sustained as to the valuation inserted by the assessor under item 40. The property-owner has a right to prove, in an action of debt to collect the tax, that he did not own any property falling within the classification, "all other personal property." The uncontroverted testimony of the secretary of the company to this effect overcomes the *prima facie* case made by the People.

McDonough v. Gage, 357 Ill. 466. Opinion filed June 20, 1934; rehearing denied October 24, 1934.

COLLECTION: Jurisdiction of county court in tax receiverships.

Appeal from order of county court granting petition of county treasurer for appointment as receiver of certain real estate of appellant under the so-called Skarda act (Laws 1933, pp. 873—76).

Reversed. The Skarda act does not confer upon the county court jurisdiction to appoint receivers for collection of delinquent taxes. The constitutional provision (art. vi, sec. 18) giving the county court original jurisdiction in proceedings for collection of taxes and assessments does not authorize the bringing of such statutory proceedings in those courts as are attempted to be created by the legislature and directed to be brought in other courts having officers and facilities that have never been known to the county courts, without an express provision that such proceedings may be had in the county courts and without providing such officers and facilities for those courts. (Stone, Orr, and Herrick, JJ., dissenting.)

People ex rel. First of Englewood Bond and Mortgage Corp. v. Jarecki, 357 Ill. 475. Opinion filed June 20, 1934; rehearing denied October 24, 1934.

COLLECTION: Jurisdiction of county court in tax receiverships.

Original petition for mandamus, praying that respondent, judge of Cook County court, be directed to expunge void orders entered by him in a tax receivership case under the Skarda act.

Writ awarded. Mandamus will lie to expunge an order entered by a court without jurisdiction. For the reasons stated in *People v. Gage*, 357 Ill. 466 (1934), respondent was without jurisdiction to enter the orders appointing the receiver and was also without jurisdiction to approve his report or to allow costs and charges out of rents collected by the receiver from petitioner's real estate. The constitutional question need not be considered. (Stone, Orr, and Herrick, JJ., dissenting.)

People ex rel. McDonough v. Grand Trunk R. R. Co., 357 Ill. 493. Opinion filed October 17, 1934.

ASSESSMENT: (1) Appeal to courts; (2) Undervaluation ratio.

Appeal from judgment of county court for delinquent taxes of 1930. Objector had paid 50 per cent of the taxes and filed objections to the remainder, charging over-assessment by the tax commission. *Reversed.*

(1) Although the statute (Smith's Stat., 1933, c. 120, par. 347; Cahill's Stat., 1933, c. 120, par. 115) provides that any person aggrieved by an assessment made by the tax commission may appeal to the circuit court, it declares specifically that such remedy by appeal is not exclusive. Omission of appeal to circuit court does not preclude raising an objection in the collector's proceedings.

(2) Objector was entitled to have the full fair value, as determined by the tax commission, equalized at 37 per cent, since this was the equalization factor officially adopted by the board of assessors of Cook County, in which county all the Illinois property of appellant was situated. Where the tax commission adopts the custom of fixing the assessed value of property at a certain percentage of the actual value as accepted or determined by it, it must apply the same percentage to all property alike. It cannot assess the property of appellant railroad company at 60 per cent of actual value while other property in the same taxing district is assessed at 37 per cent, since the constitution requires equality and uniformity of taxation in proportion to the value of the property taxed.

People ex rel. Barrett v. Oregon State Savings Bank, 357 Ill. 545. Opinion filed October 19, 1934.

CUSTODY OF TAX MONEYS: Priority of State's claim for tax money on deposit.

Appeal by the receiver of a closed State bank from a decree of the circuit court allowing the petition of the county collector for a preferred claim for general taxes deposited in the bank and credited to his account as county collector when the bank ceased business. *Affirmed.*

(1) The State is entitled to a preferred claim. Although there is no constitutional or statutory provision, the State enjoys under common law a right to priority over general creditors in payment of its claims for undistributed tax moneys on deposit in insolvent State banks. This priority is not impaired unless such an intent is expressly declared by law. The banking law of 1919 (Smith's Stat., 1933, p. 195; Cahill's Stat., 1933, p. 156) does not show an intention to abrogate the common law rule, even though it directs payments of dividends to creditors without referring to any preference for the State. Nor is such an intention shown by sec. 153a of the Revenue act (Laws 1931-32, spec. sess., p. 87) relating to depositaries of tax money.

(2) The preference is not limited to the moneys derived from the tax levy for State purposes solely. Until distribution to the various subdivisions and other tax-levying public bodies, the claim is the property of the State; consequently the right of priority attaches to the whole of the undistributed fund standing to the credit of the county collector on the bank's books.

People ex rel. Wangelin v. Gillespie, 358 Ill. 40. Opinion filed October 24, 1934.

ASSESSMENT: (1) Excessive valuation, review by court; (2) Undervaluation ratio; (3) Collateral attack on legality of boards of assessors and review.

Appeal from judgment for delinquent portion of real estate taxes of 1932, appellant having paid 75 per cent of the taxes and objected to the assessment. Expert testimony indicated for a 55-foot lot a maximum value of \$35,000 and a minimum of \$17,000, compared with the assessed valuation of \$28,200, representing 40 per cent of a full value of \$70,500. For a 25-foot lot, expert testimony indicated a maximum value of \$15,000 and a minimum of \$9,500, compared with the assessment of \$8,000, representing 40 per cent of a full value of \$20,000.

Reversed: Appellant's objections are sustained as to the amount of tax extended against an assessed valuation in excess of \$14,000 on the 55-foot lot, and likewise as to the amount of tax extended against an assessed valuation in excess of \$5,000 on the 25-foot lot.

(1) Property must be assessed at fair cash value—not the price it would bring at a forced sale but at a voluntary sale, where the owner is ready, able, and willing to sell but not compelled to, and the buyer is ready, able and willing to buy, but not forced to, as of April 1 in the assessment year. The court will not impeach the assessment merely because its judgment of the value differs from that of the assessor, yet it will review the assessment where the evidence clearly establishes a gross over-valuation under circumstances showing that the actual value of the property was not considered and that recognized standards were not considered or applied. Also, fraud will be inferred and the court will protect the rights of the taxpayer where the circumstances show that the property is grossly over-valued under circumstances showing either lack of knowledge of values on the part of the taxing body or deliberate disregard of the known value. The evidence in the case at bar clearly establishes gross over-valuation.

(2) The constitution (art. 9, sec. 1) requires an equality of taxation in proportion to the value of the taxed property. Where it is apparent that

taxing bodies have willfully rejected the provisions of the statute by generally assessing property at substantially less than its true or market value, all property within such taxing district must be assessed upon the same plane in order to secure the uniformity guaranteed by the constitution. The full value of appellant's property must be debased to 40 per cent, the prevailing under-valuation ratio, for assessment purposes.

(3) Appellant's objections to the effect that the board of assessors and board of review are not legally constituted bodies cannot be considered in this collateral proceeding. Such issue must be made by a direct proceeding.

Glen Oak Cemetery Co. v. Board of Appeals, Cook County, 358 Ill. 48. Opinion filed October 24, 1934.

EXEMPTION: Cemetery purposes.

Cause certified by State tax commission pursuant to statute. The Cook County board of appeals had entered an order declaring exempt from taxation 40 acres of land constituting part of an 80-acre tract platted for use as a cemetery. The 40 acres affected by this order contained some planted trees, an outlet drainage system, and a nursery, but no other development had been made, no bodies were interred therein, and no burial lots had been sold therein. The cemetery company was incorporated for private profit.

Held: The order of the board of appeals is vacated. Platting a large body of land as a cemetery and then devoting only a small portion thereof to actual burial purposes brings only such part of the property as is in fact used for burial purposes within the exemption. The remainder of the premises is subject to taxation. (Constitution, art. 9, sec. 3; Revenue act, sec. 2, subdiv. 3.)

Turnverein "Lincoln" v. Board of Appeals, Cook County, 358 Ill. 135. Opinion filed October 24, 1934.

EXEMPTION: (1) School purposes; (2) Charitable purposes.

Board of appeals denied the claim of the Turnverein for exemption of certain real estate owned by it from taxation for the year 1931. The Turnverein appealed to the tax commission, which heard evidence and certified the record to the Supreme Court, praying that the order of the board of appeals be approved. Appellant concedes that a substantial portion of its property (30 per cent) is leased to tenants for business purposes. Order confirmed.

(1) The object for which appellant corporation was formed, as disclosed by its charter, indicates neither the establishment of a school nor the dedication of its property to school purposes exclusively. The property is owned and operated by appellant primarily to furnish its members and their families facilities for physical exercise and recreation. Its use for school purposes is incidental.

Appellant argues that the stores were not leased with a view to profit, (a) because it is a corporation not for profit, and (b) because the income from the stores was offset by operating expenses. As to (a): The constitution and statute make a material difference between the actual and exclusive use of property for school purposes and the application of the income derived from such property to the same purposes. The actual uses which produced the income from the businesses occupying portions of the appellant's property clearly were not school uses or for school purposes and had no direct or integral relation to a school. The mere fact of ownership by a non-profit corporation affords no basis for exemption. As to (b): If property, however owned, is let for a return, it is used for profit; so far as liability for taxation is concerned, it is immaterial whether the owner actually profits or loses.

(2) The use of an organization's property for athletic and social purposes by members who pay dues and by non-members upon the payment of fees does not constitute a dedication of the property to charitable purposes. Although appellant conducted some charitable activities, the dispensation of charity was not its primary concern in seeking to attain the object for which it was organized, and its property was not used or devoted to charitable purposes exclusively.

People ex rel. Courtney v. Ashton (People ex rel. Courtney v. LaRochelle), 358 Ill. 146. Opinion filed October 24, 1934.

COLLECTION: Employment of special attorneys to collect delinquent taxes.

Action on the relation of the State's attorney to enjoin the county board and certain county officers from making payments to attorneys employed under special contracts for the collection of delinquent real estate and personal property taxes. From a decree of the circuit court sustaining defendants' demurrers, the State's attorney appealed on a writ of error. *Reversed*.

A county board is without power to strip a constitutional officer of his powers or transfer them to others (following *Fergus v. Russel*, 270 Ill. 304).

Although county officers and the county board are clients of the State's attorney, he may nevertheless, in behalf of the people, file an information to enjoin the county board and officers from paying out funds to attorneys employed by the board to collect delinquent taxes without any appropriation therefor, because the gravamen of the charge is the diversion of public moneys to an illegal purpose and because the State's attorney is seeking to protect his right to represent the county board in tax collection cases.

People ex rel. Nash v. Norton, 358 Ill. 272. Opinion filed October 24, 1934; rehearing denied December 13, 1934.

ASSESSMENT: Excessive valuation, review by courts.

Appeal from judgment for sale of farm land for delinquent taxes of 1931. The land (71 acres) and buildings were assessed at 37 per cent of a full value of \$20,998, and the board of appeals denied relief when the property-owner complained. The evidence showed that there had been no land sales in the vicinity for several years prior to 1931; that land in the neighborhood could then be bought for \$100 an acre for farming, although some had been valued at from \$250 to \$500 an acre before 1929. There was no rebuttal evidence except a showing that adjacent farm lands were assessed in 1931 at from \$300 to \$450 an acre.

Judgment affirmed. The burden is upon objector to establish fraud by clear and sufficient evidence. Appellant has not shown by clear and convincing proof that the assessment was so grossly excessive as to shock the conscience or to be evidence of fraud or that it was made with some corrupt, dishonest, or illegal motive.

Appellant was probably over-assessed to some degree in 1931, but his land was assessed slightly less than that of his closest neighbors. No evidence was produced to show that the assessor practiced any discrimination or acted dishonestly or from corrupt motives.

People ex rel. Morse v. Orvis, 358 Ill. 408. Opinion filed October 24, 1934; rehearing denied December 13, 1934.

BOND ISSUE: Validity.

Appeal from judgment of county court for sale of property for 1932 taxes levied on account of bonds in the sum of \$55,000 issued in 1931 by

the board of education of Grant Community High School District No. 124 in order to complete a building and equipment for which a previously authorized bond issue was inadequate. The funding bonds were issued without a vote of the people.

Reversed: The bonds were illegal and void. It seems to be conceded that the statutory debt limit of 2½ per cent of the assessed valuation was exceeded by the incurring of the additional indebtedness.

The bonds were not authorized by the act of April 30, 1931 (Cahill's Stat., 1933, c. 122, par. 446.10) which provided for executing bonds in excess of the statutory limit "where, prior to March 15, 1931, any school district has provided for the issue of bonds for any purpose now authorized by law." This statute does not authorize bonds to pay claims in excess of the statutory limit, nor does it purport to authorize the issuance of bonds without a vote of the electorate.

Since the claims paid were illegal, the bonds were not validated by an act of May 1, 1933, (Cahill's Stat., 1933, c. 122, par. 446.13) which purports to validate bonds issued to fund "legal claims". (The constitutionality of this validating act is not considered.)

North Chicago Hebrew Congregation v. Board of Appeals, Cook County, 358 Ill. 549. Opinion filed December 20, 1934.

EXEMPTION: Review by Supreme Court.

Appeal to set aside decision of Cook County board of appeals, which denied exemption. The cause were certified to the Supreme Court by the tax commission, in accordance with sec. 35e added in 1932 to the revenue act of 1898 (Smith's Stat., 1933, c. 120, par. 314e), providing that if the board of appeals decides adversely to a claim for exemption, a brief statement of the facts shall be transmitted to the tax commission, "who shall present the case to the Supreme Court" for hearing and determination. *Cause dismissed.*

The appellate jurisdiction of this court cannot legally be invoked by appeal from an administrative body but must be exercised by way of review of a judgment or decree of some inferior court. That part of sec. 35e which purports to give the tax commission the right to apply to this court for an order annulling a decision of the board of appeals and that part which purports to allow a direct appeal here by the tax commission in behalf of an aggrieved property owner are void because they evidence a legislative intent to fasten administrative duties upon the Supreme Court and provide for direct appeals from the findings of a non-judicial body.

Although the constitution gives the Supreme Court original jurisdiction in matters of revenue, this court has power to determine for itself when it will exercise original jurisdiction. This jurisdiction will be exercised (1) to protect the rights, interests and franchises of the State or the rights and interests of the whole people and to enforce performance of high official duties affecting the public at large; and (2) when an emergency exists (in the judgment of this court), to protect local public interests or private rights where there is no other adequate remedy. The case at bar does not fall within either division. No emergency exists and only a private right is involved. Further, the property-owner has another remedy—to object in county court to the collector's application for judgment and order of sale for delinquent taxes. From that court a judicial appeal could be taken.

Shaw, J., specially concurring, considers the whole of sec. 35e unconstitutional, as attempting to require the Supreme Court to pass upon matters which are not "cases" in the legal meaning of the term and thereby to render advisory opinions. He contends further that the court has no discretion as to whether it will take the case, as the jurisdiction which the statute attempts to give exists in this court or nowhere.

Michigan Millers Mutual Fire Insurance Co. v. McDonough (Central Manufacturers Mutual Insurance Co. v. Board of Commissioners, Cook County), 358 Ill. 575. Opinion filed December 17, 1934.

ASSESSMENT: Net premium receipts of foreign fire, marine and inland navigation insurance companies.

Appeals from decrees of circuit court dismissing bills by which appellant insurance companies sought to prevent collection of taxes upon their net premium receipts of 1930, assessed under sec. 30 of the fire, marine, and inland navigation insurance companies act of 1869, as amended in 1879. Both appellants are foreign corporations licensed in Illinois.

Reversed: Sec. 30 is invalid so far as it purports to tax the companies upon net receipts from insurance other than fire, marine and inland navigation, since it is a denial of the equal protection of the laws to tax foreign fire insurance companies upon net receipts from all types of insurance while granting a special immunity to the net receipts of foreign casualty companies from the same types of insurance.

Sec. 30 is not unconstitutional as discriminating against incorporated foreign fire insurance companies in favor of unincorporated foreign insurers (following *People v. Franklin National Ins. Co.* (1931), 343 Ill. 336).

Sec. 30 does not contemplate the deduction from a domestic agency's return of its net receipts, of any portion of the cost of the home office. Net receipts and net profits are not synonymous.

Turnverein "Eiche" v Board of Appeals, Cook County (State Tax Commission, applicant), 358 Ill. 595. Opinion filed December 20, 1934.

EXEMPTION: Review by Supreme Court.

Appeal from an order of Cook County board of appeals, under sec. 35e added in 1932 to the revenue act of 1898. Turnverein "Eiche" is a non-profit corporation claiming exemption for its property.

Proceeding dismissed. This case is controlled by the decisions in *North Chicago Hebrew Congregation v. Board of Appeals, supra*, and *Eli Bates House v. Board of Appeals, infra*. Shaw, J., concurs in the result only, for reasons given in his special concurrence in *North Chicago Hebrew Congregation v. Board of Appeals, supra*.

Eli Bates House v. Board of Appeals, Cook County, 358 Ill. 596. Opinion filed December 20, 1934.

EXEMPTION: Review by Supreme Court.

Case certified by tax commission under sec. 35e added in 1932 to the revenue act of 1898. Eli Bates House, a non-profit corporation, was denied exemption for taxes of 1931 by the board of appeals.

Cause dismissed. The case turns upon the question of the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court. Appellant's claim for exemption is not of sufficient interest to the public generally to cause this court to exercise its original jurisdiction. No injustice need result if appellant is remitted to other remedies (such as objection in the collector's proceeding for judgment and an order of sale), with an ultimate right of review.

Shaw, J., concurs in the result only, for reasons given in his special concurrence in *North Chicago Hebrew Congregation v. Board of Review, supra*.

People ex rel. City of Peoria v. Weston, 358 Ill. 610. Opinion filed December 19, 1934.

COLLECTION: Collector's fees.

Appeal from judgment granting writ of mandamus to compel the Town of the City of Peoria and the town collector thereof to pay to the City of

Peoria the excess of collector's commissions over his fees of \$1500. The collector claimed that under "An act concerning fees and salaries," sec. 36, as amended July 2, 1931 (Smith's Stat., 1933, c. 53, pp. 1479, 1480; Cahill's Stat., 1933, c. 53, par. 50) he was entitled to commissions and fees of \$10,000. The town contended that the amendment of sec. 36 violated certain constitutional provisions. The city contended that under sec. 36 the collector's fees and commissions were limited to \$1500.

Judgment reversed. The amendment of 1931 to sec. 36 of the Fees and Salaries act violates secs. 11 and 12 of art. x of the constitution, requiring uniformity in fees of county and town officers according to class, as the amendment creates classes of counties in addition to the constitutional limit of three classes already provided by statute. If considered as relating only to "compensation," as distinguished from "fees," the amendment is invalid as amending sec. 13 of the Fees and Salaries act without inserting it at length in the new act, in that it provides a different classification from the one set forth in sec. 13 for the purpose of fixing fees and compensation. Other questions were not passed upon by the court.

Vidakovitch v. Board of Review, Madison County, 358 Ill. 650. Opinion filed December 19, 1934.

ASSESSMENT: Review by court, procedure.

Appeal from judgment denying petition for writ of certiorari to quash the record of the board of review in assessing appellant's lots for taxation, on the grounds that the assessment was arbitrary, unjust, and illegal.

Affirmed. Certiorari questions only the sufficiency of the record and will be denied where there is nothing in the abstract to indicate what objection the property owner desires to urge to the record.

People v. Estate of Klein, 359 Ill. 31. Opinion filed December 17, 1934.

INHERITANCE TAX: Assessment—deductions.

Appeal by State from an order of the county court allowing as a deduction, in fixing inheritance tax, attorneys' fees expended by the donee of a gift *causa mortis* to defend her right to the gift.

Reversed. Attorneys' fees incurred by the donee of a gift *causa mortis* in defending her right to the gift are not proper deductions in fixing the tax, even though, had the suit not been successfully defended, the property would have descended to an heir whose exemption precluded any tax. Such expenses are different, for inheritance tax purposes, from expenses incurred by executors in a will contest for the benefit of the estate. The tax is to be measured by the value of the interest the donee was entitled to receive, regardless of expenses incurred in protecting her right to receive it.

People ex rel. McDonough v. Birtman Electric Co., 359 Ill. 143. Opinion filed December 20, 1934; rehearing denied February 12, 1935.

ASSESSMENT: Omitted property—separate listing of land and buildings.

Writ of error to county court, which gave judgment for sale of property for back taxes. In 1928 the land was assessed and taxed but the improvements thereon were omitted. In following years the land and improvements were assessed and taxed, and in 1930 the board of review assessed as omitted property the improvements which had not been listed in 1928. There was no change of ownership.

Held: The improvements can be assessed and subjected to back taxes as omitted property. In order to arrive at an aggregate assessment, whether of real or personal property, consideration must be given to the separate items which constitute the entity. If both the land and the improvements are listed and valued separately for assessment purposes, the assessment cannot be reviewed in a subsequent year, but if either the land itself or the

improvements have been omitted, then that component part which was so omitted becomes a subject of assessment for back taxes in a subsequent year.

Peoples Gas Light and Coke Co. v. Ames (Commonwealth Edison Co. v. Ames; Central Illinois Public Service Co. v. Ames), 359 Ill. 152. Opinion filed December 20, 1934; rehearing denied February 12, 1935.

RETAILERS' OCCUPATION TAX: Public utilities.

Appeals from decrees of circuit court dismissing complaints of appellants, who sought to restrain State department of finance from enforcing against them the Retailers' Occupation Tax act (Laws 1933, p. 924).

Held: Public utility companies are not taxable under the retailers' occupation tax act. The rejection of amendments plainly subjecting public utilities and various other service-rendering occupations to the tax indicates that it was not the intention of the legislature that the tax should apply to public utilities. It is unnecessary to consider whether appellants are engaged in the business of making sales or of selling tangible personal property.

Bradley Supply Co. v. Ames, 359 Ill. 162. Opinion filed December 20, 1934; rehearing denied (and opinion modified) February 8, 1935.

RETAILERS' OCCUPATION TAX: (1) Sale at retail; (2) "Use or consumption."

Director of finance appeals from decree restraining him from enforcing retailers' occupation tax act against the plaintiffs, who are engaged in the business of selling plumbing and heating supplies to building contractors.

Held: The sales by the plaintiffs to contractors are not sales for use and consumption and not for re-sale, within the meaning of the act. (1) The definition of a "sale at retail" is broad enough to cover the transfer of title made by a contractor to the owner of the premises, even though plumbing and heating supplies, when installed by building contractors, become fixtures and thus lose their identity as personal property. (2) The business of selling plumbing and heating supplies to contractors who intend to attach them to realty is not the occupation intended to be taxed by the legislature; the user or consumer contemplated by the statute is not the contractor but the ultimate user or consumer who will use them in his house.

Franklin County Coal Co. v. Ames, 359 Ill. 178. Opinion filed December 20, 1934; rehearing denied February 12, 1935.

RETAILERS' OCCUPATION TAX: (1) Application to producers selling own products; (2) Retail sales; (3) Double taxation.

Appellants, coal mining companies, sought to enjoin the director of finance from enforcing against them the retailers' occupation tax act and rules promulgated thereunder. The circuit court dismissed the bill for want of equity.

Affirmed.

(1) It cannot be contended that because appellants are producers engaged in the business of mining and preparing coal for sale the statute does not apply to them. The tax is not imposed upon them as producers, but because they are engaged in the occupation of selling tangible personalty at "retail," as the term is defined in the statute. To exclude them from its application would result in a lack of uniformity making the act unconstitutional.

(2) Neither the quantity sold nor the price determines whether the statute applies, but the question is whether the coal is sold for use or consumption by the purchaser. The act is not limited to persons whose only

business is keeping a store or otherwise disposing of personal property in small quantities for use or consumption, but it applies to anyone who, not occasionally but as a business or occupation, sells tangible personalty for use or consumption and not for resale.

(3) Since the tax is an occupation tax and not a property tax, and is not to be paid if the sales are of tangible personal property which is to be resold in any form as tangible personal property, there is no merit in the argument that double taxation will result if the appellants are taxed upon coal sold to manufacturers and manufacturers in turn are taxed upon sales of their products.

Werner v. Martin, 359 Ill. 213. Opinion filed December 20, 1934; rehearing denied February 12, 1935.

MOTOR FUEL TAX: Apportionment to schools.

Appeal from dismissal of bill for injunction to restrain State officials from diverting motor fuel tax revenues to school purposes, under the provisions of Senate Bills 70, 71, 72, and 73 of the 58th General Assembly, 3d special session.

Decree affirmed.

Appellant contends erroneously that S. B. 70, amending secs. 8 and 10½ of the motor fuel tax law, is an appropriation bill and therefore invalid because not approved by two-thirds of the members of each house of the legislature, as required by the constitution, art. iv, sec. 18. The amendment does not provide for the payment of any money from the State treasury and is not an appropriation but merely an apportionment or transfer of money from one fund to another. This bill and the companion bills do not make appropriations in excess of the income of the motor fuel tax fund and do not increase, without a two-thirds vote, the aggregate appropriations made at the preceding regular session.

The amendments do not delegate to the State auditor, treasurer, or director of finance legislative power to determine whether funds shall be used for road or for school purposes, as S. B. 70 transfers a certain portion of the tax to the school funds and the other bills make specific appropriations thereof, in conformity with the constitution, art. v. sec. 16.

The bills do not attempt to amend existing laws by reference only.

People ex rel. Anderson v. Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern Railroad Co., 359 Ill. 301. Opinion filed February 21, 1935.

(1) **RATES:** Application of county tax rate limit.

(2) **LEVY:** Specific itemization.

County court overruled objections and granted judgment for delinquent taxes of 1933. Objector appeals, contending (1) the tax for mothers' pensions must be included within the statutory limit of a 25 cent rate for county purposes, and (2) that two items of the annual levy of the city of Trenton are not sufficiently definite to comply with the Cities and Villages act, art. 8, sec. 1 (Smith's Stat., 1933, c. 24, par. 123).

Judgment reversed.

(1) Amendment of the Mothers' Pension law in 1933, adding the words, "but the proceeds of such tax shall be paid into a special fund * * * and used only for the purpose for which the tax was levied," does not make the county a mere trustee for the benefit of those entitled to receive the pension. It has no bearing on the question whether the mothers' pension levy must be included within the 25 cent limit for county purposes. The segregation of any fund for accounting and distribution does not change its character. Under prior decisions of this court the levy must be included within the limit (following *People v. Chicago & E. I. R. Co.*, 296 Ill. 246; *People v. Cleveland, C., C. & St. L. R. Co.*, 295 Ill. 214.)

(2) Appropriation items reading, "Waterworks and waterworks extensions, \$1500," and "Electric lights and extensions, \$3000" are not sufficiently

definite. How much is appropriated for maintenance and operation and how much for extensions is indefinite and uncertain. It is immaterial that Trenton is a small municipality.

People ex rel. Nash v. Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul and Pacific Railroad Co., 359 Ill. 351. Opinion filed February 21, 1935.

LEVY: Specific itemization.

Appeal from judgment of county court overruling appellant's objections to 1931 taxes levied by the village of Wilmette. The items of levy objected to, as not sufficiently definite to comply with art. 7, sec. 2, Cities and Villages act, were: "For the operation, equipment, support and maintenance of police department and payment of salaries therein, \$42,274," and "For the operation, equipment, support and maintenance of the fire department and payment of salaries therein, \$20,805."

Reversed, Orr, J., dissenting (no opinion). The mere statement that a sum of money is appropriated to or levied for a certain department of the city government, though various functions of that department be enumerated, does not amount to stating separately the purposes for which the money is appropriated or levied and the amount for each purpose, as the statute requires. Salaries, equipment and maintenance are not the same purpose, though they may all relate to a single department. Their combination denies to the taxpayer an opportunity to object to any one of the uses of the fire or police department.

Libby, McNeil & Libby v. Stratton, 359 Ill. 398. Opinion filed February 21, 1935.

CORPORATION FRANCHISE TAX: Assessment.

Appellant paid corporation franchise tax of \$1,000 in 1929 and \$1,000 in 1930 under protest, contending it should pay \$600 in 1929 and \$661.57 in 1930. Following a decision by the Supreme Court on the constitutionality of certain sections of the general corporation act (*St. Louis Southwestern Railway Co. v. Stratton*, 353 Ill. 273), appellant's contentions were upheld and the refund of excess payments was ordered. Taxpayer appeals, praying full refund of the payments on the ground that there never was any "assessment" of the tax.

Held: There is no cause for complaint and no merit in the appeal. The decree gave appellant all it was ever lawfully entitled to and all it had ever asked for. The tax in question is a franchise tax. Such taxes are regarded as being imposed directly by the legislature and an assessment is neither necessary nor possible. The duties of the secretary of state were purely ministerial and controlled neither the tax nor the amount of it nor any obligation to pay it.

Burgess Co. v. Ames, 359 Ill. 427. Opinion filed February 21, 1935.

RETAILERS' OCCUPATION TAX: Sales of tangible personal property.

Appellants, who are engaged in the respective businesses of blue-printing, photostating, and commercial photography, seek to enjoin the department of finance from enforcing the Retailers' Occupation Tax act against them.

Held: *Not taxable*. The business of making blue-print or photostatic copies upon sensitized paper from originals supplied by the customer does not involve a sale of tangible personalty within the Retailer's Occupation Tax act, since the paper is only an incident and is destroyed when the exposure is made; it is the service which is actually sold. Commercial photographers who make photographs for advertising or commercial purposes and license their use or reproduction without selling the photographs are not subject to the tax, since such a transaction confers upon the customer only an intangible right.

People ex rel. Nash v. Chicago and Northwestern Railway Co., 359 Ill. 435. Opinion filed February 21, 1935.

LEVY: Specific itemization.

Appeal from judgment overruling objections to 1931 taxes. Objector alleged that the town levy in the form, "\$1700 for rent, fees and salaries for the ensuing year," as shown in the certificate of levy and the record of the town meeting, was invalid as being for more than one purpose without itemization.

Held: The levy was valid. The same degree of definiteness is not required in the certificate of levy of town taxes as in those for counties, cities, villages, schools, and park districts. The law does not require that in the levying of town taxes the amounts required to be raised shall be separately stated so long as it appears that the general purposes are specified and are within the legal bounds of the town's taxing power.

Shaw, J. concurs in the result only.

People ex rel. McClusky v. Alton & Eastern Railroad Co., 359 Ill. 440. Opinion filed February 21, 1935.

(1) **LEVY: Itemization.**

(2) **RATES: Application of county rate limit.**

Appeal from judgment for delinquent taxes. Appellant objects to three items of county levy and one item in levy of city of Grafton as insufficiently itemized, and to a county bond tax as illegally extended outside the 25 cent county rate limit.

Reversed as to all points excepting one item in the county levy. Orr, J., dissenting (no opinion).

(1) Items in the county levy reading "County farm, \$3600; heat, light and water, court house and jail, \$2300," do not comply with the rule that when the sum to be raised for county taxes is for several purposes, the amount for each purpose shall be stated separately.

Where objection was made to an item, "State's attorney's salary, \$1,625," on the ground that it took no account of expected fees of \$150, the lower court did not err in overruling the objection. Where receipts of the State's attorney's office amount to a considerable part of his salary, the county board is authorized to levy only the difference between his salary and probable receipts. But an objection to taxes should involve an amount substantial enough to justify the court in taking notice of the objection. Appellants' portion of the tax involved in this objection is inconsequential.

An item, "Public grounds and buildings, \$1250," in the appropriation ordinance of the city of Grafton was insufficient. It is uncertain whether the amount levied is to be used in the erection or repair of buildings, acquisition of grounds, or maintenance.

(2) Where a county bond issue and a tax outside the county rate limit are to be submitted to voters in one proceeding (under Counties act, secs. 27 and 28, in Smith's Stat., 1933, c. 34, pars. 27, 28), the ballot must show that there is to be an additional tax outside the limit. Where the ballots recite merely that they are "For (or against) county bonds," an affirmative vote does not authorize an additional tax. The rate for all other county purposes must be reduced, if necessary, so that the total rate, including a rate sufficient to pay such bonds and interest, will not exceed the statutory limit.

People ex rel. McDonough v. Schmuhl, 359 Ill. 446. Opinion filed February 15, 1935.

ASSESSMENT: Review by court.

Appeal from judgment for delinquent general tax of 1928, appellant having paid part and objected to remainder on ground that after complaint filed before the board of review the board valued the real estate in excess

of two and one-half times the fair cash value; that he was assessed for improvements that had not been made; that the board arbitrarily and fraudulently refused to hear evidence but confirmed the assessment as a matter of form. The county court, without notice to appellant, overruled all objections on file. Appellant moved to vacate the general overruling order, filing specific objections and an offer of proof. Appellee admitted every evidentiary fact alleged by appellant, but moved to strike the specific objections. This the county court did, entering judgment and order of sale.

Reversed, with directions to enter judgment for the tax which would result from applying a 37 per cent factor to the value placed upon appellant's property. Orr, J., dissenting (no opinion).

The admitted allegations in the specific objections and offer of proof showed such a disparity and discrimination between the fair cash value of appellant's property and the valuation for taxation placed on other property of the same class as to entitle him to relief. Proof was not necessary because of the direct admissions of appellee and those implied in his motion to strike, which amounted to a demurrer.

Taxpayer was entitled to a hearing in county court, having exhausted his remedy before the board of review. Relief is not sought on the ground that the board of review refused a hearing (in which case the property owner's remedy would be by mandamus); on the contrary, the facts alleged and admitted show there was a hearing and appellee concedes this in his brief.

People ex rel. Nash v. Maxwell & Co., 359 Ill. 570. Opinion filed February 21, 1935; rehearing denied April 5, 1935.

- (1) **LEVY:** Uncollected taxes as available assets.
- (2) **RATES:** Limitation under Juul law.

Appeal from judgment and order for sale of real estate for delinquent 1931 taxes, appellant contending (1) that the tax rates could have been materially lower if the Chicago city council, in making its levy, had treated as available surplus uncollected taxes for the years 1901 to 1927, inclusive, shown in the report of the city comptroller and the board of education; and (2) that the primary intention of the Juul law was to fix a maximum tax rate of 1 per cent, and the proviso fixing minimum rates should not be allowed to enlarge the scope of the statute.

Affirmed.

(1) In objecting that uncollected taxes for prior years were not considered as an available asset in determining a levy, the objector must show that the uncollected taxes were available as actual assets which could be appropriated. In the absence of such showing, it will be presumed that the city council did not consider the uncollected taxes as assets which could be realized upon.

Although the comptroller is required to report annually to the city council, the statute does not require the council to accept at face value the figures shown in his report in estimating surplus available for appropriation.

(2) The provision of the Juul law fixing a maximum tax rate of 1 per cent is a proviso equally with the second proviso fixing minimum rates. The second proviso is not inconsistent with the general purpose of the act, which is to levy and extend taxes and to fix the rate. The two provisos are not in conflict.

People ex rel. Nash v. Barnett, 360 Ill. 67. Opinion filed February 21, 1935; rehearing denied April 9, 1935.

- (1) **DISTRIBUTION OF TAXES:** To new districts.
- (2) **LEVY:** For new district.

Appeal from judgment and order for sale of property for delinquent tax. Following the levy of a tax of \$55,000 for 1930 for school district 73,

a portion of this district was organized into a new district, No. 73½. In extending 1930 taxes in 1932, the county clerk extended the entire \$55,000 levy against property then remaining in district 73. Meanwhile the school authorities of the two districts had provided for a division of the school funds between the districts, whereby the new district was to receive 42 per cent. In extending the 1931 taxes, the county clerk extended in and for district 73½, in addition to the current levy of the district, a back-tax levy representing 42 per cent of the 1930 levy of district 73. To this so-called back-tax appellant objected. *Reversed.*

(1) Provisions of the general school law, sec. 64 (Smith's Stat., 1933, c. 122, p. 2609; Cahill's Stat., 1933, c. 122, p. 2494) that school trustees shall, upon the division of a district, make forthwith a distribution of tax funds or other funds in the hands of the treasurer, do not apply to taxes to be derived from a tax levy until after the levy has been determined, the tax extended, and collection begun. (Following *People v. Klehm*, 350 Ill. 419, involving the same set of facts.)

(2) School district 73½, having been organized after the first Tuesday in August, 1930, had no power to make a lawful levy of taxes for 1930. Levies and extensions of taxes must be for current and succeeding years; the statute does not authorize levies for the past year. The tax cannot be extended as a "back tax" under sec. 277 of the Revenue Act, since district 73½ was not in existence when the levy was made. This proceeding is clearly an effort to collect for district 73½ its percentage of a tax levy made by an entirely different taxing authority, district 73. Since there is no statutory authority for the levy on behalf of the new district, the tax imposed thereby upon objector's property was void.

People ex rel. Montgomery v. Wabash Railway Company, 360 Ill. 173. Opinion filed April 17, 1935.

LEVY: (1) Itemization; (2) Valid appropriation ordinance.

Appeal from judgment of county court for 1933 taxes, appellant objecting (1) that an item in the county tax levy, "for payment of outstanding legal indebtedness due and unpaid at the close of the fiscal year, \$31,500," is indefinite and insufficiently itemized, and (2) that the village tax levy was void, having been adopted on the same day as the appropriation ordinance. *Reversed.*

(1) The item in the county levy is not sufficiently specific to comply with sec. 121 of the Revenue act. When there is nothing in the record to show that the claims had been allowed and warrants drawn for them, it cannot be contended that most of the claims are in small amounts and that all have been passed upon and allowed by the county board.

(2) A village tax levy ordinance is void if adopted at the same meeting as the annual appropriation ordinance, which could not go into effect until 10 days after its publication, since a valid levy ordinance could not be adopted unless an appropriation ordinance previously adopted was in effect.

People ex rel. Hudson v. Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Co., 360 Ill. 180. Opinion filed April 17, 1935.

- (1) **JUDGMENT FOR TAXES:** Appeals to Supreme Court.
 (2) **LEVY:** Election for additional county tax.

Appeal from judgment of the county court for an additional county tax, outside the statutory rate limit. Collector, appellee herein, filed notice of a cross-appeal from that portion of the judgment sustaining objections to excess rates of county taxes. Objector contends (1) that the collector cannot proceed by cross-appeal but must take a separate appeal, and (2) that the additional county tax was not properly authorized by an election held for the purpose.

(1) *Cross-appeal denied.* The provisions of sec. 192 of the Revenue act relating to appeals by property owners from judgments for delinquent taxes are clearly within the exception of the Civil Practice act, which exclude from its provisions those proceedings in which the practice is regulated by special statute. However, the collector may properly assign cross-errors on the trial court's ruling in denying judgment for an excess rate on the additional county tax, since the record involving this levy is before the Supreme Court.

(2) *Judgment reversed.* An order of the county commissioners calling for an election for an additional county tax in excess of the 25 cent rate must state the purposes for which the additional tax is required, and the commissioners should determine, at least approximately the amount of money needed, as the taxpayer is entitled to know, before voting on the proposition, what additional rate is apt to be levied if the vote is favorable and to what purpose the additional tax will be applied.

The ballot by which the proposition for an additional county tax is submitted to the voters must conform to the statutory mandate as to form; failure to conform is a matter of substance, rendering the election void.

There must be substantial accord between the resolution calling for the election, the notice of election, and the ballot, as to the specified purposes of the additional tax. Variance is material and fatal where the notice of election states one of the purposes as "constructing and repairing necessary bridges and approaches as required by law," the ballot states this as "constructing and repairing bridges," and the order for the election states this as "to make the necessary repairs and construct the necessary bridges and approaches on the county line"; likewise, where the order states as one purpose, to "do other things which are necessary to be done in and about properly conducting the affairs and business of the county," whereas the notice and ballot are silent on this point; and where the notice states as a purpose, "the widows' or mothers' pensions," and the ballot, "widows' and mothers' pensions," although there is no statutory authority for a county tax for widows' pensions.

Where the appropriation bill passed at the time of making the additional levy did not appropriate for some of the purposes stated in the notice of election or the ballot, a legal fraud was perpetrated on the voter and taxpayer in inducing him to vote a tax to be used for purposes other than those specified in the call for the election and the ballot. This is akin to illegal diversion of a tax from the legitimate purpose for which it was ostensibly levied, or of excessive and unnecessary levies for some purposes in order to supplement shortages in other funds.

People ex rel. Sweitzer v. Orrington Co., 360 Ill. 289. Opinion filed April 17, 1935.

REFUNDS OF TAXES: Illegal tax.

Appeal from judgment denying a refund of taxes paid under protest although sustaining taxpayer's objections to the taxes. The payment under protest was made pursuant to sec. 191 of the Revenue act of 1872, as amended May 18, 1933, providing that no person shall be permitted to defend against a judgment for delinquent taxes without producing a collector's receipt for at least 75 per cent of the taxes to which objection is made. Appellee insists that the payment was voluntary under a mistake of law and cannot be recovered.

Reversed; refund ordered. Before the amendment of 1933 it was held that a payment made to prevent the sale of real estate for an illegal tax must be regarded as voluntary, but the amendment plainly contemplates the refund whenever the tax objected to is held void and payment is shown to have been under protest as provided in the act, regardless of whether the payment be considered voluntary or involuntary. The provision for the refund is as mandatory as that for the payment. It applies to all objections, not merely objections to tax rates.

People ex rel. Kerner v. Blue Rose Oil Co., 360 Ill. 397. Opinion filed April 12, 1935; rehearing denied June 6, 1935.

MOTOR FUEL TAX: (1) Distributor; (2) Dissolution of a corporation for violation of tax law.

Appeal for review of a circuit court decree ordering dissolution of appellant oil company under secs. 82 and 83 of the Business Corporation act. Notice of dissolution had been served on the company by the Secretary of State, when it received a shipment of gasoline following revocation of its distributor's license by the Department of Finance for refusal to make monthly returns and tax payments required by the Motor Fuel Tax act. The shipment was originally consigned to the shipper's office in another state but the railroad company was notified to re-consign it to the Illinois receiver upon arrival in Chicago.

Decree affirmed.

Appellant was a distributor within the meaning of the Motor Fuel Tax law, which defines a distributor to include a corporation transporting motor fuel into the state or receiving motor fuel transported to it from without the state. The fact that the shipment was consigned to the shipper's office in another state does not preclude the receiving corporation from being a distributor. The record shows that the original billing was a mere subterfuge designed to circumvent the Motor Fuel Tax act.

Par. c. of sec. 82 of the Business Corporation act provides that a corporation may be dissolved involuntarily when it has continued to exceed or abuse the authority conferred upon it by law or to violate any section of the Criminal Code after a written demand to discontinue the practice has been delivered to the corporation by the Secretary of State. In acting as a distributor when it held no license, appellant violated the Motor Fuel Tax act. It is unnecessary to consider whether the penalty provision of the Motor Fuel Tax act is part of the Criminal Code, since the violation of the tax act was an abuse of the authority conferred upon the corporation by law and directly subjects it to dissolution.

A clerical error in the notice from the Secretary of State to the corporation does not void the notice where, despite the error, the meaning was clear. Nor is appellant entitled to any advantage from a similar error in the notice from the Secretary of State to the Attorney-General, since the action of the Attorney-General did not depend alone on the certificate.

People ex rel. Applen v. Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Co., 360 Ill. 433. Opinion filed April 17, 1935; rehearing denied June 11, 1935.

(1) LEVY: (a) Itemization; (b) Revision.
(2) COURT PROCEDURE.

Appeal from judgment overruling objections to taxes upon appellant's property under the county levy and a school district levy. Objection to one item in the county levy, "Mileage and per diem, \$3000," was sustained in the county court; this ruling is not contested. The county tax levy resolution, adopted December 13, 1933, was for \$166,000, including the \$3,000 item. There was a blanket deduction of \$54,573 for "estimated earnings of county officers," leaving a levy of \$111,427 for general county purposes. On December 22 the levy was amended to deduct \$7800 for salaries of fee officers as "unlawfully included in the tax levy," since these were to be paid from fees, but no corresponding reduction was made in the original deduction of \$54,573 for estimated earnings, nor was any change made as to the expenses of fee offices. Appellant objected (a) that the general deduction from the entire levy rendered the remaining levy so uncertain as to be void; and (b) that the levy was not made on or before December 1, pursuant to sec. 135 of the Revenue act.

Reversed as to the county general levy; *affirmed* as to the school district levy.

(1) (a) Although this court once held that a tax would not be invalidated if the amount levied for each purpose might be found by a simple

mathematical computation, the precedent has been considerably impaired by later decisions holding that the taxpayer has a right to know from the certificate the amounts levied, without making computations. Moreover, in the present case the amount levied for each separate purpose cannot be determined by mathematical calculations, because different answers will be obtained if different suppositions are made regarding the application of the general deductions provided by the amending resolution and by the ruling on the \$3000 item. The statute expressly makes it the duty of the county board to determine and state the amount for each particular purpose; failure to do so involves a matter of substantial justice—not a mere irregularity which might be cured by applying sec. 191 of the Revenue act.

(b) An emergency act amending sec. 121 of the Revenue act so as to permit the county board to amend, revise or adopt its tax levy in 1933 at any meeting permits county boards to take such action after December 1, regardless of whether it is to be considered an amendment by implication of sec. 135, which requires the county clerks to deliver the tax books to the collectors on December 1.

(2) Since the objection to the school district tax was heard on a stipulation of the parties, the objection being argued without evidence, the county court did not err in denying a motion for a continuance for the purpose of obtaining evidence. The record does not show that counsel was taken unawares during the trial. Tax proceedings are, and of necessity must be, handled expeditiously. The court's ruling was within its discretion.

People ex rel. Applen v. New York Central Railroad Co., 360 Ill. 453. Opinion filed April 17, 1935; rehearing denied June 11, 1935.

The questions presented are identical with those considered in *People v. Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Co.*, 360 Ill. 433 (above). The decision is the same.

People v. Continental Illinois National Bank and Trust Co. of Chicago, 360 Ill. 454. Opinion filed April 12, 1935; rehearing denied June 5, 1935.

ASSESSMENT: (1) Duty of executor; (2) Penalty for failure to file personal property schedule.

Appeal by defendant, as executor under a will, in action for debt for 1931 general taxes extended against the personal property of the decedent. Judgment was rendered for the taxes with interest. Decedent, a resident of Chicago, died October 2, 1931. Defendant was executor throughout the period June 16 to November 7, 1932, during which personal property assessments for 1931 were made. The executors did not file a schedule of decedent's personal property for 1931. The assessor estimated the assessment, adding 50 per cent as penalty. No complaint was filed against the assessment, but no part of the tax was paid, defendant contending that it was not in possession of the property on April 1, 1931, the date as of which the assessment was made. The agreed statement of facts did not show that the assessor had delivered a schedule for 1931 either to the property owner or to the executor.

Reversed and remanded with directions to eliminate the penalty from the assessment and enter judgment for the tax on the remainder.

(1) An executor stands in the shoes of his testator with respect to personal property, and his ownership is but a continuation of the ownership of the decedent, not separable and distinct from it. The executor is personally responsible for the taxes after his appointment and until the property has been distributed; the statute makes it his duty to list the property for taxation (Revenue act of 1872, sec. 6, clause 6, and Revenue act of 1898, sec. 8), and gives him a lien thereon for the amount of taxes paid (Revenue act of 1898, sec. 15). Where a testator dies after April 1 of the year for which the assessment is made and the executor qualifies before the time of listing property has either commenced or expired, the duty previously resting

on the testator devolves upon the executor. The requirement of the statute is sufficiently explicit and the executor's duty was plain.

(2) The provision for adding 50 per cent to the assessment (Revenue act of 1898, sec. 19) is penal in nature and must be strictly construed. Without a showing that the assessor mailed or delivered a schedule either to the property owner or the executor, the penalty is inapplicable.

O'Neil v. Department of Finance, 360 Ill. 484. Opinion filed April 18, 1935. Rehearing denied June 12, 1935.

The question in this case is the same as in *Brevoort Hotel Co. v. Ames*, 360 Ill. 485 (below). The decision is controlling here.

Brevoort Hotel Co. v. Ames, 360 Ill. 485. Opinion filed April 18, 1935; rehearing denied June 12, 1935.

RETAILERS' OCCUPATION TAX: Retail sales of tangibles.

Appeal from decree dismissing appellant's application for an injunction to enjoin collection of the retailers' occupation tax upon its gross receipts from the serving of meals in its dining-rooms. The hotel is operated on the so-called European plan. Appellant contends that the act can apply only to retailers and traders, whereas the business of an inn-keeper is not a retail or trading business, the service of a meal not being a sale within the ordinary meaning of the term.

Affirmed, Shaw, J., dissenting (no opinion); Stone, J., specially concurring (no opinion).

Nothing in the act limits it to persons engaged in mercantile or trading pursuits, as those words are ordinarily used. The food served in a restaurant or hotel is tangible personal property and it is served at retail "for use or consumption and not for re-sale in any form as tangible personal property," as the act provides. The service amounts to a sale at retail, as defined by the act, since it involves a transfer of the ownership of tangible personal property. The fact that certain services accompany the sale does not distinguish it from other sales of merchandise, since the services rendered in delivery to the purchaser are only incidental, and the substance of the transaction is the food or other tangible personalty which is bought.

East St. Louis and Interurban Water Co. v. City of Belleville, 360 Ill. 490. Opinion filed April 17, 1935; rehearing denied June 11, 1935.

MUNICIPAL DEBT: Effect of rental contract.

Appeal from judgment against the city in a suit for hydrant rentals, the city contending that it was not liable under a contract-ordinance, adopted in 1907, since the total hydrant rental contemplated in the 25-year contract was in excess of the constitutional debt limit of the city at the date of adoption.

Reversed, Herrick and Shaw, JJ., specially concurring (no opinion).

Sec. 12 of art. 9 is mandatory and self-executing. It prohibits municipal corporations from becoming liable to pay "in any manner or for any purpose" an indebtedness exceeding 5 per cent of the value of taxable property, and makes no distinction between a debt payable presently and one payable in the future. Inchoate or completely consummated liabilities are included, regardless of their manner or purpose. This includes contract debts where future payments are called for. The rule of the majority of states upon this common constitutional prohibition, where annual installments are concerned, is that the aggregate indebtedness is not at once created. Illinois holds to the opposite view by declarations of this court that where a contract calls for the payment of annual installments an indebtedness is at once created for the aggregate of all installments. In

view of these previous decisions, the court holds that the contract ordinance was void when adopted because it created a then subsisting indebtedness in excess of the Belleville constitutional limitation.

Berman v. Board of Education of the City of Chicago, 360 Ill. 535. Opinion filed April 17, 1935; rehearing denied June 11, 1935.

TAX ANTICIPATION WARRANTS: Funding of unpaid warrants.

Appeal from a decree dismissing for want of equity a bill for an injunction to prevent the Chicago board of education from issuing \$10,000,000 bonds for the purpose of paying tax anticipation warrants drawn against taxes of 1928 and 1929. The bonds were to be issued under Laws 1933, p. 1012, purporting to recognize "the moral, equitable and honorable obligation" resting upon the school district to pay tax-anticipation warrants "in spite of the non-collection of the taxes constituting their source of payment and to assume as a legal obligation such moral obligation...."

Reversed, Shaw, J., dissenting, and Farthing, J., specially concurring.

Tax anticipation warrants are not legal obligations of the issuing government; the holder has no claim against the municipality but must rely solely upon the ability and fidelity of the revenue officers for collection of the taxes and payment of the warrant.

The legislature cannot confer upon a municipality the power to issue bonds for an illegal purpose or for paying a debt not incurred by the exercise of some authorized corporate function or purpose. Since tax anticipation warrants are not debts, an appropriation and levy for their payment are not for a corporate purpose.

Moreover, the act violates the due process clause (Constitution, art. 2, sec. 2), by imposing an unjust and unequal burden upon many taxpayers who had paid their taxes, requiring them to pay twice for the same object, and likewise by discriminating in favor of those defaulting citizens who either failed or deliberately refused to carry their just share of the tax burden. The act contains no provision for a credit to persons who had paid their taxes. This omission and the obvious lack of uniformity as between persons and property of the same class or under similar circumstances, clearly renders the act unconstitutional.

Farthing, J., *concurs* with the result but not with the reasoning as to double taxation.

Shaw, J., *dissenting*: Although the tax anticipation warrants are not legal debts, the legislature could authorize their payment. It is clearly a corporate purpose and in the interest of the welfare of the whole people to preserve the credit and future borrowing power of the school district. The circumstances in which the money was borrowed create not only a "moral obligation," but one which verges upon a legal liability so closely that the distinction can be found only in the strict letter of the instrument by which the use of the money was obtained.

The authorities fail to sustain the argument that this legislation constitutes double taxation. The proposed transaction is nothing more nor different than a refunding operation, and such operations have never been found objectionable as constituting double taxation, although in every case of refunding the same property will be again taxed for a purpose for which it had presumptively been taxed before.

People ex rel. Hoennicke v. New York Central Railroad Co., 360 Ill. 569. Opinion filed June 14, 1935.

LEVY: (1) Time of adoption; (2) Itemization.

Appeal from judgment of sale for 1933 taxes, the county court having overruled appellant's objections to the county tax and also to a city tax levied "for streets, alleys, walks and sewers." The county tax was levied on December 5, 1933. The county board did not determine the amount of the collector's bond on or before December 1, 1933.

(1) The county levy is valid. In *People v. Chicago, B. & Q. Ry. Co.*, 360 Ill. 433 (see above), it was held that under the amendment of 1933 to sec. 121 of the Revenue act a tax might be levied in 1933 at a recessed or adjourned September session of the board, or at any regular meeting, or at any special meeting called for that purpose. In the absence of proof to the contrary, the presumption is that the county board in making the levy on December 5 was acting at a meeting duly and legally held, irrespective of whether it was an adjourned or recessed September meeting, a regular meeting, or a special meeting called for the purpose. There is no evidence in the record to controvert the presumption.

(2) The item in the city levy is void. There is no common object between streets and sewers. Each serves a distinct and separate purpose. A levy for both could not legally be made in gross.

People v. Illinois Women's Athletic Club, 360 Ill. 577. Opinion filed June 14, 1935.

- (1) **ASSESSMENT:** Review by court.
- (2) **COLLECTION:** Tax receivership.

In 1932, before enactment of the so-called Skarda tax receivership law, the commissioners of Cook County filed suit in chancery in superior court, in the name of the People, asking judgment for unpaid taxes upon real estate in Chicago. The bill of complaint asked the court to determine the amount of taxes legally and equitably due and to appoint a receiver if payment was not made within a time to be fixed by the court. The court gave a decree materially reducing the assessed valuation, directing payment of the reduced taxes for 1928, 1929, and 1930, and providing for appointment of a receiver upon failure of payment within ten days. The decree did not find fraud in the assessment or that the defendant had gone to the board of review for its correction, but did find that the assessment was erroneous through the use of an incorrect cubical content in assessing the building. Because of the reduction of assessment, a writ of error is brought by the People, chiefly on the ground that the superior court lacked jurisdiction.

Decree reversed; the superior court was entirely without jurisdiction.

(1) No common law authority to make assessments or reassessments of property exists in any court of this State. Taxes can be levied, assessed and collected only in the mode expressly pointed out by statute. Relief cannot be granted by courts from alleged excessive or discriminatory assessments where the complainants have failed to pursue their statutory remedy before the board of review.

The fact that the suit was instituted in the name of the People on behalf of the county commissioners makes no difference, as public policy forbids the application of the doctrine of estoppel to a sovereign State where the public revenues are involved.

(2) No statute at the time the suit was filed authorized any court to appoint a receiver to collect taxes. Taxes can be levied, assessed and collected only in the mode expressly pointed out by statute.

People ex rel. Brittain v. Outwater, 360 Ill. 621. Opinion filed June 14, 1935.

- (1) **ASSESSMENT:** (a) Review by court; (b) Description of real estate.
- (2) **LEVY:** Itemization.

Appeal from judgment and order of sale of land for 1933 taxes. After paying taxes for 1931 and 1932 upon the valuation as determined at the quadrennial assessment in 1931, appellants filed in 1933 a written complaint with the board of review, alleging that the assessment was excessive. No action was taken by the board of review. When the collector applied to the county court for judgment, objections were raised, including, among others, that the assessment was excessive, that the land was insufficiently described

and the assessment therefore void for uncertainty, and that a road district levy in a lump sum for "proper construction, maintenance and repair of roads and bridges" was not sufficiently itemized.

Affirmed as to assessment; *reversed* as to road district levy.

(1) (a) Appellants made no attempt to compel the board of review to give them a hearing upon their complaint, and no showing is made that they were prevented from pursuing this remedy by fraud, accident, or mistake. They thereby waived their right to question the alleged over-assessment in the county court upon the collector's action. The remedy, if the board neglected or refused to act and review the alleged fraudulent assessment, was by mandamus.

Appellants cannot rely upon an objection that the publication notice was defective. When they made a defense to the merits of the assessment they waived any defect in the notice. It is immaterial that at the commencement of the proceeding a motion to dismiss for want of notice was made and overruled.

Objections to the assessment on the ground that the board of review was not properly qualified are without merit; a collateral attack cannot be made upon the board.

Refusal of the trial court to permit amendments to the objections does not constitute an abuse of the court's discretion, where the proposed amendments are actually new and unrelated objections brought to the court's attention for the first time during the progress of the hearing.

(b) A description of land as "The NW Pt. of the SE quarter of the SW quarter of section 34, township 11 south, range 9 east, 24 acres," is sufficient for tax purposes. Any description by which the property may be identified by a competent surveyor with reasonable certainty, either with or without the aid of extrinsic evidence, is good. It is apparent that a single tract containing 24 acres constitutes more than one-half the area of the 40-acre tract described, and its location is definitely fixed in the north and west parts thereof. The names of the owners were known and their objections indicate that they were not misled by the description.

(2) A levy for roads and bridges is required to be separated. The taxpayer is entitled to know how much is for roads and how much for bridges.

Howard v. Nichols, 360 Ill. 628. Opinion filed June 14, 1935.

COLLECTION: Personal property taxes as a charge upon real estate.

Appeal from judgment overruling objections to the entry of judgment for personal property taxes levied against an estate and charged against certain real estate devised to an heir. Appellants objected that the personal property of the estate in the possession of the executor was more than sufficient to pay the delinquent taxes; that no claim was filed against the estate, although the collector's books were in his hands nearly four months prior to the expiration of the period for filing claims; and that the collector did not note in his books the reason why he failed to collect the personal property tax and failed to show due diligence to collect it. *Reversed*.

The statutes governing the collection of personal property taxes require that before judgment for such taxes may be rendered against real estate, the collector must show his inability to obtain payment out of the personalty of the party assessed. The tax cannot be charged against real estate where no attempt was made to collect the tax by filing a claim against the estate and where the collector did not endorse upon his books the reason for the failure to collect nor file any affidavit, as required by statute. It is immaterial whether the executor agreed with the collector to attach the tax to the real estate, as such an agreement would not be binding upon the devisee of the land.

Appellant's general appearance in the collector's proceedings did not constitute a waiver of jurisdictional questions. Jurisdictional matters in

the levy and collection of taxes are wholly different from the question of the jurisdiction of a court to inquire and ascertain whether the statutory requirements have been observed.

The tax having been illegally attached to the real estate, the objectors were entitled to a refund of the 75 per cent which they paid under protest (Revenue act, sec. 191).

People ex rel. Nash v. Westminster Bldg. Corp., 361 Ill. 153. Opinion filed June 14, 1935; rehearing denied October 4, 1935.

LEVY: Validity of levies for unsold bonds.

Appeal from judgment for delinquent taxes levied by South Park Commissioners and Sanitary District of Chicago. Taxpayer objects to levies for paying principal and interest of unsold bonds.

Held: The levies were valid when made; there was nothing to indicate that the bonds would not be sold before their maturity. A claimed purpose to divert or misappropriate the fund, when collected, affords no ground for sustaining an objection to the tax. After the tax is collected, equity will, at the suit of the taxpayer, intervene to prevent misappropriation of the fund. It is not an unlawful diversion to temporarily borrow from one fund sufficient idle money for the benefit of another fund having a stated and sufficient income to repay the sum borrowed, as the former fund is not in such case depleted.

People ex rel. Nash v. Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Co., 361 Ill. 248. Opinion filed June 14, 1935; rehearing denied October 4, 1935..

LEVY: Loss and cost—what items may be included.

Appeal by county collector from judgment and order for sale of lands for delinquent 1931 taxes. The county court sustained the property-owner's objections that the amount included for loss and cost was excessive and gave judgment for only the remainder of the taxes plus a reduced allowance for loss and cost. On appeal it was stipulated that the loss-and-cost rulings on city of Chicago taxes should govern the ruling on the loss-and-cost items for other local taxing districts. Loss and cost included in extended city taxes exceeded 11 per cent of the original levy; the county court allowed 4.63 per cent.²

Affirmed, Wilson, J., dissenting (no opinion).

Taxing authorities have power to add a reasonable amount for loss and cost of collection, the amount usually resting in the discretion of the officer extending the tax. Courts will interfere only to prevent an abuse of discretion. The burden of showing such an abuse rests upon the objector, but it is not essential to prove actual fraud. Where the officer extending the tax reaches a conclusion based upon an improper conception of the law and allows an unreasonable amount for an item such as loss and cost, the action will be reviewed. Precise rules cannot be laid down for determining the addition for loss and cost, but the amount must be small in proportion to the entire tax levied.

Delinquent personal property taxes cannot be considered under the head of "loss" where the legal means of effecting collection have not been resorted to and the evidence fails to show that there is little likelihood of collection. Dereliction of duty on the part of those charged with collection affords no justification for including the uncollected personal property taxes as a loss.

It is improper to include in loss such items as "real estate forfeited," "real estate judgment refused," and taxes "pending and appealed." "Judgment refused" whether based on an illegal rate or an illegal assessment, is not a loss but represents an unauthorized tax for which judgment has been denied. Taxes uncollected and classified as "pending and appealed" refer to taxes in process of collection and do not represent a tax loss.

² Stated in the opinion at pp. 256, 261 as "the percentage of .0463."

Nor is it proper to include as loss delinquent taxes classified as "unexecuted judgments," "suspended by injunction," "referred to State's attorney," and "uncollected personal property tax," in the absence of proof that the legal means of collection were unavailing or that there is small probability of collection by legal process.

Personal property certificates of error and real estate reductions by certificates of revision do not represent money that the collector was authorized to receive but failed to collect; they cannot, therefore, be treated as a loss. Personal property certificates of error are "evidence," and a tax reduction, to be made effective, must be made through a judgment refused. A substantial reduction in the assessment of certain buildings by order of the county court is analogous to a judgment refused. Judgments on lowered valuations also do not differ essentially from judgments refused.

It follows that appellant's contention for an allowance of 11 per cent cannot be sustained. The evidence adduced by the appellee discloses a comprehensive investigation warranting the trial court in accepting its contention that 4.63 per cent³ was sufficient.

Gee Coal Co. v. Department of Finance, 361 Ill. 293. Opinion filed June 14, 1935; rehearing denied October 9, 1935.

RETAILERS' OCCUPATION TAX: Selling price.

Appeal by department of finance from an order of the superior court overruling the department's finding that appellee, conducting a retail coal business, was liable for a deficiency tax under the retailers' occupation tax. Until November, 1933, appellee billed its customers at a single charge per ton of coal; beginning at that time it separated its charge into an item for coal and another item for freight from the mine to its Chicago yard and excluded the freight charges in reporting taxable gross receipts.

Reversed. The law defines "selling price" to mean the consideration received, "without any deduction on account of the cost of the property sold, the cost of materials used, labor or service cost, or any other expense whatsoever," and this prohibits any such deduction as that which appellee seeks to make. We need not speculate upon what would be the case if title to the coal passed under different circumstances or at a different point before shipment from the mine to appellee's Chicago yard.

People ex rel. McDonough v. Chicago Union Lime Works Co., 361 Ill. 304. Opinion filed June 14, 1935; rehearing denied October 9, 1935.

ASSESSMENT: (1) What constitutes real estate; (2) Factors to be considered in valuing realty.

Appeal from judgment overruling objections and ordering sale of appellant's property for delinquent taxes. The property is an exhausted stone quarry in actual use as a dumping ground and yielding income from that use.

Affirmed, Orr, J., dissenting.

(1) The revenue act requires that "all real and personal property in the state" must be assessed and taxed unless exempted. The quoted phrase embraces property, both tangible and intangible, of every kind and character. Exhausted quarries are not named in any constitutional exception. The property in question is real estate subject to taxation.

(2) Here the property is well-located and is income-producing, and as its value for dump purposes declines its utility as a building site or for a playground or park is correspondingly increased. Its value cannot be said to be nominal only. While productiveness is not the sole criterion in valuing property for taxation, yet where the property is of the character here presented, its income capacity is a material factor to be considered. The objector has failed to prove that the assessment was so grossly excessive as to amount to a legal fraud.

³ Stated in the opinion pp. 256, 261 as "the percentage of .0463."

The trial court did not err in not permitting expert witnesses for the objector to testify to the elements which they considered in formulating their valuation, it having been conceded that these witnesses omitted the element of income. This element was material and should have been considered; it is therefore immaterial what other elements the witnesses considered.

Mr. Justice Orr, *dissenting*: The foregoing conclusion may found a dangerous precedent in valuing property for taxation, since the assessor's valuation is based on an estimate of income capacity over a twenty-year period including only two past years. By such a rule many inconsistencies would arise in valuing similar properties, since differences of income may result from differences of use or variations in the initiative and business capacity of owners.

People ex rel. McDonough v. Sherwin, 361 Ill. 403. Opinion filed October 14, 1935.

JUDGMENT FOR TAXES: Appeal to Supreme Court.

Appeal from judgment for delinquent taxes for the years 1929 and 1930. Following an opinion by the Supreme Court at its February term, 1935, (unreported), a petition for rehearing on behalf of the objector was allowed. *Appeal dismissed*. A proper decision based on the present badly confused record cannot be rendered. For the failure of a party to present a proper record or abstract this court will of its own motion dismiss an appeal or writ of error.

People ex rel. Frick v. Chicago & E. I. Ry. Co., 361 Ill. 470. Opinion filed October 24, 1935.

LEVY: (1) Itemization; (2) Date of levy certificate; (3) Approval of road and bridge levies by county board.

Appeal from judgment of county court overruling objections to certain 1933 taxes and entering an order of sale. Appellant objected (1) that several appropriation and levy items were inadequately itemized; (2) that a school district levy certificate dated August 8, 1933, was void where the statute requires a return of the certificate to the township treasurer on or before the first Tuesday in August, which was August 1; and (3) that road district levies were not presented to and approved by the county board at its September meeting in 1933 as required by law. *Affirmed in part, reversed in part*.

(1) A levy for "County farm, \$2600" is void as for several purposes which should be stated separately.

An item, "Police department, \$600," in a village levy is void as for several purposes. The statute requires the annual tax levy ordinance to specify in detail the purposes for which all appropriations are levied and the amount appropriated for each purpose.

An item, "General expense, \$350," in a total village levy of \$1800, and an item, "General expense, \$4000," in a total city levy of \$47,500 are void. A levy for contingent or miscellaneous purposes must be a very small proportion of the total amount levied; these items do not come within that category.

Items, "Water fund, \$5000," and "Light fund, \$4000," in a city levy are void as uncertain, vague, and indefinite. It cannot be determined from either item whether the amount is for water and light, respectively, or for salaries, equipment, realty, extensions, repairs, or other expenses.

The following items in a city levy are valid: "Salaries of officers and employees of the department of accounts and finance, \$3000"; "Salaries of officers and employees of the department of public property, \$2500," and "Attorneys' fees and court expenses, \$3000." It is unnecessary to specify every item which may be paid from the appropriation when the general

purpose designated informs the taxpayer of the purposes for which the money is to be expended. A single general purpose is sufficient to include every appropriate expenditure although there may be many items.

(2) The date on the school district certificate of levy was *prima facie* evidence that the levy was not made until August 8. The provisions of the statute are mandatory and school taxes levied after the prescribed time are void.

(3) The road district levies, not having been approved by the county board at its September meeting are void. Undisputed testimony showed that the original record of the meeting did not show approval of the levies, but this record was displaced after six months by sheets showing approval of the levies. The county court erred in admitting the amended records in evidence, over appellant's objection, in the absence of any attempt to show that the board did in fact approve the levies.

People ex rel. Wangelin v. Illinois Central Railroad Co., 361 Ill. 590. Opinion filed October 24, 1935.

LEVY: (1) Budget period; (2) Purpose of levy; (3) Itemization.

Review of judgment of county court concerning objections to the application of the county collector for judgment and order of sale of appellee's property for unpaid taxes.

(1) By Laws 1933, p. 417, July 10, the county board was required to adjust its budget period. Under the act, the board in September, 1933, made a levy for county purposes divided into two parts—one for 12 months at the maximum statutory rate of 25 cents, the other for three months at one-fourth of the maximum statutory rate. Appellee contends that the board had no power to levy taxes for more than a 12-month period, since the statute did not specifically confer such power. The county court sustained objections to the county levy for three months of the budget period.

(2) Insufficient funds were collected in 1931 and 1932 to pay interest due on county road bonds. Payments were made by using idle general funds of the county, and a levy was made in 1933 to replenish the general funds. The railroad company objected to this levy, its objections were overruled, and it filed a cross-appeal.

(3) The corporate tax levy of the city of East St. Louis included items as follows: "City hall, current expense, \$10,250; city hall, furnishings and repair, \$2250; department of electricity, \$6000; engineering department, \$5500; board of health, current expense, \$5750; outlet sewer pumping station, \$3500; sewer department, \$10,000." In the East St. Louis Park District levy were the following items: "Officers' and employees' salaries, \$12,700; park police department, \$17,300; office rent, insurance, and expenses, \$8500." The railroad company objected that these items did not specify the purposes adequately. The objections were sustained by the county court.

(1) *Reversed*. To construe the act of July 10, 1933, as contended for by appellee would result in a hiatus wherein the necessary revenue to conduct the government of the county would be stopped for three months. The duty to adopt a budget as in the act provided was mandatory. The rate of 25 cents per annum was not exceeded. There is a necessary implication of authority in the county board to levy taxes for the three-months period occasioned by the change of the budget period.

(2) *Affirmed*. Although cross-appellant contends that the general funds used for paying interest were not borrowed but "used," and that the new levy is invalid as for general county purposes, the substance of what was done shows that the county board borrowed idle funds of the county and the levy is to repay the funds. The validity of the levy is not affected by the fact that some of the delinquent bond and interest fund tax was collected after the levy for replenishment was made. The board estimated what could be collected; to hold it to complete accuracy in its estimate would be to prevent it from securing funds for paying bonds and interest, which the constitution requires that it do. There is no evidence that it did not use

diligence in endeavoring to collect the taxes, and while the whole amount may not prove necessary for repaying the money borrowed from the general funds, the levy was within the sound business judgment of the board.

(3) *Affirmed* as to all excepting the park tax for "Officers' and employees' salaries." This item is sufficiently specific. The other levies are not sufficiently separated.

Kocsis v. Chicago Park District, 362 Ill. 24. Opinion filed November 21, 1935.

BOND ISSUE: Authority to refund and fund debts of consolidated governments.

Plaintiff, a taxpayer of the former West Pullman Park District, seeks to enjoin the Chicago Park District from refunding the bonded indebtedness and funding the floating indebtedness of the 22 park districts, including the West Pullman district, which the Chicago Park District superseded. The act of 1933 (*Laws 1933*, p. 725) under which the consolidated district was formed provided that each original district should remain liable for its bonded debt. In 1935 the legislature, by the Assumption Act (*Laws 1935*, p. 1012), provided for direct consumption of the debt of the superseded districts and the issuance of refunding or funding bonds by the Chicago Park District, which was authorized to levy uniform taxes throughout its territory to pay interest and principal. The West Pullman and four other small districts which were merged into the Chicago Park District lay partly within and partly without the city of Chicago; the outlying portions were disconnected from the consolidated district by *Laws 1935*, p. 1021, which provided, however, that the disconnected territory should remain liable for its proportionate part of its bonded and unfunded indebtedness. When the consolidation occurred, the debt of the West Pullman district was equal to less than seven-tenths per cent of the assessed valuation. For the consolidated district as a whole, the aggregate debt when the Assumption Act came into force was \$108,700,000 against an assessed valuation of \$2,399,000,000—in excess of 4.5 per cent. Under the Assumption Act the Chicago Park District adopted ordinances for refunding, funding, and levying a tax. The circuit court sustained the validity of the Assumption Act, upheld the park district ordinances, and dismissed plaintiff's complaint. Plaintiff appeals.

Affirmed.

There is no contract between citizens of a particular municipality and the municipal corporation that the property within the particular territory shall not be taxed for the benefit of another municipal corporation or district to which it may be annexed, even though the tax is assessed to raise money or pay bonds or obligations voted and incurred by the municipality or district prior to the annexation. Where two or more municipal corporations are consolidated or the entire territory of one municipal corporation is annexed to another, unless the legislature otherwise provides, the contracts and indebtedness of the corporations which are consolidated or annexed become the contracts and indebtedness of the consolidated or annexing corporation, and the latter is vested with the power to raise revenue where-with to pay them by levying taxes upon the real and personal property of the persons residing therein. The general assembly had power, in the first instance, to provide in the Chicago Park District Act for taxes to satisfy the liabilities of the extinguished park districts.

The new district has unquestioned right to levy taxes over the entire territory within its boundaries for the maintenance of properties and improvements acquired from the superseded districts. It necessarily follows that it likewise has power to provide for equalizing the debts previously created incident to the acquisition of these properties and improvements, by spreading the burden over the entire district. Plaintiff is not in a position to complain that the equalization of the tax burden discriminates against the taxpayers of the original districts. He and other taxpayers similarly situated have taken or been given the benefits of the new district and must share the burdens.

Complaint is made that the Assumption Act contravenes the constitutional prohibition upon debt in excess of 5 per cent of the assessed valuation (Constitution, art. 9, sec. 12). If a debt is valid when created, it will not become invalid thereafter, even if it should exceed 5 per cent of some future assessment. Conversely, if the debt is invalid when incurred because of the constitutional inhibition, a subsequent increase in the assessed valuation cannot render it legal. But the inhibition is directed solely against new debt; it neither authorizes repudiation nor affects the making of terms for payment of existing legal liabilities. Issuance of refunding and funding bonds does not create additional indebtedness but merely evidences existing debts. The total indebtedness of the Chicago Park District following the refunding and funding operation will be within the 5 per cent constitutional limitation. The fact that the indebtedness of certain of the superseded districts exceeds this limitation cannot avail the plaintiff unless the indebtedness of those districts exceed 5 per cent of the applicable assessment when incurred. The record does not show whether any of the liabilities to be refunded and funded exceed the limit when incurred. The indebtedness must be presumed, therefore, to have been within the limit when incurred, and it may be refunded or funded irrespective of the assessment at the time of refunding and funding. It is also presumed that the legislature was aware of the constitutional limitation when it enacted the Assumption Act; the obvious legislative intent was to transfer liability, only, for existing legal debts from the original districts to the Chicago Park District. The burden of proof was upon the plaintiff to show that the indebtedness was void; that burden has not been sustained.

Plaintiff argues that it is not a corporate purpose, within art. 9, sec. 9 of the Constitution, for one municipal corporation to assume the indebtedness of another municipal corporation. The precise question presented, however, is whether the operation of the Chicago Park District is a corporate or public purpose within the contemplation of the constitutional provision. This question must be answered affirmatively, and it follows that the legislature may grant power to levy taxes for its maintenance and operation.

The courts cannot accept a contention that the Assumption Act grants the Chicago Park District the exclusive privilege and immunity of levying taxes upon plaintiff, as a taxpayer of one superseded district, to meet the liabilities of other superseded districts, and thereby violates the constitutional prohibition upon laws making irrevocable grants of special privileges or immunities. The legislature has supreme power over municipal corporations and may divide or alter them or detach property from them or even abolish them, provided it acts by general and uniform law. Some inequality of taxation is a natural consequence of a consolidation of municipal government; perfect equality in matters of general taxation cannot be expected in practice.

The Assumption Act and ordinances are not void as ignoring the Disconnecting Act. The court is not concerned with the wisdom of the legislature in providing that the disconnected territory should not be taxed for the improvements of the Chicago Park District, as it is expressly stipulated that there are no park improvements or facilities within the disconnected territory. Moreover, this question was not raised in trial court or set out in the errors on which the appeal is based.

Kansas City Life Insurance Co. v. Gehant, 362 Ill. 58. October 24, 1935.

COLLECTION: Personal property taxes as a charge upon real estate.

Appellant seeks review of a decree of the circuit court in Lee County requiring specific performance of a contract to buy certain real estate which the appellee insurance company had acquired through foreclosure of a mortgage. Appellant contended that the appellee had never listed its mortgage for taxation in Lee County as personal property; that any tax on the mortgage, if and when assessed, would be a lien against any real estate which the appellee had owned in Lee County during the period for which such

tax was assessed; and that the possibility of such a lien would constitute a cloud on the title. There was no evidence that the mortgage had ever been assessed as credits of the appellee.

Affirmed. A tax on personalty does not become a lien on real estate until the collector of taxes selects for that purpose some particular tract or lots of realty owned by the one owing the personal tax and charges the tax against that property. The statute requires that in his advertisement for judgment and sale the collector designate the particular tracts or lots of realty. When this is done, the lien is established.

A purchaser of real estate, though possessing knowledge that his grantor may be subjected to liability for unpaid personal taxes, nevertheless takes the realty free and clear of the right of the taxing authorities to subject the land to the payment of the personal tax, unless, before the purchase, the personal taxes have been made a charge or lien in accordance with the statute.

People ex rel. Smith v. Brewer Estate, 362 Ill. 88. Opinion filed December 16, 1935.

SPECIAL ASSESSMENTS: Application of statute requiring partial payment before protest.

County collector moved for judgment against the land and lots of objectors on account of delinquencies in special assessment payments. Objectors, appellants herein, filed objections, all of which were stricken by the county court on the ground that they were not accompanied by an official receipt showing that at least 75 per cent of the special assessments had been paid. Judgment was rendered for the amounts claimed by the collector as due.

Held: Sec. 162 of the Revenue Act of 1872, as amended, requiring the objector to pay at least 75 per cent of the tax under protest before objecting, does not apply to special assessments. It applies only to general taxes. Although special assessments for local improvements are levied and collected under the sovereign power of taxation, there is a clear line of distinction between them and general taxes. The court erred in striking all the objections for the reason which it assigned.

(Other questions considered on appeal involve the extent to which objections to special assessments may be pressed as a defense in the collector's proceedings. The supreme court viewed favorably the collector's contention that the appellants objections were of non-admissible character, but it reversed and remanded the cause to permit the objectors to amend their objections and state, if they could, within limits outlined by the supreme court, their legal objections to the entry of judgment against their real estate.)

Citizens Water Works, Inc., v. Hughes, 362 Ill. 137. Opinion filed December 19, 1935.

CORPORATION FRANCHISE TAX: Liability for penalties.

Appellant corporation was organized in February, 1924, paid a corporate franchise tax for the remainder of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1924, but did not pay the tax assessed against it for the following fiscal year and failed thereafter to file any report or pay any franchise tax for the fiscal years 1925 to 1935, inclusive. In March, 1935, the attorney general filed an information in the circuit court of Sangamon County alleging that the appellant had failed to file reports and pay franchise taxes and praying forfeiture of the corporate charter. To avoid forfeiture, appellant filed reports for the 10 years and paid to the Secretary of State, under protest, \$1,650 for delinquent franchise taxes for 10 years, \$150 penalty for failure to file reports, and \$4,378.50 for accrued penalties for failure to pay the various franchise taxes. It then brought this proceeding to enjoin transfer of the protested payment to the State treasurer and to obtain a return of

part of the penalties. The trial court granted a general motion to strike the complaint and the corporation appealed. Appellant concedes its obligation to pay the franchise tax for the years in question but contends that penalties amounting to \$3,537, at the rate of 5 per cent per month on the franchise tax, as provided by the law in force from 1923 to 1933 (Smith's Stat., 1923, c. 32, sec. 114) are not collectible by reason of the failure of the then secretaries of State to mail notices of the tax due.

Affirmed. The penalty is as directly assessed by the legislature as the tax itself (see *Libby, McNeill & Libby v. Stratton*, 359 Ill. 398⁴). Once the tax has become delinquent it cannot be separated from the penalty, which automatically follows as a matter of statutory enactment and which is not within the control or subject to the discretion of any administrative or judicial officer.

The courts were open to appellant in 1924, as they are today, and it could then have secured a judicial determination of its liability. It must be presumed to have known that neither the secretary of state nor the attorney general could waive or remit its statutory liability. The action taken was the appellant's deliberate choice from among the courses open to it, and it cannot now complain if it selected a wrong one.

The statutory requirement that the secretary of state give a written notice to each corporation of the amount of its franchise tax and the date payment is due adds nothing to the definite legislative imposition of the tax and the equally definite legislative imposition of a penalty to follow upon delinquency. This provision for notice is directory but not mandatory. It is intended for the benefit and convenience of the taxpayer, but certainly not for his relief or advantage.

People ex rel. Decker v. City of Park Ridge, 275 Ill. App. 97. Opinion filed May 2, 1934; rehearing denied May 16, 1934..

SPECIAL ASSESSMENT BONDS: (1) Action by bondholders' committee;
(2) Pro rata payment.

Defendants appeal from judgment granting a writ of mandamus to compel them to pay to the holders of certain improvement bonds and interest coupons the money collected for the purpose. *Affirmed.*

(1) A committee, representing holders of unpaid municipal improvement bonds by virtue of a written agreement, is a proper entity to sue for mandamus to compel the city and responsible officers to pay the bonds.

(2) Upon maturity of the bonds the bondholders need not wait until collection is completed upon the entire amount of the assessment in anticipation of which the bonds were issued, but they may bring mandamus to compel payment to them of their pro rata share of the collections.

First National Bank of Mackinaw v. School District 64 of Cook County (Appeal of American Seating Co.), 278 Ill. App. 190. Appellate court, 1st district, 1st division; opinion filed December 24, 1934.

TAX ANTICIPATION WARRANTS: Obligation subordinate to funded debt.

Holders of building bonds of School District No. 64 obtained from the superior court an injunction to restrain the school district from paying the face value of certain tax anticipation warrants until the building bonds and accrued interest were paid in full. The bonds were serial bonds, primarily payable out of the building fund, for which an adequate levy had been made for 1931, but less than half of the tax levy was collected when the injunction was sought in 1934 and this was not enough for principal and interest, even disregarding the outstanding anticipation warrants against 1931 taxes. The American Seating Company, holder of a tax anticipation warrant, appeals.

Affirmed.

⁴ Digested above, at p. 513.

Prior obligations of a school district and the constitutional mandate controlling them cannot be set aside by the device of issuing anticipation warrants. The bond obligations are paramount and take priority over any other claims.

A tax anticipation warrant cannot be considered merely as an assignment of so much of the tax when collected as is represented by the face amount of the warrant. Whether considered as an assignment of an interest in the tax levy or as a promise of the district to pay in the future, the warrants must be held subordinate to the claims of the bondholders.

It was unnecessary for the plaintiff to institute mandamus proceedings to compel a levy of a tax to cover the bonds and interest due in 1931. Taxes for this purpose had been levied, so that mandamus proceedings would be useless.

The validity of the tax anticipation warrants is not properly before the court for determination.

People ex rel. Nelson v. H. N. Schuyler State Bank (City of Pana v. Molz; Missouri Rolling Mill Corporation v. City of Pana), 278 Ill. App. 529. Opinion filed January 14, 1935.

- (1) TAX ANTICIPATION WARRANTS: (a) Validity; (b) Non-negotiability.
- (2) CITY DEPOSITS IN CLOSED BANK: Set-off of tax warrants and other liabilities.

When the H. N. Schuyler State Bank of Pana was closed as insolvent in February, 1930, it held deposits of the city in the sum of \$47,673, composed of a general fund deposit and a special assessment fund deposit. The receiver held claims against the city totalling \$33,604. The Millikin National Bank held as assignee of the Schuyler Bank four anticipation warrants of the city, issued in 1929 against 1930 taxes, totaling \$6,995 against four city funds; also an evidence of indebtedness of the city for \$6,211, issued in 1929 and assigned by the payee, Sell, to the Schuyler Bank and by it assigned in turn. Demands by the Millikin Bank for payment of the tax warrants and the Sell claim were refused by the city. The city petitioned the circuit court to offset against its deposits in the Schuyler Bank all claims held by this bank against the city, also the anticipation warrants and the Sell certificate. The Missouri Rolling Mill Corporation claimed a portion of the moneys due Sell, by reason of a lien for materials. The circuit court ruled that the total claim of the Schuyler Bank at the date of closing should be set off against the total city deposit and a general claim allowed for the remainder of the deposit; that the validity of the warrants and the Sell claim were not properly before it, and dismissed the Millikin National Bank as a party; and also dismissed the intervening petition of the Missouri Corporation.

Reversed. The trial court held incorrectly that (1) the validity of the anticipation warrants and the Sell warrant were not properly before it; and (2) that the set-off granted to the city should be limited to the claims held by the Schuyler Bank when it closed. Further, the validity of the claim of the Missouri Corporation should have been determined.

(1) (a) The city warrants were validly issued. The statute authorizes issuance of anticipation warrants only for ordinary and necessary expenses of the city and for building purposes. Since the resolution under which they were issued expressly found that the city funds for water, fire, police and salary were exhausted and that it was necessary to procure funds to conduct the current business of the city, appellant cannot successfully contend that the items for which these warrants were issued were expenses which did not ordinarily arise in the administration of city government, or that they were miscellaneous expenses. Full faith and credit must be given to the resolutions of the city council in such matters, and such action construed favorably to the validity of warrants issued pursuant thereto.

Although a single warrant was substituted for several imperfectly drawn older warrants against the same tax levy, the old ones having been reduced

by partial payments, the substitution was not a refunding operation and was not on that account beyond the authority of the city.

(b) The tax warrants were not negotiable instruments, since they did not possess an essential characteristic of such an instrument, namely, that it be payable on demand or at a fixed or determinable time (Cahill's Stat., c. 98, sec. 21; Smith's Stat., c. 28, sec. 21). The record does not show and no contention is made—and the city specifically denies—that the city had notice of assignment of the warrants to the Millikin Bank. It is therefore entitled to a set-off of the warrants against the general deposits.

(2) The special assessment funds included in the city deposits should be included in the set-off. By the closing of the bank, all the city funds on deposit were removed beyond its control. The city was prevented from holding the funds for and paying them over to the special assessment bondholders, and should, in equity, have the full benefit of all its deposits against the insolvent bank.

The interest of the Missouri Corporation in the evidence of the city indebtedness should be determined; and the city allowed a credit for all over the amount of the interest of this company, if any, as an offset against city deposits.⁵

Neid v. Commissioner of Highways, Town of Bond, 9 Fed. Supp. 999. District Court, E. D. Ill., November 17, 1933.

TAX WARRANTS: Right to sue for payment.

Motion to dismiss suits for recovery on anticipation warrants *dismissed*. Holder of warrants, which were renewals of tax anticipation warrants issued by the former commissioner of highways, *held* entitled to maintain suit in assumpsit against the succeeding commissioner of highways as against a contention that suit should have been brought against the township and that there was no statutory authority for renewal of the warrants. *Sullivan v. Commissioners of Highways*, 114 Ill. 262, 29 N. E. 688, and *American Mexican Refining Company v. Wetzel*, 350 Ill. 575, 183 N. E. 593, 594, are cited as authority for holding that suit was properly against the succeeding highway commissioner. The statute (Smith-Hurd Rev. Stat., 1931, c. 146½, secs. 1 and 2) does not expressly or by implication prohibit the renewal of warrants. Although the commissioner may not have done his statutory duty of discharging the warrant at maturity, the holder has a right to sue and recover in assumpsit.

In re Martin (Sweet v. Director of Finance), 75 Fed. (2d) 618. C. C. A., 7th Circuit, February 8, 1935.

- (1) **BANKRUPTCY:** Preferred claim of State for taxes.
- (2) **COLLECTION:** (a) Taxpayer's liability after tendering check; (b) Penalties.

The State filed a preferred claim against the bankrupt estate for motor fuel taxes collected by the bankrupt, who was not a licensed distributor, and unpaid to the State at the time of bankruptcy. The trustee appeals from a judgment which allowed the preferred claim; held the estate liable for the amount for which the bankrupt sent to the State a check upon a bank that closed one week later, before the State presented the check for payment; and included in the judgment interest of 1 per cent a month as penalty under provisions of the motor fuel tax law. *Affirmed*.

(1) Illinois common law gives the State priority for debts due it notwithstanding that the motor fuel tax act makes no provision for priority and provides for a bond to secure payment of the tax. The right of the State to preference is not defeated by failure to restrain a dealer without license or bond from vending motor fuel and collecting taxes thereon.

⁵ There is in the opinion no explicit statement about the negotiability of this evidence of indebtedness, but the ruling implies, at least, that the assignment was not effective against the city.

(2) (a) Although it is conceded that the check would have been paid prior to closing of the bank if presented, the rule as to presentation of checks within a reasonable time does not apply to the State. Smith-Hurd Ann. Stat. Ill., c. 120, sec. 142, specifying the kinds of funds acceptable for State revenue, does not include checks. This provision with the construction given it by the State court, to the effect that payment of taxes by check is conditional only and the drawer remains liable even if the check is not presented within a reasonable time, is here controlling.

(b) Nothing in the record indicates that there is anything grossly excessive or inequitable in the penalty interest rate of 1 per cent a month, fixed by the statute and carried into the judgment. The matter of interest rates is with the power of the legislature.

In re Argyle-Lake Shore Building Corporation (*County of Cook v. Straus*)
78 Fed. (2d) 491. C. C. A. 7th Circuit, June 15, 1935.

COLLECTION: Tax deed—effect of bankruptcy proceedings in Federal court.

Appeal from United States District Court, sitting as a court of bankruptcy, which denied a motion of appellant (Cook County) to vacate restraining orders and dissolve a preliminary injunction preventing the county from prosecuting in the State court its petition for a deed to property which had been bid in for the county at a tax sale. At the time of the tax sale, section 210 of the Illinois revenue act (Smith-Hurd, Rev. Stat., 1931, c. 120, sec. 196) permitted redemption of realty from tax sales at any time before the expiration of two years from the date of sale. An amendment of July 13, 1933, permitted redemption after the expiration of two years from the date of sale at any time up to the execution of the deed (Smith-Hurd Ann. Stat., c. 120, sec. 196); this amendment was made retroactive in its effect and applicable to all property sold under the revenue act. On September 5, 1934, two days prior to the expiration of two years from the date of sale, Cook County, at the request of the first mortgage bondholders' committee, deferred for 45 days its application to the State court for a deed. Three weeks later certain creditors filed a petition in the United States District Court for a corporate reorganization under the Federal Bankruptcy law. On November 13, 1934, Cook County petitioned the State superior court for approval of conveyance of the premises to the county and for directions to the county clerk to execute and deliver the deed. On February 1, 1935, the Federal District Court appointed a temporary trustee in bankruptcy. Two days before the date set for the hearing in the State court upon the county's petition for a deed, the trustee in bankruptcy filed his petition in the Federal court alleging insufficient available funds to pay the judgment for taxes and praying for an order, which was granted, restraining the county from prosecuting its petition for a deed. Upon the county's questioning the jurisdiction of the United States District Court, the court granted a preliminary injunction against the county and continued its restraining order. The county appeals from the court's order denying its motion that the preliminary injunction be dissolved, the restraining order vacated, and all proceedings as to the county dismissed. Appellant contends that the court was without jurisdiction over the premises because more than two years had elapsed between the date of the tax sale and the filing of the petition for reorganization.

Orders of the District Court affirmed.

The county contends that section 210 at the time of the tax sale limited the redemptive period to two years and that section was adopted by section 253 under which the sale was made, and that, therefore, the amendatory act did not operate to extend the redemptive period. This contention is not sound. Adoption of an existing law by an act of the legislature which refers generally to the law relating to the subject will include not only the law in force at the date of the adopting act but also such amendments of the law as are in force when action is taken or a proceeding is resorted to under such law. The bankrupt's right of redemption had not expired

when the petition for reorganization was filed, and that right existed under the amended section 210 of the Illinois revenue act until the execution of the deed.

The right of redemption is not destroyed by the fact that execution of the tax deed was prevented by action of the creditors and trustee of the bankrupt in instituting the bankruptcy proceeding and invoking injunctive aid from the bankruptcy court. The action of the court was authorized by section 77B of the Bankruptcy Act.

Since the certificate of sale was issued to Cook County, the relation of debtor and creditor no longer existed, with respect to the judgment for taxes, between it and the bankrupt and its trustee. Since that time the bankrupt had a mere right of redemption and the trustee has no greater right. It was this right, which is an asset of the estate, which the District Court protected by its decrees; there was nothing to interfere with the substantive right of Cook County. The plan of reorganization when presented may allay any misapprehension in this respect; it cannot be assumed that the District Court will not promptly require a plan and fully protect appellant's rights. The injunction was not an unlawful interference with the county or State in their tax collection; its effect was to protect the jurisdiction of the court over the bankrupt's right of redemption, in order that equity might be done to all interested parties.

Concordia Fire Insurance Co. v. People, 292 U. S. 535, 78 L. ed. 1411. Decided June 4, 1934.

DISCRIMINATORY TAXATION: (1) Debasement of assessments; (2) Deduction of losses in assessing premium receipts of foreign fire insurance companies; (3) Discrimination against foreign corporations; (4) Taxation of all net receipts of foreign fire insurance companies.

Appeal by the company from a judgment of the Illinois Supreme Court for taxes upon the net premium receipts under sec. 30 of an act of 1869 applying to foreign fire, marine and inland navigation insurance companies. (See *People v. Concordia Fire Insurance Co.*, 350 Ill. 365, 1932.) The defendant company based its appeal to the Federal Supreme Court on a contention, overruled in the State court, that the taxing statute conflicts with the equal protection clause of the 14th amendment to the Federal constitution. The State court upheld taxes imposed on net premium receipts for the years 1923 to 1926, inclusive, which taxes had been extended on the premium receipts as reported by the company, but required that the assessment of receipts be debased the same as assessments of other personal property. The assessments for these years comprised receipts only from the business of fire, marine and inland navigation insurance, and not from other lines of insurance. The State court further held the company liable for a tax for 1927 based on all net premium receipts, including receipts from types of insurance other than fire, marine and inland navigation insurance; it omitted to require debasement of the assessment of this year.

Affirmed as to the taxes for 1923 through 1926; *reversed* as to the tax for 1927 (Cardozo, Brandeis, and Stone, JJ., dissenting; the Chief Justice not participating).

(1) The net receipts for 1927, as determined by the board of review, should have been debased to 60 per cent to put them on a plane with other property. As applied by the assessing officers and the State court, the act subjected the net receipts of a foreign fire insurance company to a tax burden $66\frac{2}{3}$ per cent greater than that on other personal property. No reasonable basis for such a discrimination is suggested and none is perceived. As so applied, the act is invalid, notwithstanding its validity in some different applications.

(2) The defendant is not in a position to press the claim that it should have been permitted to deduct insurance losses in computing net

premium receipts. Neither in its return nor in the hearing before the board of review did it make any showing respecting such losses or ask their deduction.

(3) The claim that sec. 30 discriminates against foreign fire, marine and inland navigation insurance corporations and in favor of domestic insurance corporations is not adequately supported by the evidence. One who alleges unreasonable discrimination must carry the burden of showing it. The full situation with respect to taxes paid by domestic and by foreign corporations has not been shown. Mathematical equivalence is neither required nor attainable; nor is identity in the mere modes of taxation important where there is substantial equality in the resulting burdens.

(4) Sec. 30, as construed and applied by the State court, works a very real and prejudicial discrimination against foreign fire insurance companies and in favor of foreign casualty companies in respect of competitive casualty businesses of the same character, conducted in the same way and in the same territory. Under this construction, foreign fire, marine and inland navigation insurance companies are taxed upon net premium receipts, including receipts from casualty insurance, and upon real and tangible personal property within the State; whereas casualty companies are taxed only upon real and tangible personalty within the State. There is no basis or reason for making a distinction between them that has any pertinence to the imposition of a property tax such as is in question.

Mr. Justice Cardozo (with whom joined Brandeis and Stone, JJ.) *dissenting*: No descriptive epithet can make a tax upon the net receipts of the business of the whole year the same as one upon the property located on a particular day of the year within the area of the taxing district, or the same as one upon the capital or income of investments. If the foreign corporations subjected to this tax on net receipts had taken the gross receipts out of the State at once after collection, or had placed them in an insolvent bank with the result that nothing remained on assessment day, the tax would still have been due. The tax, whatever its label, is upon the operations of a business. Generally in the United States, though perhaps not so abroad, a tax so imposed is spoken of as an excise. No matter what one calls it, it is a tax on net receipts. *Hanover Fire Insurance Co. v. Harding*, 272 U. S. 494, 71 L. ed. 327, held only that calling the tax an excise would not save it if the benefit of debasement was withheld in a discriminatory way. By the same token, calling it a property tax does not condemn it if debasement is allowed.

A tax on the net receipts of a particular business is not void because a like tax or an equal one is not laid on the net receipts of every other kind of business. The assailant must be able to satisfy the court that the classification had its origin in nothing better than a tyrannical exercise of arbitrary power. The rule, if any, against overlapping classes is not of general validity. Its application depends on the facts.

Foreign fire insurance companies in Illinois have never been allowed to do a general casualty business but have been confined to property damage from pumps and sprinklers and from motor vehicles. All foreign fire stock-companies of Illinois received premiums in 1927 of \$68,741,901, but this included only \$9,476,189 from the fields where fire companies and casualty companies overlap. Foreign casualty companies received total premiums of \$50,679,142, including only \$3,199,398 from policies covering motor vehicle property damage and \$44,267 from sprinkler damage insurance. This comparison makes it clear that the business of fire insurance companies is essentially different from that generally known as casualty insurance, though the spheres coincide for the space of a small segment.

A phase or department of one business may be akin to a phase or department of another, and still the kindred branches may bear unequal taxes. Coincidence of some of the parts is not enough unless the parts are so many as to determine the identity of the whole. Under the rule of the majority decision, the legislature may no longer classify the forms of business with an eye to a composite group of uniformities and differences; instead, the legislature must segregate forms of business into their constituent activities, which, to the extent that there is identity, must be taxed for any

one group as they are taxed for any other. Immunity from tax laws of unequal operation has never until now been pressed to that extreme.

Companies whose principal business is to provide fire insurance, but who write casualty insurance in a very narrow field, constitute a class. The State is not called upon to explain the reasons for taxing members of one class more heavily than members of another. The burden of proving that the classification is invalid is upon the appellant, who has not sustained it.

For many years fire insurance companies in Illinois were without power to write policies for hazards other than those of fire or inland navigation. When the power to cover other risks was conferred, they had statutory notice that a tax was payable upon their net premium receipts from whatever source derived. They accepted the new privilege *cum onere* if they accepted it at all.

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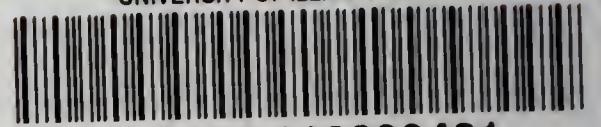
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